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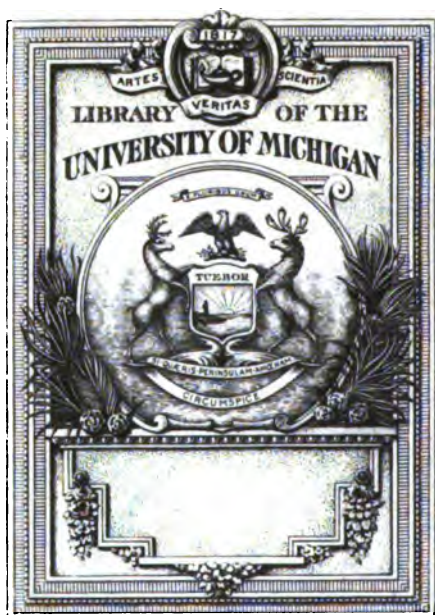
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**BIOGRAPHICAL,
HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY:**

CONTAINING

A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES, CHARACTERS,
AND ACTIONS

OF

**THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS
OF ALL AGES AND ALL COUNTRIES;**

INCLUDING ALSO

**THE REVOLUTIONS OF STATES,
AND THE
SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES.**

BY

JOHN WATKINS, LL.D.

Vita enim mortuorum in memoria vivorum est posita.—CICERO.

THE SECOND EDITION,
Revised, corrected and considerably enlarged.

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P R E F A C E.

IN presenting a **SECOND EDITION** of this work to the Public, the Author can have no occasion to expatiate on the Interesting Nature of its Subjects, or on the Utility of his Plan. A **BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY**, in the form of a Dictionary, and in the compass of a single volume, challenges the respect of every Lover of Literature. It is designed to answer the purpose of an easy and satisfactory reference on all points of enquiry, connected with **BIOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY, AND HISTORY.**

In drawing up the various articles, considerable pains have been taken to introduce every prominent and characteristic event and circumstance. The works of eminent Writers have been carefully enumerated, and their best editions specified; the distinctive merits of Artists have been pointed out, and their principal productions mentioned; and the most remarkable events in the lives of more active characters, as in those of Sovereign Princes, Warriors, and Statesmen, have been perspicuously narrated, and the dates affixed and determined with scrupulous exactness; and studied plainness of style has been adopted, as suitable to the nature of the work: and it may be safely affirmed, that in no single article has any attempt been made to give a deceitful or partial colouring to the character delineated. To **THIS SECOND EDITION** the Author *has annexed a reference to the Authority of each article; an addition, the value of which will be felt by every Man of Letters, and by the Public at Large.*

The Author has endeavoured to render his work COMPLETE, by inserting every interesting name and event likely to be sought for in a collection of this kind; and although he cannot presume that there are not many defects and omissions, yet it will be obvious on comparison, that this work now contains from two to three thousand articles more than are to be found in any similar work in the English, or perhaps in any other language.

Observing, with regret, the great number of distinguished names which have been passed over by preceding Biographers, he has diligently employed himself in rescuing a considerable number of those names from neglect and oblivion. He has not contented himself with barely gleaning from all other Dictionaries, but has sought in every respectable quarter for memoirs of departed excellence. Many single memoirs and fugitive pieces, and many scarce tracts and voluminous periodical publications, have in the preparation of the NEW EDITION been sedulously examined.

London, October, 1805.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DICTIONARY.

A A R

AA (Peter Vander), a bookseller at Leyden, who published at the beginning of the 18th century, an Atlas, with a collection of prints, representing the towns, inhabitants, and productions, of different parts of the world, 66 vols. fol. He also continued Graviius's Thesaurus, or an account of modern Italian writers.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

AAGARD (Nicholas and Christian) brothers, born at Wieburg, in Denmark, the beginning of the last century. The first was a philosophical writer, and the latter a poet. Nicholas died in 1657, and Christian in 1664.—*Moreri.*

AALST (Everard), a Dutch painter, born at Delft, 1602. He was eminent in fruit pieces, and died in 1658.—*Houbraken.*

AALST (William), nephew of the above, but more celebrated; born in 1620, died 1679.—*Ibid.*

AARON, the elder brother of Moses, was born about the year of the world 2494. He accompanied his brother in all his interviews with Pharaoh, and afterwards assisted him in the government of the Israelites. But he was guilty of a great error when his brother was on Mount Sinai, in complying with the idolatrous disposition of the people, and making them a golden calf, which they worshipped as the God that had delivered them out of Egypt. Notwithstanding this, the Almighty ordained that the priesthood should be confined to Aaron and his sons, which occasioned some discontent among the people. Aaron enjoyed the office of high priest till old age and infirmities compelled him to resign it to his son Eleazar. He soon afterwards died on Mount Hor.—*SS.*

AARON, a British saint, who suffered martyrdom with his brother Julius in Diocletian's persecution. Their bodies were interred at Caer-leon, the metropolis of Wales.—*Big. Br.*

AARON, a physical writer of the 7th century. He wrote in Syriac several treatises on medicine, entitled the Pandects, of which

there are no remains. He was the first author who described the small-pox and measles.—*Moreri.*

AARON (Schafschon), a learned rabbi, who wrote the Law of Truth, Venice, 1631, folio.—*Ibid.*

AARON, the Carait, a Jewish physician at Constantinople, in 1294. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, printed at Jena, in folio, 1710. There was another of the same name who wrote a Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople, 1581.—*Ibid.*

AARON (Hacharon), i. e. Posterior, to distinguish him from the preceding, born in Nicomedia, in 1346. He wrote a book on the Jewish doctrines and customs, called the Garden of Eden.—*Ibid.*

AARON (Levite), of Barcelona, wrote 617 precepts on Moses, printed at Venice 1523; died 1292.—*Moreri.*

AARON (Ben Chaim), an African Jew, of Morocco, who wrote some treatises on the scriptures, which were printed at Venice, A.D. 1609.—*Ibid.*

AARON (Ben Aser), a learned rabbi, to whom some have attributed the invention of the Hebrew points and accents, in the 5th century. He is the author of a Hebrew grammar, printed 1515.—*Ibid.*

AARSSENS (Francis), lord of Someldyck, in Holland. He became early in life agent for the United States at Paris, in the reign of Henry IV, who raised him to the rank of nobility. But after fifteen years residence in France, that court conceived so great a dislike to him, that he was recalled, and employed as ambassador to several other powers. In 1620, he was sent to England; and again in 1641, to negotiate the marriage of the prince of Orange, with a daughter of Charles I. In 1624, he went again to France, and was much valued by cardinal Richlieu. He died very old, leaving a son immensely rich.—*Bayle.*

AARSSENS, or **AERSSENS** (Peter), a celebrated painter, born at Amsterdam, in 1519. He painted a fine altar-piece, repre-

sending the crucifixion, at Antwerp, which was destroyed in an insurrection in 1566. He died in 1585, and left three sons, all eminent painters.—*Houbraken*.

AARTGEN, or **AERTGEN**, an eminent painter, born at Leyden, in 1498. He was at first a wool-comber, but turning his attention to painting, became so distinguished, that Francis Floris came to Leyden on purpose to see him, and finding him in a mean hut, presented him a handsome maintenance if he would settle at Antwerp, which he refused. He was drowned in a drunken frolic, in 1564.—*Pilington*.

ABA, or **ALBON**, crowned king of Hungary in 1042, after defeating Peter, surnamed the German. He involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects, who put him to death in 1044.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ABAKA-KHAN, eighth emperor of the moguls of the race of Zingis, succeeded his father Hulagu in 1264. He defeated the king of Bokharia and the Egyptians, who had invaded his dominions. He died in 1282.—*D'Herbelot*.

ABANO Peter de, see **APONO**.

ABARIS, a personage of antiquity, concerning whom there is more fable than truth. One author says, that the world being visited with the pestilence, the oracle required that the Athenians should offer prayers for all other nations, on which various countries sent ambassadors to Athens, among whom was Abaris, the Hyperborean. His learning and accomplishments are spoken of in the highest terms by several ancient writers. But from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was a Scythian, and a modern makes the Hyperborean countries to be the western islands of Scotland. The Greeks say that he rode on a sacred arrow, through the air; which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher.—*Herodotus. Bayle*.

ABAS (Schah), the Great 7th king of Persia, ascended the throne in 1585. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormus from the Portuguese. He died in 1629. He was the first who made Ispahan the capital of Persia.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ABAS (Schah), great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, being used to say, "that God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion." This great prince died 1666, aged 37.—*Ibid.*

ABASSON, an impostor, who pretended to be the grandson of Abas the Great, king of Persia. On visiting Constantinople, he was taken notice of by the grand seignior, but being soon discovered, was beheaded with three of his associates.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ABATE (Andrea), a painter of fruit and

still life, was born at Naples, and employed by the king of Spain. He died in 1792.—*Pilkinson*.

ABAUZIT (Firmin), born at Uzez in 1679. His father dying when he was an infant, his mother sent him to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somieres; and did not arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. This good woman gave him an excellent education, which he repaid by his improvement. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle here, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where he lost his mother in 1726, and the same year was admitted to the citizenship of that place, and appointed librarian of the city. In 1730, he published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. He died greatly lamented in 1767. His writings in defence of christianity are very valuable.—*Seanebler's Hist. of Geneva*.

ABBADIE (James), an eminent divine; born at Nay, in Bearn, in 1658. He took the degree of D. D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin, by the elector of Brandenburg. On the death of the elector, in 1668, he accompanied marshal Schomberg to England with the prince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanry of Killaloe, in Ireland. He died in London, in 1727. Abbadie was a very elegant writer, particularly upon theological subjects. His chief work is a "Treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion," 1684.—*Biog. Brit.*

ABBAS (Halli), or **Magus**, being one of the magi, a Persian physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.—*D'Herbelot*.

ABBAS, son of Abdalmothleb, uncle of Mohammed, was at first an enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he altered his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman. He died in 653; and a century after his death, his grandson Abulabbas, surnamed Saffah, was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abbassides, who enjoyed that dignity 524 years.—*D'Herbelot*.

ABASSA, sister of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, by whom she was married to Giasfar, his vizier, on condition that they should never cohabit together; but having broken the contract, the caliph put Giasfar to death, and turned his wife out of the palace. There are extant some tender Arabic verses by her, on the subject of her love for Giasfar.—*D'Herbelot*.

ABBIATI (Filippo), an historical painter,

was born at Milan, in 1640, and died in 1715.—*Pilk.*

ABSON, a Norman monk, who wrote an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans, at the end of the 9th century, in Latin verse.—*Morri.*

ABSON (de Fleury), a learned Frenchman of the 11th century. He became abbot of the monastery of Fleury, of which he had been a monk. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath of Gregory V, who had threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and Abson obtained all that he asked. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004. His letters were printed in 1687, folio.—*Morri.*

ASSOT (George), an English prelate, was born in 1562, at Guildford, in Surrey, where his father was a weaver. He was educated at the grammar-school of that place, from whence he was removed to Baliol college, Oxford, of which, in 1593, he became a fellow. In 1597, he commenced D.D. and was chosen master of University college. In 1599, he was made dean of Winchester, and the year following vice chancellor of Oxford, which office he again filled in 1603, and also in 1605. He was one of the divines employed in the present translation of the Bible. In 1609, he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence, in the same year, he was translated to London, and in 1610, he succeeded Dr. Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury. He had the courage to oppose the court on some important occasions, particularly in the affair of the divorce of the lady Essex, and the book of sports, which he forbade being read at Croydon. A sad misfortune happened to him at the close of his life: for being at the seat of lord Zouch, and exercising himself in the park with a cross bow, he by accident shot the keeper instead of the deer. A commission was appointed to examine whether by this irregularity he was incapacitated for discharging the office of primate; and the determination being left with the king, he gave it in favour of the archbishop. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the misfortune, and settled 20l. a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended king James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I. In 1627, an assize sermon of Dr. Sibthorpe, preached at Northampton, was sent to the archbishop, with an order from the king to license it; which he refused to do, as it contained exceptionable passages. For this he was banished to his house near Canterbury, and the archiepiscopal authority was put into commission; but when the parliament met, he was restored to his office by the king, but never fully recovered the royal favour. He died at Croydon in 1633, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford. He endowed an hospital in his native town. The archbishop was a rigid Calvinist and a great favourer of

the Puritans. His writings are mostly polemical, except a geographical description of the whole world.—*Blug. Brit.*

ASSOT (Robert), eldest brother of the archbishop, was born at Guildford, in 1560, and educated at the same school and college with him. King James appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and was so pleased with his book "De Antichristo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. In 1609, he was elected master of Baliol college, and the year following the king nominated him to a fellowship in his college at Chelsea, founded for the encouragement of polemical divinity. In 1612, he was made regius professor of divinity at Oxford, where he vindicated the supreme power of kings against Bellarmine and Suarez, for which he was advanced to the see of Salisbury in 1615. He died of the stone, in 1617. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. The bishop was twice married, and left one son, and two daughters.—*Ibid.*

ASSOT (Maurice), brother of the above, was bred a merchant, and had a great share in directing the affairs of the East-India Company. He was appointed, in 1618 a commissioner in the treaty made with the Dutch East-India company concerning the trade to the Molucca Islands. In 1623, he was one of the farmers of the customs, and the next year one of the council for settling Virginia. He was the first person knighted by Charles I; and, in 1625, was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1627, he was sheriff, and, in 1638, lord mayor. He erected a monument to his brother at Guildford, and died January 10, 1640.—*Ibid.*

ASSOT (George), son of sir Maurice, was born in 1600, elected probationer fellow of Merton college 1625, and admitted to the degree of LL.B. in 1630. He was the author of, 1. "The whole Book of Job paraphrased, 1640." 2. "Vindiciæ Sabbati, 1641." 3. "Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Psalms, 1651." He died in 1648.—*Ibid.*

ABST (Thomas), a German writer, was born at Ulm, in 1738. He translated Sallust into German, and wrote two treatises, one "Concerning Merit," and the other "Of dying for one's Country," both of which are excellent. He died at Buckeberg, in 1766.—*Gen. Biog.*

ABDALLA, father of Mohammed. He was only a slave and camel driver, but the Mussulmans boast that he was offered the finest women of his tribe, though he was fourscore years old; and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABDALLA-IBN-ALI, the uncle of the two first caliphs of the Abbassides, under whom he served as a general against the caliph Merwan, and having vanquished that prince, proclaimed his nephew. He was guilty of

horrible cruelties on the family of the Om-miades. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Almanzor assumed the government, which so displeased Abdalla that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. He was put to death A. D. 754.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABDALLAH-EBN-ZOBEIR, an Arabian chief, who seized the caliphate, in 680, against the claim of Yezid, the son of Moaw-ijah, and enjoyed the dignity nine years. He fell, bravely fighting in the defence of Mecca, in the 72d year of his age.—*Ibid.*

ABDALMELEK, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades, commenced his reign A. D. 684. He extended his conquests into India and Spain, and conquered Mecca. He reigned twenty-one years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Valld. He was so generous as not to take a church from the Christians, which they had refused to grant him when he requested it.—*Ibid.*

ABDALRAHMAN, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain in the 8th century, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was attacked at Tours by Charles Martel, and slain, in 732.—*Mod. U. H.*

ABDALRAHMAN, surnamed the Just, of the family of the Ommiades, who, on the ruin of it, went to Spain in 756, where he commanded the Saracens against their king Joseph. Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then acknowledged caliph throughout the West. He also assumed the title of King of Cordova, where he died in 790.—*Ibid.*

ABDAS, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who indiscreetly brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first that fell in it. The clergy called in Theodosius to their aid, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged forty years.—*Bayle.*

ABDOLONYMUS, king of Sidon. When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephestion to dispose of the crown. Hephestion offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; and being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdolonymus, who was of the blood royal, though then only a gardener. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror observing the dignity of his aspect, said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdolonymus hearing this, said, "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well!" This answer so pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appointment.—*Diod. Sic. Plutarch.*

ABDIAS, of Babylon, author of a legend, entitled *Historia Certaminis Apostolici*, printed at Basil in 1571. He pretended that he was one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and that having been an attendant on Simon and Jude, he was made by them the first bishop of Babylon.—*Bayle.*

ABDOLMUMEN, or ABDALMOM, though

the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the stile of *Emir Al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the Almoravide family. After numerous conquests he died in 1156, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ABEILLE (Gaspard), a native of Reiz, in Provence, who came to Paris when very young, where he was greatly admired for his wit, particularly by the marshal de Luxembourg, to whom he was secretary. He was a member of the French academy, and prior of a convent. His writings consist of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces. He died at Paris, 1718.—*Moreri.*

ABEILLE (Scipio), brother of the above, was surgeon-major in the army, and author of *The Complete Army Surgeon*, 1659, 12mo. and *A History of the Bones*, 12mo. 1685. He died in 1697.—*Ibid.*

ABEL, the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain out of envy, because his offering was accepted and Cain's rejected.—*SS.*

ABEL (Frederic Gottfried), a German physician and poet, was born at Halberstadt, in 1714. He was bred a divine, but not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg, in 1744. He practised at Halberstadt with great reputation till his death, which happened in 1794. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788.—*Germ. Biog.*

ABEL, king of Denmark, the son of Val-dimer II. He assassinated his eldest brother Eric in 1750, and took possession of his throne. He was conquered and put to death by the Frisians, who revolted against him on account of the heavy impositions which he had laid upon them.—*Mod. U. H.*

ABEL, (Charles Frederic), an eminent musician, whose compositions will be ever held in the highest estimation by the lovers of harmony. He died June 20, 1787. He excelled on the viol di gamba.—*Burney.*

ABELA (George Francis), commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled *Maltha Illustrata*, 1647, folio, or a description of that island and its antiquities; printed at Malta, curious and scarce.—*Moreri.*

ABELARD (Peter), was born in 1079, at Palais, near Nantz, in Britany. He studied logic and metaphysics with such eagerness that he soon became a powerful disputant; and turning his talents against his old master Champeaux, a famous professor of philosophy at Paris, obliged him to quit his chair, and retire to a convent. Abelard then applied to the study of divinity, and in a short time became celebrated in that faculty. A wealthy canon, called Fulbert, took Abelard into his house as a boarder, on condition that he should teach his niece Heloise philosophy. Instead, however, of

stude learning, he taught her love, and Abelard was so intoxicated with the passion that his lectures lost the charms which used to attract the admiration of crowded audiences, and every body saw the reason of it except Fulbert, who at last being convinced of the truth, turned Abelard out of doors. Heloise, on this, followed her lover, who conveyed her to his sister's house in Britany, where she was delivered of a son, named Astrolabius; and Abelard offered Fulbert to marry his niece, but it is astonishing, that though the uncle was pleased with the offer, the lady refused it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and indeed sometimes would not scruple to swear that it was not true. This added greater fury to the canon's rage, and Abelard sent her, in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she was put on the religious habit, but not the veil. The enraged Fulbert caused Abelard to be emasculated by some ruffians, who broke into his chamber by night; on which he turned monk in the abbey of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champagne, where he became lecturer, and with great success. This raised him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and got him censured at the council of Soissons, in 1191. He afterwards erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, but was soon driven from it by the machinations of his enemies. He next became abbot of Ruis, in the diocese of Vannes, and then gave Heloise and some other nuns the Paraclete. In 1140, his works were condemned as heretical by a council convened for that purpose, which decree was confirmed by the Pope, who ordered Abelard to be confined; but at the request of Peter, abbot of Clugny, this sentence was mitigated. After a life of extraordinary vicissitudes, Abelard died in the priory of St. Marcelus, in 1142, and the corpse being sent to Heloise, was deposited in the Paraclete. The names of these lovers are eternized by the epistles published by Pope and other poets. Heloise died in 1163, and was buried in the Paraclete; and in 1780, the abbess, madame de Roncey, ordered the bones of the lovers to be placed in a leaden coffin and deposited under the altar. She also caused a monument of black marble to be placed over the spot. The works of Abelard were published at Paris in one volume, quarto, 1616.—*Berington's Hist. of Abelard and Heloise*, 4to. Bayle. Moreri.

ABELL (John), an English musician, celebrated as a singer, and as a player on the lute. He belonged to the chapel royal, but being a papist, he was dismissed at the revolution, when he went abroad, and gained considerable sums as a public singer; but sometimes his extravagance brought him so low, that he was obliged to travel on foot

with his lute at his back. When he was at Warsaw, the king of Poland sent for him to court, but Abell refused to go, on which peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up to a great height, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then hurried into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or to be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the first, and used to say that he never sung so well in his life. In 1701, he published a collection of songs in several languages, but when he died is unknown. He is said to have had the art of preserving the natural tone of his voice to extreme old age.—*Burney's Hist. Music.*

ABELLI (Lewis), a French prelate, was born in 1603. He was made bishop of Rhodéz in 1664, but resigned three years afterwards, and retired to S. Lazare, where he died in 1691. He wrote *Medulla Theologica*, 2 vols. 12mo. and some other pieces.—*Moreri.*

ABENDANA (Jacob), a Spanish Jew, was prefect of a synagogue in London, and died in 1685, in which year a Hebrew commentary of his on several passages of scripture appeared at Amsterdam.—*Gen. B. D.*

ABENEZRA (Abraham), born at Toledo in 1099. He was skilled in various languages and sciences, and composed several works, the most valuable of which is his commentary on the Old Testament, printed in Buxtorf's Hebrew Bible. He died at Rhodes in 1174, aged about seventy-five.—*Moreri.*

ABENGEFIL, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, and author of a book, the translation of which, entitled *De virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum*, was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

ABEN-MELEK, a Jewish rabbi, author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio. This work has been translated into Latin.—*Moreri.*

ABERCROMBIE (Ralph), a brave British general, was descended from an ancient family in Scotland, and entered early into the army, as did also two of his brothers, one of whom was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in America. The first commission which Sir Ralph had, was as cornet of the 3d dragoon guards, and in 1760 he obtained a lieutenantancy in the same regiment. In 1762 he became captain in the third regiment of horse, in which corps he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1773. In 1787 he was made major-general, and in 1798 had the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. Soon after the commencement of the late war he was employed on the continent, and commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights of Ca-teau, when the duke of York, in his dis-

patches, made a commendatory representation of his conduct. He was wounded at Nimeguen, and in the winter of 1796, conducted the retreat of the British troops out of Holland. Next year he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in the West Indies, where he took possession of several French and Dutch settlements. On his return to Europe he was rewarded with the Order of the Bath, and made governor of the Isle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Augustus. In 1797 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. Sir Ralph was next fixed on to take the chief command of the forces in Ireland, where he exerted himself with great ability in maintaining the discipline of the army, suppressing the rising rebellion, and in protecting the people from military oppression. He was afterwards employed under the duke of York in the great but unsuccessful enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his military talents were of the most brilliant rank. When it was resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. Here he landed the troops in military style March 8th, 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir, after a bloody action. On the 21st of the same month was fought near Alexandria a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but with the loss of their gallant general, who died the 28th, on board the ship which was conveying him to Malta, in the great church of which island he was buried with distinguished honours. In 1774, Sir Ralph represented the county of Kinross in Parliament, and continued in that capacity till the general election in 1780.—*Monthly Mag.* June 1801. *Public Characters*, Vol. III.

ABERCROMBY (Thomas), was born at Forfar, in the county of Angus, 1656, and educated at St. Andrews, from whence he went to Leyden, and took the degree of M.D. in 1685. On his return to Scotland, he professed the Romish religion, and was made physician to James II. He compiled "The Martial Achievements of Scotland," in 2 vols. folio; also a treatise on wit. He died at Edinburgh, in 1796.—*Gen. B. D.*

ABERNETHY (John), divine, was born in 1680, at Coleraine, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. From thence he went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708 he became pastor of a congregation at Antrim; not long after which a society of dissenting ministers was established at Belfast, whose object was to shake off subscription to the Westminster confession, in which Abernethy concurred with great zeal. In 1726, the general synod passed a resolution that the nonsubscribing ministers should not be of their body, in consequence of which many congregations became dissatisfied with their

pastors. That of Abernethy dwindled away so much, that he accepted an invitation from the congregation of Woodstreet, Dublin, where he continued till his death, in 1740. Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London, in 1748, and are deservedly held in great estimation.—*Biog. Br.*

ABGARUS, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and contemporary with our Saviour, to whom, it is said, he wrote a letter, and received an answer, both extant and well known. Many learned writers have vindicated their authority, while others reject them as forgeries.—*Eusebius*.

ABGILLU, surnamed Prester John, was son to a king of the Frisi, and attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, but did not return with him to Europe. It is pretended that he gained mighty conquests in Abyssinia, which country was afterwards called from him the empire of Prester John. He is said to have written the history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own to the East.—*Moreri*.

ABIJAH, king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam, and began his reign in 958 B. C. In the second year of his reign he defeated Jeroboam, king of Israel.—*SS*.

ABIATHAR, a Jewish high priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but on his death attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, B. C. 1014.—*SS*.

ABLE, or **ABEL** (Thomas), was educated at Oxford, where he became M.A. in 1516, and, entering into orders, was made chaplain to Catharine, wife of Henry VIII. whom he taught the languages and music. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He wrote a treatise against the divorce; and in 1534 was attainted for being concerned in the affair of the holy maid of Kent. In 1540, he suffered death for denying the king's supremacy.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

ABNER, the uncle of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. He was treacherously murdered by Joab, B. C. 1048.—*SS*.

ABOUGHEHEL, an Arabian idolater, and a bitter enemy to Mohammed, who is said to have passed upon him sentence of reprobation; but his son Acramas was converted to the Mussulman faith. The Mohammedans, by way of contempt, call colocintida the melon or cucumber of Aboughehel.—*D'Herbelot*.

ABOU-NANIFAN, was the son of Thabet, and born at Coufa, A. D. 699. He is esteemed among the Mussulmans for his expositions of their law, but was persecuted for denying the doctrine of predestination, and died in prison at Bagdad. 385 years after his death the reigning caliph built a mausoleum to his memory,

and founded a college for his followers.—*D'Hartel.*

ABOU-JOSEPH, a mussulman doctor, who was the first person that had the title of *kadhi al kodhat*, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-al-raschid.—*Ibid.*

ABOULAINA, a Mohammedan doctor, famous for his wit, of whom the following story is told. Moses, son of the caliph Abdalmalek, having put to death secretly one of Aboulaina's friends, gave it out that he had fled; the doctor, on being asked what was become of his friend, replied in the words of scripture, *Moses smote him and he died.* The prince being told of this, sent for Aboulaina, and threatened him with severe punishment; on which Aboulaina replied in the words of scripture, *Wilt thou kill me to-day as thou didst the other yesterday?* The prince was so pleased with his wit, that he dismissed him with presents.—*Ibid.*

ABOULOZA, the surname of Ahmed ben Soliman, an Arabian poet, who lost his sight by the small-pox, when only three years old. At the age of 45 he embraced the notions of the Brahmins respecting the metempsychosis, and lived the remainder of his life on vegetables. He died in 1057.—*Ibid.*

ABRABANEL (Isaac), a learned rabbi, born at Lisbon in 1437. He was admitted a member of the council of Alphonso, king of Portugal, but fell into disgrace on the death of that monarch, and fled to Castile, where he was protected and esteemed by king Ferdinand and his queen Isabella. In 1492, he was obliged to quit Spain in consequence of an edict against the Jews, and retired to Naples, where he recommended himself to the favour of king Ferdinand, and his successor Alphonso. When the latter was driven from Naples by Charles VIII. king of France, Abrabanel accompanied him to Sicily, and at his death retired to the island of Corfu, but in 1496 he returned to Italy, and not long after was employed at Venice to settle a dispute between the Portuguese and Venetians, respecting the spice trade. Here he finished his commentaries on the scriptures, and died in 1508.—*Bayle.*

ABRAHAM, the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. He was born A. M. 2004, at Ur, in Chaldee. His father Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation, on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt at Sichem. A famine drove them from thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute arose between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, which induced the two kinsmen to part. When Lot was taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, retook his nephew and all the spoil.

Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, as a concubine, by whom he had Ishmael; but, at the age of ninety he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies 'the father of a great multitude.' At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to fulfil the divine command, an angel stopped his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. He died about A. M. 2179.—SS.

ABRAHAM (Nicholas), a learned Jesuit, was born in Lorrain, in 1589. He was theological professor in the university of Poitiers-Moulon, where he died 1655. He wrote a commentary on some of Cicero's orations, and on Virgil.—*Moreri.*

ABRAHAM (Ben Chaila), a Spanish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah to happen in 1358, but died in 1303, fifty-five years before the time. He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian. He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.—*Moreri.*

ABROSI (John), an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century. His Dialogue on Astrology, 4to. Venice, 1494, is in the Index Expurgatorius.—*Ibid.*

ABSALOM, the Son of David, was a handsome, but vicious prince. He assassinated his brother-in-law Amnon for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father, but his army being defeated, he was slain by Joab about 1030 years B. C.—SS.

ABSTEMIUS (Laurentius), an Italian writer, born in Ancona. He was librarian at the court of Urbino, where also he taught the belles lettres. He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c. He lived in the 15th century.—*Bayle.*

ABUSKEK, the successor of Mohammed, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. He acquired a great extent of territory, by conquering the Persians, Syrians, and Greeks. He died in 632, and was interred by the side of Mohammed, his son-in-law.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABUCARAS (Theodore), bishop of Caria in the 8th century, was a partizan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople, and was re-admitted to his seat. He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in

4to. 1606. There was also published at Paris, in 1685, a work entitled "De Unione et Incarnatione," by this writer, from a MS. found in the Bodleian library.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Bayle.*

ABUDHAHER, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a deadly enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, slew the pilgrims, and carried away the *black stone*, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. But the precious relic was returned when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. He died in 953.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABULFARAGIUS (Gregory), an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian, was born in 1226, at Malatia, near the source of the Euphrates. He wrote a universal history in Arabic, which Dr. Pococke published in 1663, with a Latin translation, and a supplement. He died in 1286.—*Pococke's Pref. to Specimen Hist. Arab. Bayle.*

ABULFEDA (Ismael), prince of Hamah, in Syria, who wrote a valuable piece, entitled "A Description of Chorasnia and Mawarannahre, or the Regions beyond the River Oxus, from the Tables of Abulfeda Ismael, prince of Hamah." This book was edited by John Greaves, who added to the original, which is in Arabic, a Latin translation. A new edition of it was published at Oxford, in 1712, by Hudson. Abulfeda also wrote the lives of Mohammed and Sadjadin. He died about the year 1332.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, was born at Urgens, the capital of Kharasim, in 1605. After a reign of twenty years he resigned the crown to his son, and led a retired life, during which he wrote the history of the Tartars, which valuable work, having been brought into Europe, has been published in German and French. He died in 1663.—*Moreri.*

ABU MOSLEM, governor of Khorasan, who, in 747, changed the caliphate from the family of the Omniades to the Abassides, in producing which above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering the caliph Almanzor the most important services, that prince caused him to be assassinated.—*D'Herbelot. Mod. U. H.*

ABUNOWAS, an Arabian poet, born at Bara, in 762. He dwelt in the palace of Haroun al Raschid, with Masfat and Re-kâshi, two other poets. His works are still extant. He died A. D. 810.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABU-OBEIDAH, a companion of Mohammed, served first under Caled, in Syria; but at last he was invested with the supreme command, and Caled served as his second. After conquering Syria and a great part of Palestine, he was carried off by a pestilence, A. D. 639.—*Mod. U. H.*

ABUSAID KHAN, the last sultan of the race of Zingis Khan, ascended the throne in 1317, and died in 1336.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABUSAID MIRZA, served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his

son. He took advantage of this dissension and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions, but fell in an ambuscade, in 1468, aged 42.—*Ibid.*

ABUTEMAN, surnamed ALTAYI, reckoned the prince of Arabian poets, was born in 843, or 846, at Yafem, near Damascus.—*Ibid.*

ABYDENUS, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the *Preparatio Evangelica* of Eusebius.—*Fabricius Bib. Grec.*

ACACIUS, surnamed **MONOPHTHALMUS**, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica for heresy; on which he, and some others, assembled at Philippolis, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. He was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and died about the year 365. He wrote the Life of Eusebius, and other works.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, flourished about the year 420. He sold the plate belonging to his church, and with the money ransomed 7000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.—*Gibbon's Hist. of Rome.*

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople. He was excommunicated by pope Felix III. and in his turn commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers. He died in 487.—*Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.*

ACACIUS, bishop of Bercea, in Syria, was at the council of Constantinople, held in 381. He was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. He died about the year 436, aged considerably above 100.—*Cave. Dupin.*

ACADEMUS, or **ECADEMUS**, an Athenian citizen, whose house being employed as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus, he had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called *Academica*. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcefilas, and the last Carneades. Cicero called his country-house, at Puzzolanum, *Academy*. No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.—*Ælian Var. Hist.*

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland, in the eighth century. He greatly ornamented his cathedral, improved church music, and encouraged learning. He was banished for some time from his see, for what cause is unknown, but he was afterwards restored, and died at Hexham, in 740. He wrote a treatise on the sufferings of the saints, epistles, and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

ACCA LAURENTIA, was the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and nurse to Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a Lupa, and have, therefore, called her Lupa.

The Romans made her a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.—*Moreri*.

ACCARISI (Francis), native of Ancona, was professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. He died at Sienna, in 1622.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ACCIAJUOLI (Donatus), a learned Florentine in the fifteenth century, was a disciple of Argyropylus, and published commentaries on his translation of Aristotle's Ethics. He also translated the Lives of Alcibiades and Demetrius from Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal and Scipio, and wrote the Life of Charlemagne, and some other works. He died at Milan, and his corpse was removed to his native city, and interred in the church of the Carthusians.—*Bayle*.

ACCIAJUOLI (Zenobio), of the same family with the above, was born in 1461, and entered into the order of St. Dominic. He became librarian to Pope Leo X. and died in 1520. He translated some of the fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.—*Ibid.*

ACCIAJUOLI (Angelo), was also a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and died in 1407.—He was raised for his merit to the cardinalship.—*Moreri*.

ACCIAJOLI (Renatus), a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Boeotia, at the beginning of the fifteenth century. He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Boeotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mohammed II.—*Ibid.*

ACCIVS (Lucius), a Latin tragic poet, flourished about 170 years B. C. He wrote several tragedies on subjects taken from the Grecian history, and one, entitled Brutus, from the Roman. Two comedies, one named the Wedding, and the other the Merchant, are also ascribed to him. His style has been accounted harsh, but he is generally allowed to have been a great poet: none of his works are extant.—*Quintilian*. There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

ACCIVS TULLIUS, prince of the Volsci in Italy, to whom Coriolanus fled for refuge.—*Livy. Plutarch*.

ACCOLTI (Benedict), secretary to the state of Florence. He wrote a history of the holy war, printed at Venice, in 1532, 4to. which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his Jerusalem delivered. He likewise wrote a little book "Of the famous men of his time." He died in 1466, aged 51.—*Moreri*.

ACCOLTI (Francis), brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. He died, vastly rich, about 1470.—*Ibid.*

ACCOLTI (Peter), of the same family, was born at Florence in 1455. He was created a cardinal, and died at Florence

in 1532. He wrote some historical pieces. His brother Benedict Accolti, duke of Nepi, wrote some dramatic pieces of merit.—*Ibid.*

ACCORDS (Stephen Tabouret, Seigneur de), advocate in the parliament of Dijon, and author of two trifling books, one entitled, "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Les Touches." He died in 1561, aged 46.—*Novo. Dict. Moreri*.

ACCORSO (Francis) professor of law at Bologna, was born at Florence in 1182. He reduced the code, digests, and institutes, into one system, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1627. He died in 1260, and was succeeded by his son Francis.—*Bayle*.

ACCORSO (Mariangelo), a learned Neapolitan of the sixteenth century, was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. He published remarks on Aufonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.—*Bayle*.

ACÆSIUS, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine. He maintained that no communion was to be held with those who had once departed from the faith, even though they should afterwards repent. Constantine said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acæsius, and go up to heaven alone."—*Dupin. Lardner*.

ACH, VAN, or ACHEN (John), was born at Cologne in 1566, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting. He died in 1621.—*Pilkington*.

ACHARDS (Eleazar), was born at Avignon in 1679, and became bishop of that see. When the plague raged there, he continued, at the hazard of his life, performing the offices of charity and religion. Clement XII. sent him to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries. He died at Cochin, in 1741, without having accomplished the object of his voyage.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ACHERI (Luc d'), a Benedictine monk, born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, in 1609. He published several books in ecclesiastical history, as the Lives of Saints, &c. He died at Paris in 1685.—*Moreri*.

ACHILLINI (Alexander), an eminent philosopher and physician, of Bologna, where he died in 1512, aged 40. He is said to have discovered the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the organ of hearing. His works were published in folio, at Venice, in 1568.—*Tiraboschi. Haller's Biblioth. Anat.*

ACHILLINI (John Philotheus), brother of the above, wrote a poem, entitled "Viridario," containing the eulogy of many learned men of his time. He died in 1538.—*Moreri*.

ACHILLINI (Claude), a relation of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1574. He was a man of universal learning and genius, and was professor of jurisprudence for several years in different universities.

Cardinal Richelieu is said to have rewarded him with a gold chain valued at 1000 crowns, for a poem he wrote. He died in 1640. Inscriptions to his honour were placed upon the schools in which he taught.—*Moreri*.

ACHALEN, a sovereign of the northern Britons, who in the 6th century, on losing his territory, fled into Wales. He and his brother Arthanad are famous for a journey performed on one horse, up the hill of Maalwg, in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death of their father.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

ACHMET I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Mahomet III. in 1603, being then about 15 years old. He began his reign by combating a formidable rebellion which lasted two years. He was next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but his reign continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and his rest was troubled by a pretender to his throne. He indulged himself in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but, though proud and ambitious, he was less sanguinary than his predecessors. He died in 1617, at the age of 29.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ACHMET II. succeeded his brother Solyman in 1691. He was a good natured prince, but weak and irresolute. He died in 1695.—*Ibid.*

ACHMET III. was the son of Mahomet IV. and on the deposition of his brother Mustapha II. in 1703 ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but soon after concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea: but in an attack on Hungary the Turkish army was defeated by prince Eugene in 1716, at the battle of Peterwaradin. Achmet was dethroned in 1730, and died suddenly in confinement in 1736.—*Ibid.*

ACHMET, an Arabian author, who wrote a book on the interpretation of dreams, which was published at Paris, in 1603. He lived about the fourth century.—*Bayle*.

ACOLUTHUS (Andrew), was born at Breslaw, of which place he became arch-deacon, and professor of the oriental languages. He wrote, 1. A Treatise de Aquismaria, 1682, 4to. 2. A Latin Translation of the Armenian Version of the Prophet Obadiah, 4to. Leipzig. He died 1704.—*Id.*

ACONTIUS (James), was born at Trent, in the sixteenth century. On turning Protestant, he went to England, where he met with a kind reception from queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled, "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basil, in 1565. The author died soon after. Another edition of this work appeared at Basil, in 1610, to which was added, a letter of Acontius, "De ratione

edendorum librorum;" but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1658.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi, storia della Lett. Ital.*

ACOSTA (Gabriel), canon, and professor of divinity at Coimbra, who wrote a commentary on part of the Old Testament, fol. 1641. He died in 1616.—*Moreri*.

ACOSTA (Joseph), a Spanish Jesuit, born at Medina del Campo, in 1547. He was a missionary in Peru, and became provincial of his order. He died at Salamanca, in 1600. His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1591, 8vo. is universally known and esteemed.—*Moreri*.

ACOSTA (Uriel), an extraordinary character, was born at Oporto, where his father was a Roman Catholic, though descended from Jewish ancestors. At the age of 25, he was made treasurer of a collegiate church, but having embraced Judaism, he resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the same faith. The new converts went to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after he became dissatisfied with the Jewish rites, and expressing his sentiments thereon with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book in his own vindication, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, from whence he was bailed in a few days, but all the copies of his book were seized, and a fine levied upon him of 300 florins. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was readmitted into the synagogue on making his submission, but was soon expelled again for not conforming to the laws of Moses, and for dissuading two Christians from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to a wretched condition. At the end of that time he made his submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and then laying himself down on the threshold, all the people walked over him. He shot himself with a pistol, in 1640, or according to others in 1647.—*Bayle*.

ACQUAVIVA (Andrew Mathew), duke of Atri and prince of Teramo in the kingdom of Naples, was born in 1456. He was one of the greatest luminaries of his age, and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He actually published a work under that title in 2 vols. fol. which, though scanty and defective, was sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind. He died in 1528.—*Tiraboschi*.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, flourished 439 B.C. He expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes.—*Moreri*.

ACRON, or **ACRO**, an ancient scholiast on Horace, who lived in the 7th century. His

work is extant, in an edition of that poet, printed at Basil in 1527, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

ACROPOLITA (George), a writer on the Byzantine history, was born at Constantinople, in 1220. He disputed at the age of twenty-one with a physician, concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire, and died in 1282. His Chronicle of the Greek empire was printed at Paris in Greek and Latin in 1651, fol.—*Pagi de Hyst. Græc. Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

ACROPOLITA (Constantine), son of the above, was called the Younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. He flourished about 1270.—*Ibid.*

ACTUARIUS (John), a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, flourished in the 12th century at Constantinople, where Actuarius is a title still bestowed on physicians of the court. His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on Urines, &c. have been printed together, and in parts.—*Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

ACUMA (Christopher), a Spanish jesuit, born at Burgos, in 1597, was many years a missionary in South America. He published, in 1641, "A description of the great river of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ADAIR (James), an English lawyer, was the son of an army agent, and being designed for the law, entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in due time was called to the bar. In 1774, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and on the death of serjeant Glyane, was chosen recorder of London. In the parliament of 1780, he was elected for Cockermouth, but afterwards he sat for Higham Ferrers. On being promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants at law, he resigned the recordership in expectation of higher preferment, in which he was disappointed. He was employed to carry on the prosecution against one of the persons accused of high treason in 1794, on which occasion he outshone all the other crown lawyers. He wrote two tracts, one entitled, "Thoughts on the Dismissal of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the Power of Alienations of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne." He died in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

ADALARD, or ADELARD, born about A.D. 753, was cousin german of Charlemagne. He was divorced from his wife, which grieved him so much that he went into the abbey of Corbie, of which the emperor made him abbot. In 829, he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony, and died in 826. Some fragments of his writings are extant.—*Moreri.*

ADALBERON (Ascelinus), bishop of Laon in 977. He treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles

duke of Lorraine, who had put themselves under his protection, to Hugh Capet. He died in 1030. There is a poem of his extant, which contains some curious historical facts.—*Dupin.*

ADALBERT, archbishop of Magdeburgh, was employed by the emperor Otto I. in 961, to preach the gospel to the Russians, among whom he met with little success. He afterwards laboured to more advantage among the Slavonians.—*Moreri.*

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, in the tenth century, was a successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest.—*Messeim. Moreri.*

ADAM, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, from whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile he lived 930 years.—*SS.*

ADAM (Melchior), a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. He published 5 vols. of memoirs of eminent men, a work still esteemed. He died in 1692.—*Bayle.*

ADAM (Scotus), a monkish historian, in the twelfth century, born in Scotland, and educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne, now called Holy Island. From thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Melros, and lastly at Durham, where he wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I. king of Scotland. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1659, fol.—*Moreri.*

ADAM (Lambert Sigibert), a French sculptor, born at Nanci in 1700. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. He died in 1759.—*D'Argenville's Lives of Sculptors.*

ADAM (Nicholas), brother of the above, was born at Nanci in 1705. He was also an eminent artist, and executed the mausoleum of the queen of Poland at Bonsecours, and some other fine pieces. He died in 1778, having lost his sight some years before.—*Ibid.*

ADAM (Francis Gaspard), younger brother of the foregoing, was born at Nanci in 1710, and followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. He died at Paris in 1759.—*Ibid.*

ADAM of Bremen, was canon of that city at the close of the eleventh century. His work entitled, "Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiæ Hamburgensis et Bremensis," was printed in 1670, 4to.—*Dupin.*

ADAM (Billaut or master), a French poet, was originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronized by cardinal Richelieu. His poems are now extremely scarce.—*Moreri.*

ADAM (Robert), architect, was born

in 1728, at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to Italy, and on his return in 1762, was made architect to the king, which office he resigned in 1768, on being chosen member of parliament for the county of Kinross. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured an unrivalled fame by the number and elegance of his designs. He died March 3, 1792, while the new university of Edinburgh and other public works were erecting according to his plans. He was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ADAM (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Leeds in Yorkshire in 1701, and after receiving the rudiments of his education in his native town, was sent to the school at Wakefield, from whence he was removed to Christ's college, Cambridge, but after two years stay there he went to Hart Hall, now Hertford college, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Winttingham in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector 58 years, though he might have had considerable preferment, but being set against pluralities he steadily refused every offer of promotion. Mr. Adam was a most zealous and conscientious parish priest, residing continually with his people, and adorning his office by a suitable life and conversation. He died at Winttingham in 1784. In 1771 he published a paraphrase of the eleven first chapters of the Romans, 8vo. His other works are lectures on the church catechism, a volume of sermons, and a posthumous collection of Thoughts, to which his life is prefixed, from which this is taken.

ADAMS (Sir Thomas), lord mayor of London, was born at Wem, in Shropshire, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards brought up a draper in London. In 1609, he was chosen alderman of the city, and in 1645, served the office of lord mayor. His loyalty was so great, that the republicans searched his house, in hopes of finding the king, and though they were disappointed, yet they confined Mr. Adams in the tower. He sent Charles II. 10,000*l.* during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the city to wait on the king, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1651, created him a baronet. He died in 1667, aged 81; and after his death a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is now in the laboratory at Cambridge. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expence of printing the Gospels in Persian and sending them to the East.—*Biog. Br.*

ADAMS (Thomas), A.M. was a fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, but was ejected in 1662, for non-conformity, on which he became chaplain to sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to lady Clare in

Northamptonshire. He died in 1670. He wrote 'Protestant Union or Principles of Religion,' a very useful work.—*Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers.*

ADAMS (Richard), A.M. was also educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bread-street, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1698. He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.—*Ibid.*

ADAMSON (Patrick), a Scotch prelate, was born at Perth, in 1536, and educated at St. Andrews. In 1566, he travelled with a young gentleman, but writing a Latin poem on the birth of James VI. he was arrested at Paris, and confined for six months, but was released at the intercession of queen Mary. He then went to Bourges, and was there at the time of the massacre of Paris, and kept concealed for seven months at an inn, the master of which, was thrown from the top of the house by the enraged catholics for his charity to heretics. Here he translated the book of Job into Latin verse, and wrote the tragedy of Herod in the same tongue. He returned to his own country in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575, he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soon after became chaplain to earl Moreton, who raised him to the see of St. Andrews, on which he was violently persecuted by the presbyterians. In 1582, he fell dangerously ill, and was cured by taking a medicine from an old woman, who was burnt for it by the fanatics as a witch. In 1583, he was sent ambassador to queen Elizabeth. On his return to Scotland in 1584, he found the presbyterian party very strong and violent, and at a synod in 1596, they excommunicated him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition. He died in 1591. His works have been collected and published in 4to. —*Biog. Brit.*

ADISON (Lancelot), divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland, in 1632. From Appleby school he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, 1654 and 1657. He was chosen one of the terræ filii at the act in 1658, but being satirical on the men in power in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford and lived retired till the restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, he went chaplain to the garrison at Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Soon after he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, on which he took his degree of D.D. In 1683, he was promoted to the

dearly of Litchfield. He died in 1703, and was buried in the church-yard of Litchfield. His writings, the chief of which are, "An Account of the present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," shew him to have been a man of learning and observation.—*Biog. Br.*

ADDISON (Joseph), son of the above, was born at Milston, in Wilts, May 1, 1672. After receiving the rudiments of education, he was sent to the Charterhouse, where he contracted an intimacy with sir Richard Steele. In 1687, he was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, but afterwards was elected demy at Magdalen. In 1693, he took his degree of M.A. and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22, he addressed some verses to Dryden in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the essay on the Georgics. In 1695, he addressed a poem to king William, which recommended him to lord Somers. In 1699, he obtained a pension of 300*l.* a year, to enable him to travel. He went leisurely through France and Italy, improving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," reckoned the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated at his return to lord Somers. He returned home in 1702, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704, he was introduced by lord Halifax to lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim; on which occasion he produced the Campaign, for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year, he went to Hanover with lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond," which did not succeed, probably because it was English. When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of 300*l.* a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the Tatler, to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the Spectator, which was enriched by the contributions of Addison, whose papers are distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713, his tragedy of Cato was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both whigs and tories. Cato was praised by most of the contemporary poets, criticised by Dennis, attacked as a party play at Oxford, and vindicated by Dr. Sewel. It was translated into Italian, and performed at Florence, and into Latin at the college of St. Omers. At this time the Guardian appeared, to which Addison largely contributed, whose papers are marked by a hand. But

the violence of politics soon put a stop to this paper, and Addison himself engaged in the party warfare, but his political pieces being on temporary topics, soon sunk into neglect. An attempt was made to revive the Spectator, but after the publication of eighty numbers, which compose the eighth volume, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part. In 1715, he began the Freeholder, and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick, after a long courtship. He had been tutor to her son, but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717, he became secretary of state, which place he soon resigned on a pension of 1500*l.* a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, which he abandoned for a work of a more exalted kind, "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also laid the plan of an English dictionary in the manner since so happily executed by Dr. Johnson. In 1719, he engaged in a political dispute with Steele, on the "peerage bill," then brought in to restrain the king from creating any new peers, except in case of the extinction of an old family. Steele's pamphlet was entitled, "The Plebeian," and was calculated to alarm the people on the occasion; and Addison replied to it in another called "The Old Whig," in which he contemptuously styled his opponent, "Little Dicky." That year terminated his life, and he ended it in a manner suitable to his character. He sent for lord Warwick, and affectionately pressing his hand softly said, "See in what peace a christian can die!" After giving directions to Mr. Tickell respecting the publication of his works, which he himself dedicated on his death-bed to Mr. Craggs, he breathed his last, June 17, 1719, at Holland-house, leaving only one daughter, who died unmarried, in 1797. Dr. Johnson, after drawing his character in a forcible and elegant manner, says, "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."—*Biog. Brit. Addisoniana*, 2 vols. 1803.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the twelfth century. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies were discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which remain in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, died in 1027. He wrote the life of the emperor, Henry II. which is still extant.—*Moreri.*

ADLER (Curtius), also named Servisen,

was born in Norway in 1622.—After serving in the Dutch navy, he went to Venice, where he was raised to the rank of admiral, and performed many gallant exploits against the Turks, for which he was made knight of St. Mark; and had a pension for himself and his heirs. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. He ended his days at Copenhagen in honour and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief, and created a noble. He died in 1675.—*Moreri*.

ADELGREIFF (John Albrecht), a German fanatic, was put to death at Königsberg, in 1636, for blasphemy, magic, and sedition.—*Ibid*.

ADELMAN, bishop of Brescia, in the 11th century. He wrote a letter on the eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain, in 1561, in 8vo. He died about 1062.—*Moreri*.

ADELPHUS, a platonic philosopher, who composed a strange doctrine from Plato, the Gnostics, and others, which was greatly followed in the third century. He was opposed by Plotinus.—*Moreri*.

ADEODATUS, or "God's-gift," a pope, was born at Rome. He obtained the tiara in 672, and died in 676. He was a pious and charitable pontiff.—*Bower's Lives of the Popes. Platina*.

ADER (William), a physician of Toulouse, at the beginning of the 17th century, who wrote a book in 1621, entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves, that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.—*Mor*.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, emperor of Persia, succeeded his uncle Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977, he became master of Bagdad, which he adorned with hospitals, mosques, and other public works. He was also a great encourager of poets and men of learning. He died in 982, aged 47.—*D'Hérbelot*.

ADHELME was the son of Kenred, and nephew to Ina, king of the west Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, and was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into this country, and the first bishop of Sherborne. He died in 709, and was canonized. His writings are in the Bibl. Pat.—*Bale. Pitf*.

ADHEMAR (William), a native of Provence, and celebrated for his poetry. He died about 1190.—*Moreri*.

ADIMANTUS, of the sect of the Manichees, flourished about the end of the third century. He denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine.—*Lardner's Credibility of the Gospel Hist.*

ADIMARI (Raphael), was born at Rimini, of which country he wrote the history, 2 vols. 4to. 1616.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADIMARI (Alexander), born at Florence

in 1579. He gained great reputation by his poems, and died in 1649.—*Ibid*.

ADLERBITTER (John), a German historian. He was chancellor of Bavaria in the 17th century, and wrote the annals of Bavaria in Latin, printed at Leipzig, in 1710, folio.—*Moreri*.

ADLERFELDT (Gustavus), was born near Stockholm, and became gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles XII. whose history he has written with great fidelity; of which a French translation was published by his son, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1740. He was killed at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709.—*Gen. B. D.*

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, died in 875, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. A universal Chronicle, printed at Paris, 1522, folio, and at Rome in 1745, folio. 2. A Martyrology, published in 1613.—*Dupin*.

ADOLPHUS, emperor of Germany, was the count of Nassau, and elected to the imperial dignity in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation against him, at the head of which was Albert duke of Austria. Adolphus fell in battle, July 2, 1298.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ADOLPHUS-FREDERIC II. of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden, born in 1710, and succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. He also instituted an academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, at Torneo in Lapland, and died in 1771.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADORNE (Francis), a Genoese jesuit, wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. He died January 13, 1586, aged 56.

ADRETS (François de Beaumont, baron des), a man of a turbulent spirit, sided with the Huguenots, in 1562, and signalized himself by many daring exploits, but more by his cruelties. At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one of them for retracting twice from the fatal leap, "sir, (replied the man), I defy you with all your bravery to take it in three." This witticism saved the soldier's life. After the peace he turned Catholic, and died universally hated, in 1587. A son of his was concerned in the massacre of Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN (Publius Ælius), emperor of Rome, was born there A.D. 76. He entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion. He married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch travelled more than Adrian. In 120, he visited Gaul, from whence he went to Britain, where he built a wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway-frith, eighty-miles in length, to secure

the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain, he went into Africa and Asia, and was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, in 125. In his reign the Christians suffered a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlem; he also had the images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem. He died at Baie in the 63d year of his age, having reigned twenty-one years. On his death-bed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. He adopted Titus Antoninus, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annus Verus, and the son of Lucius Verus. —*Dis Cassus*.

ADRIAN, a writer of the 5th century, wrote an introduction to the scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augsburg, in 1602, 4to. and in Latin, in 1650, folio. —*Moreri*.

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, is known by a treatise, entitled *De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ*, printed at Cologne, in 1471, folio. —*Ibid*.

ADRIAN I. (Pope), was elected in 772. He was of a patrician family at Rome. He sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice in 787; but was opposed by the kings of France and England. He died in 795. —*Bower. Platina*.

ADRIAN II. (Pope), was born at Rome, and succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He contended with the patriarch of Constantinople for the superiority; and attempted to extend his authority over the crowned heads of the west, but without success in both cases. He died in 872. —*Ibid*.

ADRIAN III. (Pope), was also a native of Rome; and obtained the tiara in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms. —*Ibid*.

ADRIAN IV. (Pope), the only Englishman who ever had that dignity, was born at Langley, near St. Alban's. His name was Nicholas Brekepsere; and he was some time in the monastery of St. Alban's in a low condition. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot; Eugenius III. made him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148, sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the christian faith. In 1154, he was chosen pope, on which, Henry II. king of England, sent the abbot of St. Alban's, with three bishops, to congratulate him. The pope, disregarding the slight formerly put upon him, granted considerable privileges to the monastery of St. Alban's, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155, he excommunicated the king of Sicily; and about the same time, the empe-

ror Frederic meeting the pope near Sutrin, held his stirrup while he mounted on horseback; after which his holiness conducted him to Rome, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year, the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it; and died, not without suspicion of poison, in 1159. There are some letters and homilies of his extant. —*Biog. Br*.

ADRIAN V. (Pope), was a native of Genoa; and ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was legate in England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between the king and his barons. He died thirty-eight days after his election. —*Bower. Platina*.

ADRIAN VI. (Pope), was born at Utrecht, and educated on charity at Louvain. He was made bishop of Tortosa by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be regent. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V. he placed an unlimited confidence in Adrian; who, on the death of Leo X. in 1521, was elected pope. He died in 1523. —*Rycaut. Bower*.

ADRIAN (de Castello), was born at Cornetto, in Tuscany; and acquired several employments at Rome. He came to England in the reign of Henry VII. who made him his agent at Rome; and gave him first the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. Adrian farmed out his bishopric to Wolfsey, living himself at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1503; soon after which, he narrowly escaped being poisoned with others of his order, at a feast given by the pope and his son Cesar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against pope Leo X. to which he was led by the prediction of a fortuneteller that Leo should die a violent death, and be succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 12,500 ducats, and restricted from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city, and was excommunicated. At this time he was at Venice; and what became of him afterwards is unknown. Polydore Virgil says, he ended his days at Riva, in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high character for erudition. —*Biog. Br*.

ADRIANI (Joanni Battista), was born at Florence in 1511. He wrote the history of his own times in Italian. He died at Florence in 1579. —*Moreri*.

ADRIENOMIA (Cornelia), a nun of the order of St. Augustine, and of a noble family in Holland. She wrote a poetical version of the Psalms in the sixteenth century. —*Bayle*.

ADRIENOMIUS (Christian), born at Delft, in Holland, in 1593. He wrote a description of the holy land, and a chronicle of the Old and

New Testaments, 1698, fol. He died at Collogne, in 1585.—*Bayle*.

ADSON, abbot of Luxeuil in 984. He was the author of a book on the miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning antichrist.—*Moreri*.

ARDESIVS, a Platonic philosopher of the fourth century, succeeded Jamblichus, as teacher of philosophy at Cappadocia. He pretended to hold communion with the deities.—*Brucker's Hist. Phil.*

AREGRATES (John), a Nestorian monk, who lived about the year 485. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon.—*Moreri*.

ARGIDIUS (Petrus Albiensis), a great traveller in Asia and Africa, who died in 1555, aged 65. He wrote a description of Thrace, Constantinople, and other works, &c. &c.—*Ibid.*

ARGYRIUS (Atheniensis), a Greek ecclesiastic and physician in the eighth century; who wrote several books, the chief of which are, *De Pulsibus et de Venenis*.—*Friend*.

ARGYRUS (de Columna), general of the Augustines in the 13th century. He taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, and was called according to the humour of the times *Doctor Fundatissimus*, but his works have long since sunk into contempt. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. He died in 1316.—*Dupin*.

ÆGINETA (Paulus), a native of the island Ægina, flourished about the year 620. He first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. His works were published at Paris, in 1532, fol.—*Friend*.

ÆGINHARD, secretary to Charlemagne, whose daughter Imma is said to have carried him through the snow from her chamber, to prevent his being traced by his footsteps; and being seen by her father, he consented to their union.—Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also his annals from 741 to 889. The first edition is that at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

ÆLIAN (Claudius), historian and rhetorician, was born in Italy about the year 80 of the christian era. Though he never left his native country he became so perfect a master of the Greek language, as to write it with the greatest purity. He taught rhetoric at Rome, under the emperor Antoninus. His *Various History* is a curious collection of anecdotes, the best editions of which are, those of Perizonius, in 1701, and Gronovius, 1791. His history of Animals is also valuable. His works were collected and published by Gesner at Zurich, in 1556.—*Voss. de Græc. Hist.*

ÆLIANUS (Meccius), a physician mentioned with respect by Galen. He was the first who made use of treacle against the plague, and found it to succeed.—*Moreri*.

ÆMILIANUS (Jerom), one of the founders of the regular monks of St. Maieul, in the

sixteenth century, was a Venetian of a noble family.—*Mosheim*

ÆMILIANUS (C. Julius), a Moor, who rose from the lowest station to the imperial dignity. He prevailed on the army to elect him emperor, and marched against Gallus, who was slain by his own soldiers, and thus Æmilianus easily obtained the throne; but he did not long enjoy that dignity, being killed by some of his own troops, who gave the crown to Valerian. This happened four months after his accession, in the 46th year of his age.—*Univ. Hist.*

ÆMILIUS (Paulus), a Roman general. He was born of a noble family about 228 B. C. Having passed through several civil offices with reputation, he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46, he served the office of consul; and when he was 60, he accepted the command of the armies against Perseus, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him in triumph through Italy, with the king of Illyria, his ally. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perseus and his family led the way. He afterwards served the office of censor, and died universally lamented, in the 64th year of his age.—*Plutarch*.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus), born at Verona. He was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he left unfinished at his death in 1529. It was first printed in 1536, and continued afterwards by Arnold Feron, in 2 vols. folio, 1576. He had a canonry in the cathedral at Paris, and was interred in that church.—*Moreri*.

ÆNEAS (Gazeus), a Platonic philosopher, who became a convert to christianity in the fifth century. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body, printed in Greek and Latin, at Basil, 1560, and at Leipzig in 1655.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

ÆNEAS (Sylvius), see Pius II.

ÆNEAS (Tacticus), a Greek author on the art of war, who lived about 336 B. C. His work was prefixed, by Casaubon, to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609; and reprinted in 12mo, at Leyden, in 1633.—*Fabricius*.

ÆRIUS, a presbyter of Sebastia, in Pontus, lived about 385. He started the notion that there is no distinction between bishops and presbyters; to which he added arianism, and procured many followers.—*Mosheim*.

ÆSCHINES, a disciple of Socrates, was the son of a sausage maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily; and afterwards kept a school at Athens for his support. His dialogues are so much in the manner of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Only three of them are now extant; of which Mr. Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711, 8vo.—*Diogenes Laertius. Fabricius*.

ÆSCHINES, an ancient orator, born at

Athen. B. C. 397, was the cotemporary and rival of Demosthenes; and being vanquished, he went and kept a school at Samos, where he died at the age of 75. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. They were first published by the Aldi in 1613, folio, and several times since.—*Plutarch in Vit. Demosth. Fabricius.*

ÆSCHYLUS, the tragic poet, was born at Athens B. C. 460. He was in the sea fight at Salamis, in which his brother Aminias gallantly distinguished himself. *Ælian* relates, that *Æschylus*, being accused of blasphemy, was sentenced to be stoned to death; on which his brother exhibited his arm, which had lost a hand at Salamis, and thereby made such an impression on the judges, that they immediately pardoned *Æschylus*. This behaviour of his countrymen, added to the resentment which he felt on the preference shewn to the pieces of *Sophocles*, induced him to retire to Sicily. It is said that he died of a fracture of his skull, occasioned by an eagle setting fall a tortoise from a great height on his head; this was in the 69th year of his age. The Sicilians interred him magnificently near the river Gela. *Æschylus* wrote many plays, of which only seven are extant. He has a noble boldness of expression and a lofty imagination, but is frequently bombastic, and so obscure as to be hardly understood. The best edition is that of Stanley, printed first at London in 1663, folio, and since by Paaw, at the Hague, 9 tom. 4to. 1745. Mr. Potter published an elegant translation of *Æschylus*, in English verse, in 1777.—*Vossius. Bayle.*

ÆSOP, the fabulist, was a Phrygian by birth, and lived in the time of Solon, about 600 years B. C. The life of him, by *Plautus*, an eastern monk, is confessedly fabulous, and indeed his whole history is extremely obscure, not excepting the account of him by *Plutarch*. All that seems worthy of credit in the different writers who have treated of him is, that he was first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of *Xanthus* and *Idmon*, both of the isle of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by *Cresus*. He is said to have been put to death by the Delphians for some remarks he passed on their licentiousness. Great respect was paid to his memory, and his fables have been universally held in esteem; but it must be confessed that a great part of the fables which pass under his name have an eastern origin; and, indeed, there are so many striking coincidences between what is related of *Æsop* and of *Lokman*, as to induce a strong suspicion that they were one and the same person. *Æsop's* fables were first published at Milan in 1476, folio, which edition now

bears an exorbitant price. But the first Greek edition is reckoned that of 1480, 4to.—*Hærodotus. Plutarch. Fabric. Bayle.*

ÆSOR, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.—*Plutarch.*

ÆSORUS (Clodius), a famous actor, who lived about the 670th year of Rome. He had the honour of instructing *Cicero* in oratory. *Æsop* was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing birds which cost above 800l. His son was also noticed for his luxuriousness; and *Horace* says, that he swallowed a pearl of great value, dissolved in vinegar. He died, notwithstanding his epicurism, worth above 160,000l.—*Horace. Val. Max.*

ÆTHERIUS, an architect of the sixth century. He is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians.—*Gen. B. D.*

ÆTION, a Grecian painter, who having shewn his picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana at the Olympic games, unknown as he was, the president gave the painter his daughter in marriage.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

ÆTIUS, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius he sided with the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was, however, afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. Being jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled him not to obey the mandate. This brought on a revolt, which was the occasion of the irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of *Ætius* being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. *Ætius* retired among the Huns, and returning with a large army, so alarmed *Placidia*, mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great skill and bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. But Valentinian being suspicious that he had a design upon the throne, stabbed him with his own hand in 454.—*Univ. Hist.*

ÆRTIUS, bishop of Anioch in the fourth century, refuted upon the heresy of his master Arius. Before his entering into orders he was a physician, and remarkable for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. He died in 766.—*Fabric. Harf. Gibbon.*

ARTUS, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote on the diseases of women, and other works, which are extant in Greek. He is supposed to have been a Christian, and lived in the sixth century.—*Friend*.

ARAX (Domitius), an ancient orator, was a native of Nismes, and obtained the praetorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he turned informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agrippa, and gained the cause, which procured him the favour of Tiberius. Quintilian mentions two books of his on witnesses. He brought himself into a dilemma by an inscription which he put upon a statue of Caligula, mentioning that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor resented it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. After, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying, that he feared less the emperor's power than his eloquence, which piece of flattery disarmed Caligula's resentment, and he not only forgave him, but raised him to the consular dignity. He died of a surfeit, A. D. 59.—*Quintilian. Bayle*.

AFRANIUS, a comic poet, lived about 100 years B. C. He wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.—*Moreri. Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

AFRICANUS (Julius), the author of a chronicle, of which a fragment is extant in Eusebius. He also wrote a letter to Origen, exposing the story of Susannah as a forgery; and another, in which he reconciles St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour.—*Dupin. Fabric. Bib. Græc.*

AGAPETUS I. (Pope), was born at Rome, and raised to the papal throne in 535. He opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the church; but died within twelve months after his election.—*Bower, Platina*.

AGAPETUS II. (Pope), was a native of Rome, and obtained the tiara in 946, and died in 956, having the reputation of being a very holy man.—*Ibid*.

AGAPETUS, deacon of Constantinople in the 6th century. He wrote a letter to Justinian, on the duties of a Christian prince.—*Moreri*.

AGAPUS, a Greek monk of the 17th century, who wrote a treatise on the salvation of a sinner, printed at Venice, in the modern Greek, 1641.—*Ibid*.

AGARD (Arthur), an English antiquary, was born at Foston, in Derbyshire, 1540; and held the office of deputy chamberlain in the exchequer forty-five years. In conjunction with sir Robert Cotton and other eminent men he formed a society of antiquaries. He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday-book, which was deposited in the Cotton library. Various other MSS. of his are still preserved. Some tracts of

his on antiquarian subjects were published by Hearne. He died in 1615, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

AGATHARCIDES, a native of Cnidus, who flourished about 180 B. C. He wrote in Greek a history of the successes of Alexander.—*Vossius Hist. Gr.*

AGATHARCUS, a native of Samos, who was employed by Æschylus to paint scenes for his stage.—*Plutarch*.

AGATHEMER (Orthonis), the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Oxford, in 1703.—*Fabricius*.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian of the 6th century, is supposed by some to have been a christian. He wrote a history of the reign of Justinian, which was printed in Greek and Latin, at Leyden, in 1594, and at Paris in 1658.—*Ibid*.

AGATHON, a tragic poet, who gained the prize at the Olympic games, B. C. 419. His works are lost.—*Bayle. Vossius*.

AGATHO (Pope) was born at Palermo, and elected in 679. In his time a council was called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, or Monothelites, to which this pontiff sent legates. He died in 682.—*Platina. Bower*.

AGATHOCLES, the Sicilian tyrant, was the son of a potter; and became, in succession, a thief, a common soldier, centurion, general, and pirate.—Having defeated the Carthaginians, he became king of Syracuse, and at length of all Sicily. His soldiers, on account of arrears, obliged him to fly from his camp, and then murdered his children, whom he had left behind. Returning afterwards with a strong force, he put to death the mutineers, with their wives and children. He died of poison, at the age of seventy-two, B. C. 289, having reigned twenty-eight years.—*Diod. Sic. Plutarch. Polyb.*

AGELIUS (Anthony), bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who died in 1608. He wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament.—*Moreri*.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury in 1020, was a favourite of king Canute; on the death of whom he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned or not. This archbishop died in 1038. He wrote some religious pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

AGESILAUS, king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis, and was appointed general of Greece in the Peloponnesian war, which was then raging. He acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians. While he was pursuing the path of glory, intrigues were formed against him, and he was recalled. He was afterwards engaged against the Thebans and Athenians, but was defeated by Epaminondas, who lost his

life at the instant of victory. He next went to assist Tachos in his attempt to obtain the throne of Egypt, but was bribed to go over to the side of Nectanabis, his antagonist. He died on his return, on the coast of Africa, B. C. 362.—*Xenophon. Plutarch. Nepes.*

AGGAS (Robert), or more commonly called August, a painter of landscape in the reign of Charles II. He died in London in 1679.—*Vertue's Anecd. of Painters. Pilkington.*

AGILULF, from being duke of Turin, was chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced arianism, and embraced the catholic faith; but committed great ravages in the ecclesiastical state while engaged in a war with some of the Italian princes. He died in 619, and was succeeded by his son Adalwald.—*Urv. Hist.*

AGIS III. king of Sparta, was the grandson of Ageläus, and began to reign B. C. 346. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, but was slain in a battle he fought with the Macedonians in the year 337 B. C.—*Ibid.*

AGIS IV. king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas. He endeavoured to reform the constitution and manners of Sparta, for which he was safely put to death by his countrymen B. C. 241.—*Ibid.*

AGLIONBY (John), an English divine, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1601 was elected principal of Edmund-hall. He was concerned in the present translation of the New Testament; and died at Ipsip, of which he was rector, in 1610, aged 43.—There was another Dr. John Aglionby, who was dean of Canterbury, but died a few months after his nomination, in 1643. He appears to have been the son of the preceding.—*Wood, A. O. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, 8vo.*

AGNELUS, abbot of Ravenna in the ninth century; he wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city.—*Moreri.*

AGNESI (Maria Gaetana), an illustrious Italian lady for birth, learning, and virtues. She was born at Milan in 1718, and took the religious veil. Her application to mathematical learning was ardent, and her progress therein so distinguished, that before her adoption of the cloistered life, pope Benedict XIV. appointed her, in 1750, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Her analytical institutions were published at Milan, in 2 vols. 4to: 1748. They were translated into French by M. Cousin, published at Paris in 1775. Lately they have appeared in English, in 2 vols. 4to. with her life, taken from Montucla, prefixed. She died about 1770.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons in the ninth century, was deprived of his dignity for deposing Lewis the meek, in the assembly of Compeigne, but was afterwards re-

stored, and died in 840. He opposed image worship, and wrote against the belief of witchcraft, and the practice of duelling. His works were printed in 1666, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

AGOSTINO (Paolo, da Valerano), a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome; died in 1627, aged 36. His chorusses are spoken of with admiration.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

AGOULT (Guillaume d'), a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year 1198.—*Moreri.*

AGREDA (Marie d'), superior of the convent of the immaculate conception at Agreda, in Spain, was born in that city in 1602, took the veil in 1620, and died in 1665. She pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly executed. It was not, however, published till after her death, and was then prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne, at Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

AGRESTI (Livio), an historical painter; was employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. He died in 1580.—*Pilk.*

AGRESTIS (Julius), a Roman captain, who, when Antenius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed he put an end to himself.—*Tacitus.*

AGRICOLA (Cnæus Julius), an eminent Roman commander, was born A. D. 40. His father, Julius Græcinus, was a great orator, and was put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by his mother, Julia Procilla. He served first in Britain, and on his return to Rome married a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor, under Nero. In the commotions of 69, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. On his journey thither, he received the news that Vespasian had assumed the government, and immediately exerted himself in his favour. The twentieth legion having mutinied in Britain, he was sent to reduce them to obedience, in which he succeeded. After staying in Britain a considerable time, he returned to Rome, where he was raised to the rank of patrician, and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 he was chosen consul with Domitian; and the same year married his daughter to Tacitus the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity, and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He extended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of

the North. He defeated Gaius on the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. He then went into retirement, and died A. D. 93, leaving a widow and one daughter.—*Tacitus*.

AGRICOLA (George), an eminent metallurgist and physician, was born at Glauchen, in Misnia, in 1494. He wrote a number of books, chiefly on metals and subterraneous animals. He died in 1555.—*Melch. Adami. Vit. Med. Germ.*

AGRICOLA (John), a German divine, was born at Illeben, in 1492, and studied theology at Wittemberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther. He acquired considerable reputation as a preacher; but embroiled himself in a dispute with Melancthon, on the use of the law under the gospel dispensation. He then retired to Berlin, and engaged with the bishop of Nuremberg and others in endeavouring a reconciliation between the catholics and protestants, but in vain. He died at Berlin in 1566. He wrote commentaries on the gospel of St. Luke, and a collection of German proverbs.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Moreri*.

AGRICOLA (Rodolphus), a learned writer of the 15th century, was a native of Friesland, and discovered very early a love of literature. He was educated at Louvain, after which he settled at Ferrara, and taught Latin with great reputation. Here also he studied Greek, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Gaza. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands, and on visiting Deventer saw Erasmus, who, though only ten years old, he predicted would be a great man. In 1482, Agricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Worms. He died at the former place in 1484. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany. His works were printed at Louvain in 1516, and at Cologne in 1539, 4to.—*Melch. Adami. Moreri*

AGRICOLA (Michael), a Lutheran minister at Abo, in Finland, was the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that country. He died in 1556.—*Bayle*.

AGRIFFA, an astronomer of the first century, was a native of Bithynia. He was a very accurate observer.—*Moreri*.

AGRIFFA (Henry Cornelius) was born at Cologne in 1486, of a noble family. He became secretary to Maximilian I. by whom he was knighted for his gallantry in the Italian wars. Afterwards he was created doctor both in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and while in England wrote a commentary on St. Paul's epistles. In 1518 he settled at Mentz, as advocate counsellor of the city, which, however, he was obliged to quit at the instigation of the monks, whom he had provoked: from thence he went to Cologne,

in 1520, and the year following to Geneva. Francis I. appointed him physician to his mother, which post he soon lost for not gratifying his mistress's curiosity by an astrological judgment. From France he went to Antwerp in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries. In 1530, he published his treatise of the Vanity of the Sciences, and soon after his Occult Philosophy. In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. He was discharged in a short time, and died the same year at Grenoble. He had been married twice; by his first wife he had one son, and by the last five children.—All his works were collected, and printed at Lyons in 1550, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Bayle. Melch. Adami*.

AGRIFFA I. (Herod), was the grandson of Herod the great, and born A. M. 4024. He was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberia, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who succeeding Tiberius, made Agrippa tetrarch of Batanaea and Trachonitis; to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judea, with that of Chalcis. He commenced a persecution against the Christians to please the Jews, and put St. James the great to death. Being soon after at Caesarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a dazzling appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed it was the voice of a god, which impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure. He was immediately smitten with a disorder in his bowels, of which he died in five days, A. D. 44.—*Josephus. Acts Ap'ls*.

AGRIFFA II. (Herod), son of the above, succeeded to the throne at the age of seventeen. St. Paul pleaded his cause before him with so much eloquence, that Agrippa acknowledged he had "almost persuaded him to be a Christian." He was greatly disliked by the Jews, and died at Rome about A. D. 94.—*Ibid*.

AGRIFFA (Marcus Vipfianus), the friend of Augustus; he accused Callius to the senate, and was concerned in the sea fight against Antony, by which Octavianus obtained the empire. He married first that emperor's niece and afterwards his daughter Julia, the widow of Marcellus. He acquired great fame by his military exploits, for which triumphs were decreed him, which he refused to accept. He died B. C. 12.—*Sueton. Felicius Patere*.

AGRIFFA (Menenius), was consul of Rome, B. C. 503. He is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people, by the fable of the belly and the members.—*Dion. Hal. Liv.*

AGRIFFINA, the elder, was the wife of

Germanicus Caesar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions. He died at Antioch, A.D. 19, and his ashes were brought home by his disconsolate widow, accompanied by two of her children. She was banished by Tiberius to a barren isle, where she died A.D. 33.—*Tacitus. Suetonius.*

AGRIPPINA, the younger, was the daughter of the above. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned, A.D. 54, to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty.—*Ibid.*

AGUESSEAU (Henry Francis de) was born at Limoges in 1668, of an ancient family. His father, who was intendant of Languedoc, was his first instructor. In 1691 he was admitted advocate general of Paris; and in 1700 was named procureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions that were under the controul of parliament, preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals, improving the proceedings in criminal matters, and making several regulations that were sanctioned by decrees; but what he set himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV. the regent, duke of Orleans, made d'Aguesseau chancellor; but in 1718 he was displaced. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, of which he was again deprived two years afterwards. In 1737 he became once more chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself, and benefit to the nation, till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. He died in 1751. His works have been published in nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of Scripture, which he said was the balm of his life.—*Newc. Dict. Hist.*

AGUILLON (Francis), a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, died at Seville, in 1617, aged 51. He wrote a book on spheric projections, and another on optics.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AGUIRRE (Joseph), a Spanish Benedictine monk, was made cardinal by Innocent XI. and died at Rome in 1699, aged 69. He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio, and wrote some theological pieces.—*Boyle. Moreri.*

AGYLEE, or AOYLEUS (Henry), was a native of Bois-le-duc, and died in 1595, aged 62. He translated the Nomocanon of Photius, and was a profound Greek scholar.—*Moreri.*

AHAB, king of Israel, was the son of Amri, whom he succeeded. He surpassed in impiety all his predecessors, being incited to acts of idolatry and cruelty by his wife Jezebel. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where

he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about A.M. 3138.—1 Kings, xvi. &c.

AHAZ, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jotham B.C. 742. At the beginning of his reign, he defeated Rezin, king of Syria, according to the promise of Isaiah. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, and fell into idolatrous practices, for which his country was ravaged by the Syrians. He shut up the temple, and destroyed the holy vessels. His impiety was so great that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres.—2 Kings, xvi. 2 Chron. xxviii.

AHAZIAH, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture; the first was son of Ahab, (1 Kings, xxii.) and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by Jehu, B.C. 859.—2 Kings, viii.

AHLWARDT (Peter), a learned German, was the son of a shoemaker, at Grickswalde, where he was born in 1710. After studying at different universities, he settled at his native place, as professor of logic and metaphysics. He wrote "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He died in 1791.—*Schlichtegroll's German Necrol.*

AHMED KHAN, son of Hulagu, and brother of Abaka Khan, whom he succeeded, and was the first of the Moguls who professed Mohammedanism, which gave great offence to his family. A conspiracy was formed against him by his courtiers in favour of Argoun, his nephew, and he was put to death A.D. 1284.—*D'Herbelot.*

AJALA (Martin Perez d'), a Spanish ecclesiastic, was born in the diocese of Carthage in 1504. He was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archbishop of Valencia. He discharged the duties of his station in a most exemplary manner, and died in 1566. The principal of his works is entitled, "De Divinis Traditionibus."—There were two others of the same name, 1. *Baltazar Ajala*, of Antwerp, who wrote "De Jure et officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Disciplina."—2. *Gabriel Ajala*, physician of Louvain in the 16th century, and brother of the preceding. He wrote "Popularia Epigram," "De Lue Pestilenti," &c.—*Moreri.*

AIDAN, a British bishop in the seventh century, who was greatly successful in converting the people of the northern parts of England to christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, where he died in 651. He was a prelate of exemplary piety and charity.—*Biog. Br.*

AIKMAN (William), a Scottish painter, was the only son of William Aikman, esq. of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, bart. and born in 1682. He was designed for the bar, but abandoned that profession, and applied himself to painting. After studying three years

in Italy, he went to Turkey, and taking Rome on his way came to England, where he was patronized by the duke of Argyle. He excelled chiefly in portraits, and died in 1731.—*Gen. B. D.*

AILEY (Peter d'), bishop of Cambray, was born at Compiègne in 1350. He was a zealous champion for popery, and presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal. He wrote several books, and died in 1420.—*Mor.*

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EARLED, abbot of Ryeby, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1109. He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

AIMON, a French benedictine, who wrote a history of France, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's Collection. He lived about 840.—*Moreri.*

AINSWORTH (Henry), a biblical commentator at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Being a Brownist or Independent, he left England, and went to Amsterdam, where he gathered a congregation; but on account of some difference with his people, he left them, and went to Ireland, but returned again to Amsterdam when the violence of party zeal was a little cooled. He is said to have been poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth, and when the Jew offered him any reward, he only requested to have a conference with some of the rabbins on the prophecies of the Old Testament, respecting the Messiah. This the Jew promised him, but being unable to obtain the conference, he contrived to put Ainsworth out of the way. This story, however, it must be confessed, wears little appearance of probability. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the Pentateuch is abundantly curious and valuable. Dr. Lightfoot is supposed to have been considerably indebted to our author's researches into the writings of the rabbins.—*Biog. Br.*

AINSWORTH (Robert), a learned lexicographer, was born at Woodyate, in Lancashire, in 1660, and educated at Bolton, in the same county, where he afterwards kept a school. From thence he removed to London, and carried on the same occupation many years with great reputation. He died in 1745, and was buried at Poplar. He printed "A short Treatise of Grammatical Inflection;" but he is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to. and 8vo. in the compilation of which he spent twenty years. The first edition appeared in 1736, and it has been since revised and published by Drs. Patrick and Morell.—*Ibid.*

A RAULT (Peter), lieutenant-criminal of Angiers; and was born there 1536. He published, 1. The Declamations of Quintilian, with Notes. 2. A Treatise upon the

Power of Fathers, &c. He died in 1601, leaving ten children.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AIRAULT (René), eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1567. His father placed him under the Jesuits, on condition that he should not be persuaded to enter into the society. This, however, they broke, nor could he get him out of their hands, on which he wrote his book on the Power of Fathers. The son died at La Fleche in 1644.—*Ibid.*

AIRAY (Henry), an English divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1560. He was fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, of which, in 1600, he was elected provost; and in 1606 he served the office of vice chancellor. He was a rigid calvinist, and wrote a few theological pieces. He died in 1616.—*Wood A. O.*

AIRAY (Christopher), a divine related to the above, was fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. In 1642 he took the degree of B.D. and died in 1678, aged 69. He wrote a few pieces in Latin and English.—*Ibid.*

AISTULPH or ASTOLPHUS, king of the Lombards, succeeded his brother Rachis in 750. He commenced his reign by making an inroad on the territories of the Romans. Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. But afterwards the Lombard violated the treaty, and again beset Rome with his army. Pepin once more entered Italy to the succour of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting, in 756.—*Univ. Hist.*

AIRTON (William) was born in 1731, near Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, and being bred to gardening, came in 1754 to London to seek employment. At the recommendation of Philip Miller, in 1759, he became superintendent of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved. In 1783 he was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens there. In 1789 he published his "Hortus Kewensis." He died in 1793, and was buried in the churchyard at Kew. The king appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.—*Genl. Mag. May 1793.*

AITZEMA (Leo), was born at Dorkum, in Friesland, in 1600. He was appointed by the Hanse Towns to be their resident at the Hague, where he died in 1669. He wrote a history of the United Provinces, in Dutch, in sixteen vols. 4to. of which a continuation down to 1692 was afterwards published.—*Boyle.*

AKAKIA (Martin), professor of physic at Paris, was a native of Chalons, in Champagne. He translated into Latin Galen de Ratione Curandi, and Ars Medica. He died in 1551.—*Moreri.*

AKAKIA (Martin), son of the former, was physician to Henry III. He wrote a treatise

Ulc De Morbus Mulieribus et Confilia Medica, to be published after his death, which happened in 1583. There are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions. *Byrd. Moreri.*

AKBAR, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father Hemayun in 1556. He regained Delhi from the Patans, and quelled several rebellions. He also made an expedition into Bengal, and conquered all the country. Next he invaded and obtained possession of Kashmir by treachery; took the kingdom of Scindi, and was preparing for further conquests when the attempt of his son Selim to dethrone him diverted his attention. Selim made his submission and was pardoned. Akbar died of poison, which he had prepared for another, and took by accident in 1605.—*Mot. Univ. Hist.*

AKENSIDE (Mark), an English poet and physician, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1721. When young he was lamed by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in the shop of his father, who was a butcher. It is remarkable, that he was always ashamed of this origin, though the limp in his gait was sufficient to keep him in constant remembrance of it. His parents being dissenters intended him for the ministry in that line, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh; but instead of divinity he studied physic. In 1741, he went to Leyden, where, in 1744, he took his degree of M. D. The same year appeared his "Pleasures of Imagination," a poem. In this piece he offended Warburton, by asserting in a note, Shaftsbury's notion, that ridicule is the test of truth. Warburton attacked him in a preface, and Akenfide was as warmly defended by his friend Mr. Dyson. In an "Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Warburton." In the next edition Dr. Akenfide left out the obnoxious note. As a physician he began to practise at Northampton. but meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and Mr. Dyson generously allowed him 200*l.* a year till he could fix himself in practice. Having been admitted to his doctor's degree at Cambridge, he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1764 he printed a discourse in Latin on the dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was taken off by a putrid fever, June 23, 1770. His remains were interred in the church of St James, Westminster. The poem on the "Pleasures of Imagination" was published in an elegant form, with a classical preface, by Mrs. Barbauld, in 1795.—*Biog. Br.*

AKISA, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a preceptor, in the first century. He joined Barchobas, for which, with his son Pappus, he

was flayed alive by the Romans, A. D. 136! He was one of the first compilers of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.—*Moreri.*

ALABASTER (William), an English divine, was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and educated in Trinity college, Cambridge. He accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned papist; but on his return to England again embraced protestantism, and had some church preferment. He applied to the study of the Hebrew language, and became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala. On taking his doctor's degree, he preached a mystical sermon from 1 Chron. ch. i. ver. 1. *Adam, Seth, Enosh.* He was the author of a Latin tragedy called *Roxana*, acted at Cambridge by the students, on which occasion a remarkable accident happened: a lady hearing the words *sequar, sequar*, pronounced in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. Alabaster was also the author of a *Lexicon Pentaglotton*, folio, 1637. He died in 1640.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

ALAIN (John), a Danish author, was born in 1569, and died in 1630. He wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbric," and other treatises.—*Moreri.*

ALAIN (De l'Isle), surnamed the universal doctor, was a divine of great renown in the university of Paris, in the thirteenth century; he died 1294; his works were printed in 1653, folio.—*Ibid.*

ALAIN (Nicholas), a French dramatic author at the beginning of the eighteenth century. His performances are only some trifling comedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALAIN (Chartier), a French writer, flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He wrote several pieces; the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII." to whom he was secretary.—*Ibid.*

ALAMANNI (Lewis), born at Florence 1495, of a noble family. He conspired against Julius de Medici, on account of which he was obliged to quit Florence; but when Charles V. took Rome, and gave the Florentines opportunity of restoring their liberty, Alamanni returned to his own country, and was employed in public affairs, till the re establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence once more. He finally settled in France, and was in favour with Francis I. who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the Imperial court. He died at Amboise in 1556. He wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language. His son Baptiste became almoner to queen Catherine of France, and successively bishop of Bazar and Maion. He died in 1581. A collection of his letters is extant, but in MS.—*Moreri.*

ALAMOS (Balthazar), was born at Medina del Campo, in Castile, and educated at Salamanca. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II. and when that minister fell into disgrace

Alamos was committed to prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip II. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez. After going through several important stations, he died in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.—*Moreri. Bayes.*

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, (William), a Roman cardinal, was born at Rossal, in Lancashire, in 1532, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1550. In 1556 he was chosen principal of St. Mary-hall. In 1558 he became canon of York, but on the accession of queen Elizabeth he went to Lorraine, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote several treatises in defence of the Romish church; and his reputation stood so high as a controversialist, that he obtained several valuable preferments, but in his own country he was considered as a traitor, and one man was hanged for bringing over some of his books. In 1586 he published a defence of the pope's bull for excommunicating queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. He died at Rome in 1594.—*Bigg. Br.*

ALAN (of Lynn), so called from the place of his nativity; he lived in the sixteenth century, and became famous for his theological writings.—*Ibid.*

ALAND (Sir John Fortescue), an English Judge, was born in 1670, of the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire; he took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq. of Waterford, in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was made a baron of the Exchequer, and next year one of the justices of the court of King's-bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that situation, but for what cause does not appear. In 1728 he was constituted one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which he held till 1746, when he resigned his seat, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Fortescue of Creden, and died soon after. He was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and deeply versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 8vo. his illustrious ancestor sir John Fortescue's treatise on "absolute and limited Monarchy." Since his death have been printed his reports. This judge was remarkable for a small flat nose; a serjeant who had lost an arm was one day arguing a cause in an awkward manner, on which the judge told him, that "he appeared to handle the cause rather *lame*ly."

To which the other replied, "If your lordship will give me patience, I trust to be able to make the case as plain as the *nose* in your lordship's face."—*Gen. B. D.*

ALANKAVA, the wife of Doujou, king of the Mogols, after whose death she took the reins of government into her own hands. She is said to have conceived miraculously, and to have brought forth three children, which story is universally believed among the Mogols and Tartars.—*D'Herbels.*

ALARD, a Romish divine, born at Amsterdam, and died at Louvain in 1541; he wrote a great number of theological pieces, now little known or regarded.—*Moreri.*

ALARIC I. king of the Visigoths, was descended from an illustrious family, and served honourably in the wars between the Goths and Romans till the year 332, when his countrymen submitted to the emperor Theodosius. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he headed an army against Arcadius, at the instigation, it is said, of Rufinus. After ravaging several countries, he entered Greece, which he desolated with fire and sword; but while he was in the Peloponnesus he was encountered by the famous general Stilicho, and compelled to retire to the mountain Pholoë, in Arcadia, where he was in imminent danger of perishing; but taking advantage of the security of his adversary, he broke the barrier, and penetrated into Epirus. About this time he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths. In 400 he entered Italy, and carried away a vast quantity of plunder and several captives. Two years afterwards he entered that country again, but was opposed by Stilicho, and after a hard and doubtful battle lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. We next find Alaric employed as general in the service of Honorius; but he soon entered the Roman territory again, demanding a large sum as arrears which were due to him; this being refused, he pushed on to Rome, to which he laid siege, and the Romans, being driven to the greatest necessity, were glad to make peace with Alaric on his own terms. He then withdrew to Tuscany, where he waited the arrival of his brother Ataulphus with his troops. The emperor, to prevent this junction, collected his forces, and sent them to attack Ataulphus, which Alaric regarding as a commencement of hostilities, marched against Rome, and the emperor was again obliged to make peace with him; this however was soon broken, and Alaric returned to Rome, which he plundered in 410. After this he ravaged Italy, and embarked for Sicily, but a tempest obliged him to re-land his troops; he then took the city of Cosaenza, where he died.—*Un. Hist.*

ALARIC II. king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484; he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of

France, near Poitiers, in 507.—*Univ. Hist. Gibb.*

ALASCO (John), uncle to the king of Poland, was at first a Roman catholic bishop, but having embraced the protestant religion, he came to England in the reign of Edward VI. and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he died in 1560. He was a learned, moderate, and pious man, and greatly esteemed by the leading men among the reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.—*Strype's Cranmer. Fox's Ab. & Mon.*

ALAVA (Diego Esquifiel), bishop of Cordova, in Spain, in the sixteenth century.—He was at the council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils," and died in 1562.—*Moreri.*

ALBAN (St.), the proto-martyr of Britain, was born at Verulam, now St. Alban's, in the third century. He served in the Roman army, and on his return to Verulam, he became a convert to Christianity through one Amphilabus, a monk. He suffered death for his religion in the persecution under Dioclesian, A. D. 303.—*Beke Hist. Eccl. Eng. Br.*

ALBANI (Francis), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1578. His first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Caracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome. His second wife was a very beautiful woman. She brought him several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for Venus and Cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love subjects are held in high esteem. He died in 1660. His brother and disciple, John Baptist, was an eminent historical and landscape painter. He died in 1668.—*De Piles, vies des Peintres.*

ALBANI (John Jerome), a civilian and cardinal, was born at Bergamo. He wrote some books in vindication of the papal power, and died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

ALBATEGNI, an Arabian astronomer, who lived in Mesopotamia about A. D. 912.—A book of his, on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, was printed at Nuremberg in 1537, 4to. and at Bologna in 1545.—*D'Hérbelot. Moreri.*

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI (the marquis Francis), a senator of Bologna, and accounted the greatest comic writer in Italy next to Goldoni, was born about the year 1730: according to his own confession he spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not betake himself to his studies in earnest before he had attained his 34th year. It was therefore an uncommon felicity of circumstances for him, that at forty he proved not only to be a first-rate dramatist,

but such an excellent performer, as to deserve from his learned friends the flattering title of the *Garrick of the Italian nobility*. His works are perhaps unrivalled for wit, humour, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. A complete edition of them was published at Venice in 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo. He died in 1802.

ALBERGOTTI (Francis), an Italian civilian in the 14th century. He was the disciple of Baldi, and after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honours of nobility. His character was so great that he was distinguished with the title of the *teacher of solid truth*. He wrote Commentaries on the Digest, and other works. He died in 1376.—*Moreri.*

ALBERIC, or ALBERT, a French historian. He was canon of Aix, and not being able to go on the first crusade, he wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1120. It was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, of Bergamo, a lawyer of the 14th century, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals.—*Mor.*

ALBERONI (Julius), a Roman cardinal, was a gardener's son at Piacenza, where he was born in 1664. Having entered into orders, he became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the secretary of the duke of Vendome, who had been robbed. The duke, some time after, entering with his army into Italy, found that the peasants had hid the corn. The secretary recollecting his old host, the curate, near whose village they were, spoke of him in such terms to the duke, that he sent for him. Alberoni not only did the French army essential service, by discovering the hoards of grain, but recommended himself to the duke in such a manner, that he took him to Madrid, where he got into the favour of the princess of Ursins, the favourite of Philip V. At her recommendation he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma to the Spanish court, and did great service to his sovereign, in getting a princess of Parma for the second wife to the king of Spain. Alberoni was presently made privy counsellor, then prime minister, and next a cardinal. While he was engaged in great projects for the Spanish nation, he was, through foreign influence, deprived of his posts, and banished to Rome. He died at Piacenza in 1752. The "Testament Politique," under his name, is generally allowed to be spurious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT I. emperor and duke of Austria, was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor Adolphus of Nassau. He was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALBERT II. emperor and duke of Austria, was born in 1304, and having married the

daughter of Sigismund, emperor and king of Hungary, that monarch left him his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. He died in 1439.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALBERT, king of Sweden, was elected to the throne in 1563, by the disaffected nobles, who had deposed Magnus II. That monarch, aided by Norway and Denmark, endeavoured to regain his kingdom, but was defeated and taken prisoner by Albert, who afterwards fell into the same errors as his predecessor. The exasperated nobles applied to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who marched into the country, and took Albert and his son prisoners after a bloody battle. This was in 1597.—Albert was kept in confinement till 1594, when he recovered his liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to Margaret. He attempted again to recover his crown, but failing, spent the remainder of his life in Mecklenburg, where he died in 1612.—*Ibid.*

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. and was born in 1559. Having embraced the ecclesiastical state, he obtained a cardinal's hat and the archbishopric of Toledo.—In 1584 he was made viceroy of Portugal, and his conduct gave so much satisfaction to his uncle Philip II. king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low Countries, the seven united provinces of which were then in a state of insurrection. Here, however, he had little success. In 1598 he married the daughter of king Philip, on which he renounced the ecclesiastical character.—In 1600 he was defeated by prince Maurice at Nieupoort; but the year following he laid siege to Ostend, the capture of which took him three years. At length he was obliged to make a truce with the Dutch for twelve years. He died in 1621.—*Tbuanii Hist. Grotius de Bell. Moreri.*

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, and the first duke of Prussia, was born in 1490. He was elected grand-master in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismund, king of Poland, in defence of the independency of that order. A peace was concluded at Cra-cow in 1525, by which it was stipulated that the grand master should possess Prussia as a fief of Poland. Not long after this Albert avowed himself a protestant, and married a princess of Denmark. For this he fell under the ban of the empire. He died in 1568.—*Mod. Un. Hist. Memoirs of Brandenburg by the king of Prussia.*

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, called the *Alibiades* of Germany, born in 1522, was the son of Casimir, margrave of Culmbach, who, dying when he was an infant, left him in the care of his uncle. In 1541 he took possession of his hereditary estates. He took an active part in the disturbances of Germany during the reign of

Charles V. against whom he joined in the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes. He committed many excesses in this war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. He was, however, admitted into favour with the emperor; but refusing to yield up what he had taken from the ecclesiastical estates, a league was formed against him, at the head of which was his old ally the elector of Saxony. A bloody battle was fought between these two princes in 1553, in which Maurice was slain and Albert wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions. He died in 1568. Albert was bold and generous; but arrogant, cruel, and intemperate.—*Moreri. Robertson's Charles V.*

ALBERT (Charles d'), duke of Luynes, was born in 1578. He was a favourite with Henry IV. who made him page to his son the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. Under this last monarch he rose to the highest honours, and procured the destruction of the marshal d'Ancre. After this he ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the huguenots, and in 1621 laid siege to Montauban, where he was seized with a fever which carried him off.—*Moreri.*

ALBERT (Jane d'), daughter of Margaret queen of Navarre, was married at the age of eleven to the duke of Cleves, which marriage was afterwards set aside by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Antony de Bourbon, duke of Vendome. In 1558 she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. of France. A curious anecdote occurred on this occasion. The king, her father, promised to put into her hands his will, on condition that during the pangs of childbirth she sung a Bearnoise song. To this she acceded, and when her father entered the chamber, she sang a noted song in the language of Bearn. The king after her delivery gave her a gold box containing his will, and at the same time threw round her neck a chain of gold. "These are for you, my daughter," said he, "but this is mine!" then taking the infant in his arms, and covering it with his gown, he carried it to his chamber. On the death of her father in 1555, she became queen of Navarre. In 1562 she lost her husband, when she set herself zealously to establish the reformation in her kingdom; though opposed by the kings of France and Spain. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she expired suddenly, not without suspicion of poison, in 1572, in the forty-fourth year of her age. She left several compositions both in prose and verse.—*Bayle.*

ALBERT (Erasmus), a German divine, educated under Luther, is known as the

author of a book entitled the Koran of the Cordeiers, ridiculing the impiety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of Francis with Jesus Christ. This was printed in German, with a preface by Luther, in 1531, and in Latin in 1542. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1734. He died in 1551.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT (Joseph d'), of Luynes, prince of Grimberghen, died in 1758, aged 87.—He was ambassador from the emperor of Germany to the French court, and wrote 1. "Tumandre instruit par son Genie." 2. "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," 1759, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

ALBERT (Krantz), professor of divinity at Hamburg. He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals," "A Chronicle from Charlemagne to 1504," &c. He died in 1517.—*Vefs. de Hist. Lat.*

ALBERT, of Stade, a benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1256. He lived in the thirteenth century.—*Moreri.*

ALBERT, of Straßburg, who compiled "A Chronicle from 1270 to 1378." He lived in the fourteenth century.—*Ibid.*

ALBERTI (Aristotle), was born at Bologna, and flourished in the 16th century.—He is said to have removed a steeple to the distance of 35 paces. He went to Hungary, where he built various works, and obtained the title of chevalier.—*Gen. B. D.*

ALBERTI (Andrew). He wrote, in Latin, a book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.—*Ibid.*

ALBERTI (John), a German-lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted: he published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, of which the emperor kept 500, and the rest were sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac grammar.—*Moreri.*

ALBERTI (Leander), a native of Bologna, was provincial of the Dominicans, and died in 1552. He wrote, 1. A History of illustrious Dominicans, folio. 2. A Description of Italy, 4to. 3. Various biographical Memoirs. 4. The History of Bologna.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Moreri.*

ALBERTI (Leoni Baptista), an eminent architect, who was employed by pope Nicholas V.: he wrote upon painting, sculpture, and architecture, and also on morality and arithmetic. He died in 1485.—*Tirab. sciti.*

ALBERTI (Cherubino), an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy; died in 1615, aged 63.—*Pilk.*

ALBERTI (Giovanni), brother of the above, was born near Florence in 1558, and died in 1601. He excelled in perspective and in historical subjects.—*Ibid.*

ALBERTI (Dominico), an Italian musician, was a native of Venice. He came to London with the Spanish ambassador, and afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence as a singer and a performer.

He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. In 1737, he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his composition.—*Burney's High Music.*

ALBERTINUS (Francis), an Italian Jesuit, who died in 1619. He wrote a system of theology, 2 vols. folio; and a book, in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels.—*Allegambe de Script. Sac. Jes.*

ALBERTINUS (Maffatus), an Italian in the ninth century, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII. and several poetical pieces. He died in 829.—*Gen. B. D.*

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, was born in Lorraine. He entered into a conspiracy against the emperor Henry V. for which he was imprisoned a short time. He died in 1137.—*Moreri.*

ALBERTUS (Magnus), a learned dominican, was born in Suabia. He became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and pope Alexander IV. made him master of the sacred palace, and bishop of Ratibon, which he soon afterwards resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature was so great, that he was accounted a magician, and several ridiculous tales are told of him. He died at Cologne in 1280. His works, in twenty-one vols. folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.—*Moreri.*

ALBI (Henry), a learned jesuit, born at Bolene, in Venailin, and died in 1659. He wrote the History of illustrious Cardinals, 1653, 4to.—*Moreri.*

ALBICUS, archbishop of Prague, who shewed great favour to Huss, and the other reformers, for which the Roman catholic writers have poured abuse upon his memory. He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipzig in 1484.—*Spondanus.*

ALBINOVANUS, a Latin poet. was contemporary with Ovid, and honoured by him with the title of divine. There is nothing of his extant but two elegies; which were printed at Amsterdam in 1703, 8vo.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

ALBINUS (Decimus Clodius), was born at Adrumetum. He obtained the command in Britain, and was consul in 194, with Severus, who having hired assassins to murder him, Albinus in revenge assumed the title of emperor. The two rivals met in Gaul, and after a bloody engagement, the army of Albinus was defeated, and himself slain, A. D. 197.—*Dion. Cassius. Herodian.*

ALBINUS (A. Polthumius), a Roman historian. He was consul in the year 151 B. C. and wrote a history of Rome in Greek, which Cicero hath commended.—*Vossius.*

ALBINUS (Bernard), whose real name was Weiss, i. e. White. He was born at Dessau, and studied physic at Leyden, where he became professor in that faculty in 1702, after having discharged the same office at

other places with great reputation. He wrote several valuable treatises on medicine, and died in 1721.—*Moreri*.

ADRIANUS (Bernard Sigfred), son of the above, was born 1683. He became professor of medicine at Leyden. His anatomical plates in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived. He died in 1771. His younger brother, Christian Bernard, distinguished himself as medical professor at Utrecht.—*Haller's Bib. An.*

ALBINUS (Eleazar). Of this writer nothing more is known than that he published a natural history of birds, a French translation of which appeared at the Hague in 1750, 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ALBINUS (Peter), professor of poetry and mathematics at Wittemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the *Chronicles of Misnia* in 1580, and other pieces.—*Moreri*.

ALBIZI, or **ALBIZIS** (Bartholomew), or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk. He wrote several books, the most noted of which is, that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ, in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. He died in 1401.—*Moreri*.

ALBOIN, king of Lombardy, was the son of Audoin. On ascending the throne, he demanded Rosamond, the daughter of Ciri-mund, in marriage, and being refused, he commenced hostilities, and having slain Ciri-mund, converted his skull into a drinking cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 567 he conquered Italy, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia. But he did not long enjoy his possessions, for having sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's skull, she caused him to be assassinated in 573.—*Univ. Hist.*

ALBON (James d'), marquis of Fronsac, and marshal of St. Andre, a celebrated French nobleman, was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. in 1547. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of his order to Henry VIII. of England, by whom he was invested with that of the garter. On his return he commanded at Champagne with great reputation, but at the battle of St. Quintin he was taken prisoner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. He was killed at the battle of Dreux in 1562. The huguenots were wont to call him "the harquebuseer of the west." His daughter, it is said, was poisoned by her own mother for the sake of her property.—*Moreri*.

ALBORNOs (Giles Alvarez Carillo), archbishop of Toledo, was born in New Castile. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal he resigned the archbishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of pope Urban, he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo, where he died in 1367. He found-

ed the grand college at Barcelona.—*Moreri*.

ALBRICIUS, a philosopher and physician, who flourished about A. D. 1217, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He wrote, *Virtutes antiquorum*; *Canones Speculativi*; *De Origine Deorum*.—*Piss. Bale*.

ALBUCASA, or **ALBUCASIS**, an Arabian physician in the 11th century. He composed many excellent works, and excelled in surgery, and describes many instruments and operations. *Friend's Hist. Physic.*

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian physician and astronomer of the ninth century. His work, entitled, "De Magnis conjunctionibus, Annorum Revolutionibus, ac eorum perfectionibus," was printed at Venice in 1526, 8vo; and his *Introductio ad Astronomiam* in 1489.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

ALBUQUERQUE (Alphonso), a Portuguese commander, was sent, in 1505, with a squadron to India, by king Emanuel, who the same year dispatched another under Francis Albuquerque. Francis arrived first, and having restored the king of Cochín to his capital was joined by his brother. Here they built a fort, and compelled the Zamorin to sue for peace. The two brothers soon after failed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was never heard of. In 1508 Alphonso subdued the king of Ormuz; but he was soon obliged to quit that place and return to India. Here in a rash attack on Calicut he was wounded, and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was obliged to embark on account of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards took the strong city of Malacca, and projected other enterprises, when he was taken ill, and died at Goa, December 16, 1515, aged 63. His son was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who ordered him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote memoirs of his father's transactions. He died in 1590.—*Moreri*.

ALBUQUERQUE CORREIO (Edward d'), a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a History of the Wars of Brazil, printed at Madrid in 1654, 4to. He died in 1658.—*Moreri*.

ALBUTIUS SILUS (Caius), a Roman orator in the time of Augustus, was a native of Novara, which he left on account of some insult he had received, and went to Rome, but returned to his native place in his old age, and there starved himself to death.—*Suetonius de Clar. Rhetor.*

ALBUTIUS (Titus), a Roman philosopher, and pro-prætor of Sardinia, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Grecian language and customs he is ridiculed by Cicero. He died at Athens.—*Bayle*.

ALCÆUS, an ancient lyric poet, was born in the island of Lesbos, and flourished B. C. 604. The invention of lyric poetry is attributed to him, but only a few fragments

of his writings have come down to us.—

Voss & Pet. Græc.

ALCASA (Louis d'), a jesuit, was born at Seville, 1554. He wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, and other works, and died in 1613.—*Boyle.*

ALCABITIVS, an Arabian astrologer of the 12th century; he wrote "On the Judgement of the Stars," "the Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521.—*Boyle. Voss.*

ALCIBIUS, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant; one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of superstition and absurdity. He lived about the twelfth century.—*Moreri.*

ALCIAT (Andrew), a famous lawyer, was born at Milan in 1492; he was chosen professor of law at Anjou, and in 1529 he removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan at last prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator; he died at Pavia in 1550; his most esteemed work is his Emblems. He left his fortune to Francis Alciat, who succeeded him in the professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence in his profession; he was made cardinal, and died at Rome, in 1580.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALCIBIADES, the son of Clinias, an Athenian captain, was the disciple of Socrates, who took great pains to form his mind to the love of virtue, and accompanied him afterwards on some of his military expeditions. The distinguished rank of his family gave him considerable advantages, and the vivacity of his temper rendered him acceptable in all companies. This led him into numerous extravagancies, and a love of pleasure prevailed over the charms of philosophy, though he never totally forgot the lessons of his admirable tutor. He early entered upon a military life, and won several prizes at the Olympic games. During the Peloponnesian war, he was appointed to command with Lymachus under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge was preferred against him at home of impiety and sacrilege. One morning all the hermæ, or half statues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced, and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home; but fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. He afterwards went over to the king of Persia, by whose interest he obtained his pardon and recall. He then commanded with success against the Lacedæmonians, whom he compelled to sue for peace, and was received at Athens in triumph. But his popularity did not last long:

the defeat of the Athenian fleet by Lysander, the Spartan commander, was attributed to the bad conduct of Alcibiades, who was deprived of his command. On this he retired into Thrace, and afterwards placed himself under the protection of Pharnabazus, the Persian governor of Phrygia; but the tyrants of Athens, dreading his spirit and talents, prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder him. Accordingly, the cottage in which he resided was set fire to in the night, and in his attempt to escape, he was slain, in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 404. It is related of Alcibiades, that while a young man he entered a school, and asked the schoolmaster for Homer's Iliad, and finding that he had it not, he gave him a box on the ear, saying, that the man who had not Homer was not a proper person to instruct youth.—*Plutarch & Nepos in Vit. Alcib. Tburcydides. Xenophon.*

ALCIDAMAS, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, B. C. 492. There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1518, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518. Cicero notices a discourse of his in praise of death.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ALCIMUS, surnamed JACHIM, high priest of the Jews, B. C. 163; he obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election.—*Josephus.*

ALCIMUS (Latinus Alcimius Alethius), born at Agen in the fourth century; he wrote the history of Julian and of Sallust, the consul under that emperor, both which are lost. An epigram by him is in Maittaire's Corpus Poetarum, 1714.—*Moreri.*

ALCINOUS, a platonic philosopher of the second century, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ALCIPHRON, a Grecian philosopher, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. There was a sophist of the same name, whose epistles give a curious picture of Grecian manners. They were printed by Bergler, at Leipzig, in 1715; and an English translation was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.—*Ibid.*

ALCMAN, of Lacedæmon or Sardinia, one of the oldest Grecian writers, who flourished about 672 B. C. Some fragments of his poems remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer of amorous poetry. There was another of the same name, and a lyric poet, who flourished about 612 B. C.—*Moreri.*

ALCMÆON, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras: he was the first writer on natural philosophy; but he held strange notions, particularly that the stars were animated beings.—*Clement Alexand. Plutarch.*

Atcock (John), an English prelate, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster, and master of the rolls, and in 1471 was preferred to the see of Rochester, from whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. He endowed a school at Kingston upon Hull, built the hall at the palace in Ely, and founded Jesus college, Cambridge. He died in 1500, and was buried in the chapel which he built at Kingston-upon-Hull.—*Biog. Br.*

ALCUINUS (Albinus Flaccus), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated first by the venerable Bede, and then by Edwin, archbishop of York, who made him his librarian; he afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and in 793 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys; he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. He died in 804; his works were published in one volume, folio, at Paris, in 1617.—*Pitfeus. Bale. Biog. Br.*

ALCVNIUS (Peter), an Italian writer, who was corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and afterwards professor at Florence. He quitted that place to seek his fortune at Rome, where he perished during the troubles excited by the Columnas about 1527. He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin, and among the rest, a treatise on banishment, which he is said to have taken from a MS. on glory by Cicero, found by him in a monastery, and which, after copying the above, he burnt.—*Bayle.*

ALDEBERT, or ADALBERT, a French impostor in the eighth century, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal function without authority; he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died.—*Burtonius.*

ALDEGRAEF (Albert), an eminent historical painter and engraver, was a native of Zouft, in Westphalia, where he died poor, about the middle of the sixteenth century.—*De Piles.*

ALDERETTE (Bernard and Joseph), two brothers of the society of Jesus, and natives of Malaga, who lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They are the authors of two learned works, entitled, 1. *Origines Linguae Castellanicæ*, 1606, 4to. 2. *The Antiquities of Spain*, 1614, 4to. They were so perfectly alike in person and voice as to be frequently mistaken for each other.—*Moreri.*

ALDHelm, or ADELM (St.), bishop of Sherborne, was born at Malmibury, and consecrated bishop at Rome, by Sergius I.; he is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people were at that time almost barbarians, and paid little regard to sermons, on which Ald-

helm used to entertain them with ballads of his own composing, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus effected a considerable reformation. He died in 709.—*Biog. Br.*

ALDHUN, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990 he became bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, he went to Durham, where he built a church, and died in 1018.—*Ibid.*

ALDINI (Tobias), of Cesena, physician to cardinal Farnese; he wrote *Descriptio Plantarum Horti Farnesiani*, Romæ, 1525, folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dist.*

ALDRED, abbot of Tavistock and bishop of Worcester, was sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and in 1058 he took a journey to Jerusalem. On his return he was made archbishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward, in 1066, Aldred crowned his son Harold, and afterwards performed the same ceremony to William the Conqueror. He died in 1069.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDRIC (St.), bishop of Mans; he held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne, and of Louis the debonnaire, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. Lothaire expelled him from his see, but he was restored by Charles II. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and died in 856; he compiled a body of canons.—*Moreri.*

ALDRICH (Robert), an English prelate, was born at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton. In 1534 he was made canon of Windsor, and register of the order of the garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and died in 1555. He wrote a few pieces, which shew his learning.—*Biog. Br.*

ALDRICH (Henry), a divine, was born in Westminster, 1647. From Westminster school he went to Christ church, Oxford, where he was elected student, and in 1669 took the degree of M. A. In 1681 he was installed canon of Christ church, and in the same year took the degree of D. D. He wrote, in the reign of James II. two able tracts, "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." At the Revolution he was made dean of Christ church, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, by way of present to the students of the college. He was one of the persons entrusted with the publication of lord Clarendon's history: he had a great knowledge of architecture and music, as appears by Peckwater-square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity college, and the church of

All sorts, designed by him; and the numerous church services and anthems which he composed. The dean was also the composer of two catches, viz. "Hark the bonny Christ Church Bells," and the other, "A smoking Catch." He held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702 he sat as prolocutor. He died at Christ church in 1710. Besides the above works he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the Elements of Architecture, in Latin. *Bay. Brit.*

ALCKINGER, general of the empire. He was of mean extraction in Luxembourg, and was a servant to some young students at Paris, where he profited by his situation, and acquired a respectable knowledge of the languages and sciences. He then went into Italy, and had a place under the cardinal Madracchi; but being deprived of it, he returned to Germany, and entered into the army as a common soldier. He quickly raised himself to the rank of captain; and passing through diverse gradations, was made a field marshal, and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a brave and skilful commander, but his avarice and cruelty were extreme. He was slain near Landshut in 1634.—*Moreri.*

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, in Romagna, is celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity. In conjunction with William degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, she compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona. The rising consequence of that port having excited the jealousy of the Venetians and the Emperor Frederic I. they united their forces and laid siege to it in 1172. The citizens made a brave resistance, but being closely pressed by land and sea, they were driven to extreme exigency for want of provisions. In this distress they applied to William degli Adelardi and the Countess Bertinoro, who assembled their vassals, and marched to the relief of the Anconians. Aldrude, by her presence and exhortations, inspired the troops with courage, and on their arrival, the besiegers fled in confusion. Aldrude on her return encountered several parties of the enemy, and came off victorious in every action. William, having disbanded his troops, went to Constantinople, where he was received by the emperor with distinguished honours.—*Dict. Hist. des Femmes célèbres.*

ALDUS, see MANUTIUS.

ALEXANDER (Jerome), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1480; he taught the belles lettres at Paris, and afterwards entered into the service of pope Leo X. who sent him nuncio to Germany in 1515, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. In the diet of Worms he displayed great eloquence against Luther, and procured his books to be burnt, and his person proscribed. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and sent him nuncio to France.

He went again in the same capacity to Germany in 1531, where he endeavoured, but in vain to hinder Charles V. from making a truce with the protestants. In 1536 he was made a cardinal by Paul III. He died in 1542.—*Bayle.*

ALEXANDER (Jerome), nephew of the above, was born in the principality of Priuli; he was first secretary to cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to cardinal Barberini. He died of excessive eating in 1631. He wrote some pieces on antiquarian subjects.—*Ibid.*

ALEGAMBE (Philip), a jesuit, was born at Brussels in 1592; he took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1639 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany, and president of spiritual affairs. He died in 1652. His works are but few, and relate to the history of his order.—*Bayle.*

ALEGRINUS (John), cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Abbeville, in Picardy; he went as legate to Spain and Portugal, and died in 1240.

ALEMAN (Lewis), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1390. In 1422, being archbishop of Arles, he was sent legate to Siena by pope Martin V. to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city; and the same pontiff made him cardinal. He was afterwards president of the council of Basil, in which he opposed Eugenius IV. who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany. He died in 1450, and was afterwards canonized.—*Moreri.*

ALEMAN (Lewis Augustine), a lawyer of Grenoble, born in 1653; he published, in 1690, the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own; he also wrote the Journal Historique de l'Europe, and some other works.—*Ibid.*

ALEMBERT (John Le Rond d'), a French philosopher, was born at Paris in 1717; he had the name of J. Le Rond, from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and being discovered by the overseer of the district he was put out to nurse. His father hearing of his situation was touched with parental feeling, and took care of his education and maintenance; he was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists beheld with astonishment and delight. They then engaged him in the study of the mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with the little fortune which had been left him. His friends advised him to better his condition by studying the law, with which he complied, and took his degrees in that faculty, but soon abandoned this profession, and applied to the study of

physic. This also he relinquished, and gave himself up entirely to mathematics. In 1741 he was elected into the academy of sciences, and two years afterwards published his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize-medal from the academy at Berlin, for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from the king. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated *Encyclopédie*, for which he wrote the preliminary discourse. While engaged on mathematical subjects his name was not much known, but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous nature, such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christina, queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." The king of Prussia offered him the office of president of his academy, and the empress of Russia courted him into her dominions as tutor to the grand duke, but **Alembert** refused both these flattering offers. In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published 9 vols. of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the elements of music.—In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. He died in 1783.—*D'Alembert*, with all his affected moderation and candour, was a bigoted enemy to christianity, and projected with more art than honesty the *Encyclopédie* as a means of rooting out, if possible, that religion from among men. In this design he was supported by the talents and influence of Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, the king of Prussia, and other infidels. Unhappily their efforts had too much success in France, as the history of that unhappy country will evince to the latest generation.—*New. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Mar. Dict. Barruel's Memoirs of Jacobinism.*

ALEN (John Van), an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1651, and died 1698. He painted landscape, birds, and still life.—*Houbraken.*

ALENIO (Julius), a Venetian Jesuit. He propagated Christianity in China with great success thirty-six years, and died in 1649. He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.—*Maeri.*

ALEOTTI (Jean Baptist), an eminent architect, was at first a common labourer, but applied with great diligence to the study of geometry and architecture, in which sciences he wrote several books. He died in 1630.—*Ibid.*

ALES, or HALES (Alexander d'), a learned Englishman, who taught philosophy and divinity at Paris, and died there in 1245.—

He was called the Irrefragable Doctor.—*Pispen. Dupin.*

ALES (Alexander), a Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh in 1500. From being a zealous catholic he became as zealous a protestant. In 1535 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by archbishop Cranmer, but soon after went to Germany, and was successively professor of divinity at Frankfurt and Leipzig. He died in 1565. He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly on the necessity of good works to justification.—*Bayle.*

ALESSO (Matthew Perez d'), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Rome, and died in 1600. His most celebrated performance is the figure of St. Christopher, painted in fresco in the great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness, and all the other parts are in proportion.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

ALESSI (Galeas), a famous architect, was born at Perugia in 1500. Various places are adorned with buildings of his construction; but he acquired the greatest reputation by his plan of the monastery and church of the Escorial. He died in 1572.—*Ibid.*

ALETINO (Benedetto), the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuit's college at Naples, who printed, in 1688, 4 vols. with a view of overthrowing cartesianism, and establishing the system of Aristotle. He died in 1719.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, and born at Pella, B. C. 355, the same year in which the famed temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed, a circumstance which was considered afterwards as ominous of his character. He had great advantages in his education, being placed first under Lyſimachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who appears to have taken uncommon pains with so illustrious a pupil. When young he discovered numerous evidences of his restless and ambitious spirit.—Being told that Philip had gained a great victory, he seemed dissatisfied, and said, that if "his father went on at that rate, he would leave him nothing to achieve." At another time when his father expressed his surprize that he did not engage in the Olympic games, he replied, "give me kings to encounter, and I will enter immediately." At a very early age, he succeeded in breaking in his famous horse Bucephalus, which no one else had been able to manage. When Philip had repudiated Olympias the mother of Alexander, and taken another wife, he gave a public entertainment, during which one of the courtiers, to please the king, observed, that the gods should be supplicated to grant him a lawful heir.—Alexander fired at this, threw a goblet at his head, and exclaimed, "do you dare call me a bastard?" Philip in a rage instantly drew his sword and rushed towards Alexander, but being in liquor fell on the

later: on which the youth sarcastically said
 to the company, "See what a general you
 have got, who cannot take a step without
 talking." The king was then about to march
 against Persia, but was assassinated soon
 after. Alexander on his father's death
 ascended the throne, and though some of the
 Grecian states endeavoured to shake off the
 Macedonian yoke, the young king soon
 quelled the design, and was acknowledged
 general of Greece. He then marched into
 Thrace, and gained several petty conquests.
 During his absence, Thebes revolted, on the
 intelligence of which Alexander returned
 into Greece, took that city by storm, and
 made a dreadful carnage of the inhabitants.
 On this occasion he destroyed all the build-
 ings except the residence of Pindar the poet.
 This severe example had its effect on the
 other states, and even Athens, which was
 the most impatient under the domination of
 Macedon, distinguished itself by a servile
 submission to the conqueror. He next turn-
 ed his arms against Darius Codomannus
 king of Persia, and in his 22d year crossed
 the Hellespont, with an army of less than
 40,000 men. With this small force he de-
 feated the Persians at the Granicus, with a
 prodigious slaughter, after which he made
 himself master of numerous important
 places. At Gordium, where he assembled
 his army, he is said to have cut the famous
 knot on which the fate of Asia was predi-
 cted to depend. While he was in Cilicia he
 fell into a dangerous fever, owing to his
 imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus
 when very hot. In this state he received a
 letter from Parmenio, intimating his suspi-
 cions that his physician Philip had been
 bribed to poison him. When Philip attend-
 ed with a strong medicine, Alexander took
 it, and giving him the letter to read, drank
 off the potion. On his recovery from this
 illness, he liberally rewarded the physician
 for his integrity and skill.

Shortly after this he defeated Darius near Issus, took a vast quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners, among whom were the mother, wife, and children of the king of Persia, who had himself fled before the battle was over. The generous conduct of Alexander to these princesses forms the most brilliant action of his life. This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, took him seven months and in revenge he committed horrible cruelties on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high-priest dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this venerable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with such reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio who attended him; when Alexander informed him, that a person of this description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high priest then pre-

sented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was foretold that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire: in consequence of this, the monarch manifested his veneration for the temple, and having bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, passed into Egypt, which country he completely subdued. While there he founded the city of Alexandria, and consulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, the priests of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that deity. Darius having collected a considerable army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions; but was again defeated at Arbela, and the fate of Asia was decided. This battle was followed by the taking of Susa and Persepolis. The last city he caused to be burnt, at the instigation of the harlot Thais. While he was pursuing Darius he received intelligence of his having been slain by Belus, which greatly affected Alexander, who caused the murderer to be put to death. Every new conquest only served to encrease his ambition; and being told there were other worlds besides this, he is said to have wept, because he could not be master of them. At length he crossed the river Indus, on the banks of which he was opposed by Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed, but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. After ranging India he returned to Babylon, which city he intended greatly to improve, when he was taken off by a fever in the 33d year of his age, B. C. 323. He had four wives, Barsine the daughter of Artabazes, Roxana a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name who was assassinated with his mother by Cassander, Parisatis daughter of Artaxerxes Ochus, and Statira daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own directions his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves.—The character of Alexander, as appears from his actions, was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties; and he drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits he stabbed his most intimate friend Clytus with his own hand. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He had a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.—*Plutarch. Nepos. Diod. Siculus. Q. Curtius. Arrian. J. J. G.*

ALEXANDER (Balas), an impostor, who was employed by the Romans to personate the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, in order to take possession of that kingdom. He defeated Demetrius Soter the lawful heir, but that prince, with the aid of Ptolemy king of Egypt, afterwards gained a victory over the usurper, who fled into Arabia, where he was slain, B. C. 146.—*Justin.*

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, a Roman emperor, was a Phœnician by birth. His father, Genesius Marcianus, had been consul, and his mother was related to the emperor Heliogabalus; but though her family were notoriously vicious, she was distinguished by the purity of her manners, and is supposed to have been favourable to Christianity. From such a parent he could not but derive good instructions, which enabled him to resist the temptations held out in the odious court of his relations. His virtue excited the hatred of Heliogabalus, who attempted his life; which so enraged the Prætorian guards, that they put the emperor to death, and raised Alexander to the throne in the 17th year of his age. Not long afterwards he was engaged in a war with the Persians, over whom he gained a great victory in person, and on his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph. He next marched against the Germans, who had made an incursion into Gaul, but while there a sedition broke out in his army, at the head of which was a Thracian named Maximin. In this mutiny the emperor and his mother were murdered A. D. 235, after he had reigned thirteen years. Alexander possessed many excellent qualities; he was pious, temperate, frugal, humane, and a great encourager of literature. He was also friendly to the Christians, and is said to have had the image of Jesus Christ in his private chapel.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

ALEXANDER JANNEUS, king of the Jews, was the son of Hircan, and succeeded his brother Aristobulus, B. C. 106. Aristobulus had cast him into prison, from whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers; and had a long war with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which lasted six years. Alexander, however, proved successful; and in one day caused eight hundred captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having thus secured the throne, he carried his victorious arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests. He died of intemperance, in his camp, B. C. 79.—*Josephus.*

ALEXANDER II. was the son of Aristobulus the second king of the Jews. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, brother Antigonus, and two sisters.—On being delivered from prison, and going

into Judea, he raised an army, and opposed Hircan the brother of Aristobulus, but was defeated by Gabinus the Roman general, A. M. 3979, and sent to Rome. Cæsar afterwards restored him to liberty, with the hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria; but he again turned against the Romans, and with the same bad success. Scipio caused him to be put to death at Antioch, by order of Pompey, B. C. 49.—*Josephus.*

ALEXANDER, king of Poland. He was chosen on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501, and died in 1506, aged 45. He was a courageous, humane, and liberal prince.—*Un. Hist.*

ALEXANDER I. king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar, in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but afterwards he was as distinguished for his fiery disposition, on which account he was called *the Fierce*. He was very rigorous in the administration of justice, on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he defeated, and died in 1124.—*Buchanan.*

ALEXANDER II. king of Scotland, succeeded his father, William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of sixteen. He had a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions, but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great disorders. In 1221 he married the sister of Henry III. of England, in consequence of which peace was restored between the two kingdoms. He died in 1249.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER III. king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, and came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter to Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He also defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed in hunting, in 1285, leaving the character of a great and good prince.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER, bishop of Hierapolis in the 5th century. He espoused the doctrine of Nestorius, that there were two different natures in Christ, which he supported in the council of Ephesus. He died in exile.—*Cave.*

ALEXANDER I. bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and succeeded Evaristus in 109. He stands as a martyr and saint in the Roman calendar. He died in 129.—Platina attributes the introduction of holy water to this pope.

ALEXANDER II. pope, was raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basil procured Cadalous, bishop of Parma, to be elected pope by the name of Honorius II. After a strong contest the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him pope. He carried the papal power to a great height, and most

of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority. He died in 1073.—*Platina and Bower's Lives of the Popes.*

ALEXANDER III. succeeded Adrian VII. in 1159. The imperial party sided with his competitor Victor IV. but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of Victor, in 1164, the emperor procured cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of Paschal III. but Alexander being supported by the Roman clergy, deposed the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. On this, Frederic marched to Rome, and having driven out Alexander, placed his rival in the pontifical chair. At length, grown weary of the contest, he acknowledged Alexander as legal pontiff, who enjoyed it to his death in 1181.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER IV. pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, but was unsuccessful. He died in 1261.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER V. pope. He was born in the Isle of Candia, of such poor parents, that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a fancy to him, got him admitted among the friars minors. After studying at Paris he obtained the bishopric of Vicenza, and next the archbishopric of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal, and appointed him legate in Lombardy. On the deposition of Gregory XII. in 1409, the council of Pisa elected him pope. He died the year following at Bologna, not without suspicion of poison. He was a very liberal-minded and munificent pontiff.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER VI. pope, was born at Valencia, in Spain, 1431. His original name was Roderic Borgia, and his mother was sister to Calixtus III. by whom he was made cardinal in 1455. On the death of Innocent VII. he contrived by his intrigues to get himself elected by the conclave, though he had then four sons and a daughter by a Roman lady. His favourite son, Caesar Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which these profligate wretches have not been accused, and it seems with justice. At length Providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503, the pope and his son attempted to poison a rich cardinal on account of his wealth, when, by a mistake of the butler, they drank the very wine which had been destined for their victim. The pope died almost directly, but Borgia recovered, and was killed some years after.—*Gaucciardini. Gordon's Life of Alexander VI.*

ALEXANDER VII. pope. His original name was Fabio Chigi, and he was born at Sienna, in 1599. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he became a bishop and cardinal. On the death of Innocent X. in 1655, he was elected pope,

owing to his affectation of extraordinary piety and humility. He published, in 1656, a famous bull against the Jansenists; yet, it is said, he was a liberal-minded prelate, and particularly favourable to the protestants. He was an eminent scholar, and an encourager of learning. He died in 1667.—*Mereri.*

ALEXANDER VIII. pope, was born at Venice, in 1610. He received several preferments from Urban VIII. Innocent X. created him a cardinal, and in 1689, the college raised him to the papal chair. He died in 1691.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER, an abbot in Sicily, who wrote the life and reign of Roger, king of that island, which was printed at Saragossa, in 1578. He lived in the 12th century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER, bishop of Alexandria, was exemplary in his life, and apostolical in his doctrine. He opposed Arius; who was a priest of his church, and condemned his errors in a council. He was also at the council of Nice on the same occasion, and died about 325.—*Cave.*

ALEXANDER of Aegæa, a peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology.—*Suidas.*

ALEXANDER (Aphrodiseus), a peripatetic philosopher in the 2d century. He was called the Commentator, on account of his clear explications of Aristotle's works. His book "De Fato" was printed at London in 1688, and his Commentaries on Aristotle were printed by Aldus, at Venice. *Vossius de Philof.*

ALEXANDER (Polyhistor), an historian, who lived about 80 B. C. He was the slave of Cornelius Lentulus, who became his pupil, and gave him his freedom. He was burnt to death in his house at Laurentum, and his wife was so affected with the accident, that she became frantic and hanged herself. He wrote five books concerning Rome; and various other works of his, in history and philosophy, are mentioned by Plutarch and others. Suidas says, that in one of his pieces he mentions a Hebrew woman named Mofo, who was the author of the Jewish laws. All his writings are lost.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ALEXANDER (St.), was born in Asia Minor, and quitted the court for a religious retirement. He founded the order of the *Acemetes*, because one of them was always to be on the watch to sing hymns. He died about 430.—*Mereri.*

ALEXANDER (Trallianus), a philosopher and physician of the 6th century. His works were printed at Paris in 1548, and at Lausanne in 1772, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Friend's Hist. Physic.*

ALEXANDER, bishop of Jerusalem in the third century, is celebrated for his piety and for his sufferings. He studied under

Pantæus, and afterwards under St. Clement of Alexandria. Being made a bishop of Cappadocia, he was imprisoned in the persecution begun by Severus, and remained in confinement near eight years. On his release he was associated in the government of Jerusalem with the venerable Narcissus, who was then grown quite infirm. On the death of that prelate, at the age of more than 116, he became sole bishop; but in the reign of Decius he was again imprisoned, where he was cruelly used, and died in 251. He wrote many letters, which are lost; but Eusebius has preserved extracts of four. This holy bishop founded a library at Jerusalem, of which Jerome makes mention.—*Eusebius. Dupin. Cave.*

ALEXANDER of Lycopolis in Egypt, who was a zealous writer against the Manichean system. It is undecided whether he was a christian or a pagan. His work was published at Paris in 1672, folio.—*Fabricius. Tillamont.*

ALEXANDER, a Norman by birth, was made bishop of Lincoln in 1123. He rebuilt his cathedral, which had been burnt down, and enlarged the revenues of his see; he also built the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark, and founded two monasteries. He died in 1147.—*Godwin de Præsul. Biog. Br.*

ALEXANDER DE ST. ELPIDE, archbishop of Amalfi; he wrote a book on the vindication of the papal authority over the emperor, which was printed in 1624. He lived in the fourteenth century.—*Moreri.*

ALEXANDER of Paris, a French poet in the twelfth century; he wrote a poem on the life of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who was sent by Henry III. to support the rights of the English nation at the court of Rome, which commission he discharged with such fidelity, that Pandolphus, the pope's legate in England, excommunicated him, and caused him to be imprisoned; he died about 1217. His works are *Victoria à Proteo*; de Ecclesia Potestate; de Potestate Vicariâ; de cessatione Papali, &c.—*Baleus, Bibl. Brit. Piffaut de Scrip. Angl.*

ALEXANDER (Neckham), an English writer, was born at St. Albans, and taught philosophy with reputation at Paris. On returning to his own country he was made abbot of Exeter. He died 1227. His works are still extant in public libraries.—*Bale. Pitt.*

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, an eminent lawyer, born at Naples in 1461. He renounced his profession, owing to the corrupt state in which the practice of it was at that time. He wrote a curious book entitled "*Genialium Dierum*," in the manner of Aulus Gellius's *Attic Nights*. He died about 1524.—*Vossius. Boyle.*

ALEXANDER (William), a Scotch statesman and poet, was born in 1580. He pub-

lished his poem, entitled *Aurora*, in 1604; and in 1607, a collection of tragedies, in 4to. In 1613, he became gentleman usher to prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1621, the king gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonize, and Charles I. patronized the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet in Scotland, each of whom was to contribute towards the settlement, and to have a portion for the same. The number of these baronets was limited to 150. Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French, but the order still continues. In 1630, he was created viscount, and afterwards earl Stirling; he died in 1640. About three years before he died, his poetical works were collected and published in one volume, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

ALEXANDER (Noël), called in Latin *Natalis*, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1639. He entered into the order of the Dominicans, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He published a church history, in 26 vols. 8vo. in Latin, and the history of the Old Testament, in 6 vols. 8vo. At the close of his life, he lost his sight, which he bore with great patience and piety. He died in 1724. He wrote many books besides those abovementioned.—*Moreri.*

ALEXANDER (Dom James), a benedictine monk, was born at Orleans, and died in 1734, aged 82. He wrote a treatise on clocks, printed in 1734, 8vo.—*Gen. B. D.*

ALEXANDER (Nicholas), a benedictine monk, was born at Paris, and died in 1728. He practised physic, and gave his fees to charitable uses. He published, 1. *Physic and Surgery for the Poor*, Paris, 1738, 12mo. 2. *A Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary*, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER (Nevskoi), grand duke of Russia, and a saint of that church, was born in 1218. His father, Yaroslav, in 1227, removed his residence from Novgorod to Poryassk, leaving at the former place his two sons, Feodor and Alexander, as his representatives. Five years after, Feodor died, and Alexander became sole viceroy. About 1239, he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen his kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, who drew to their interest Valdemar II. king of Denmark, with the Swedes and the Teutonic knights. Notwithstanding this combination, Alexander mustered his forces, and proceeded to engage the enemy. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted the whole day, on the banks of the Neva, where he gained a complete victory. After his death, he was canonized, and Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, in 1712, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mauso-

leum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massy silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi, but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725.—*Coxe's Travels*.

ALEXANDRINI DE NEUSTAIN (Julius), a native of Trent, was physician to Maximilian II. who conferred several honours on him. He died in 1590, aged 85. He wrote *Salubrium, or de Sanitate tuenda; De Medicina et Medico; Annotationes in Galenum, &c.*—*Moreri*.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, and uncle to Menander, lived about 383 years before Christ. A few fragments of his works are extant.—*Voss, de Poet. Græc.*

ALEXIS of Piedmont, the author of "Medical Secrets," printed at Basil, in 1586, and translated into Latin, French, and English. He was of a noble family, and travelled fifty-seven years; but at the age of eighty-two being at Milan, and seeing a poor man expire through the unskilfulness of the surgeon, he was so struck with remorse for not interfering to save his life, that he became a hermit. When he died is unknown.—*Moreri*.

ALEXIS (Michaelovitch), the son of Michael, czar of Russia, ascended the throne in 1613, when he was only sixteen. His reign was disturbed by foreign and civil wars. Having quelled the insurgents, he entered into a war with Poland, in which he was successful, and thereby enlarged his dominions; but he was not so fortunate in a contest with the Swedes, who compelled him to retire within his own territories. He had also a long war with the Turks, and joined his forces with the Poles, under the famous John Sobieski, who gained a splendid victory in 1674. He died in 1677, aged 46. He was an upright but severe prince, and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also greatly encouraged the arts and sciences, paid particular attention to the interests of commerce, and, in short, laid the plans of those mighty projects which his son Peter the Great afterwards carried into execution.—*M. d. U. H.*

ALEXIUS or ALEXEI (Petrovitch), the son of Peter the Great, by Eudocia Lapukina, was born in 1690. When a child, he was committed to the care of the Russian priests, a set of beings the most contemptible, who instilled into him all their silly and barbarous prejudices. At the age of eleven, he was put under baron Huylen, by whose instructions he might have profited, had he not been taken from him by prince Menzikoff, who placed about him persons of the most improper description, whereby he became vitiated in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely addicted to drinking. Finding his associates violently set against his father's measures for the reformation of the people, he joined in their complaints, and openly

avowed his intention of restoring the old state of things when he should come to the crown. On this account his ruin was determined upon; and after suffering several persecutions, he was obliged to sign his renunciation of the right of succession in 1716. Soon afterwards he escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI. who sent him first to Inspruck, in the Tyrolese, and then to the castle of St. Elmo, at Naples. He was betrayed at last by a Finnish girl, whom he had long kept, and under promise of forgiveness, was prevailed upon to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. The trial was afterwards printed by order of the emperor. The public manifesto asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but it is suspected by good writers that he was secretly put to death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ALEXIUS I. (Comnenus), emperor of the east, was born at Constantinople, in 1048. On the deposition of Nicephorus, in 1081, he was chosen emperor by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other formidable powers. He died in 1118. He appears to have been a vigilant prince, well versed in the art of government, and attentive to the true interests of his people. He was the father of the celebrated Anna Comnena, who has drawn his character in the most flattering colours.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALEXIUS II. (Comnenus), surnamed PORPHYROGENETUS, was the son of Michael Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1180, under the care of the empress Mary, his mother. Her conduct gave great offence to the nobility, and at length an open insurrection ensued, headed by Andronicus Comnenus, who took Constantinople in 1183, imprisoned the empress, and compelled the young emperor to admit him as his associate in the empire. The year following, however, he caused Alexius to be strangled.—*Ibid.*

ALEXIUS III. (Angelus), emperor of the east; he deposed his brother Isaac, and threw him into a prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexius, the son of Isaac, escaped, and got the French and Venetians to espouse his cause. A large army came and besieged Constantinople in 1203, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexius, after rambling from one place to another, fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.—*Ibid.*

ALEXIUS IV. was associated with his father Isaac in the government, on the flight of his uncle. He was deposed and put to death by the people in 1204, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the eastern empire under the authority of the pope.—*Ibid.*

ALEXIUS V. (Ducas), also called Murtzuffe, from his black heavy eyebrows. On the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, he was raised to the throne; the Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffe was glad to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and, after rambling about as a mendicant, he was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's pillar, 147 feet high, by which he was dashed to pieces.—*Rel. Un. Hist.*

ALEYN (Charles), an English poet, was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, and became usher to Thomas Farnaby, in London; he afterwards was tutor to the son of Edward Sherburne, esq. and died in 1640. He wrote two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALFENUS VARUS (Publius), a native of Cremona, who, from being a shoemaker, became an eminent advocate, and at length consul; he wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius. Horace mentions him in his third satire, and Virgil speaks of his conduct towards him with gratitude. He is not to be confounded with another of the name, who was captain of the guards to the emperor Vitellius.—*Moreri.*

ALFORD (Michael), an English jesuit, was born in London in 1587; he studied in Spain and at Rome, and was sent by his society as a missionary to England, where he resided above thirty years. He died at St. Omer's in 1652. He wrote "*Britannia Illustrata*," and "*Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum*," &c.—*Moreri.*

ALFRAGANUS, an Arabian astronomer, who lived about the year 850; he wrote an introduction to astronomy, which was printed by Golius, at Amsterdam, 1669.—*Golius in Pref. ad Alfrag.*

ALFRED OF AELFRÉD THE GREAT, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849. At the age of five years he was sent to Rome, where the pope anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 858, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime minister and general of his armies. Ethelred dying in 871, Alfred found himself, at the age of 23, in possession of a distracted kingdom. After several actions with the Danes, his followers were so dispirited that he soon found himself unable to make head against the invaders, wherefore, laying aside the ensigns of royalty, he concealed himself in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. One day as he sat by the fireside trimming his bow and arrows, his

hostess left in his care some cakes, which were placed on the hearth to be baked. Alfred, however, was so intent upon his employment as to suffer the cakes to be burned; and when the woman returned she scolded him heartily, saying, "he could eat the cakes fast enough, though he would not take the trouble of looking after them." He afterwards retired to the life of Athelney, in Somersetshire, with a few followers, and there received information that Odun, earl of Devon, had obtained a great victory over the Danes, in Devonshire, and had taken their magical standard. On this, Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, and to enter the Danish camp, where his skill was so much admired that he remained a considerable time, and was admitted to play before the chiefs. Having thus gained an exact knowledge of the state of the enemy, he directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely defeated. Alfred behaved with great liberality on this occasion, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion. Having now some respite, he put his kingdom into a state of defence, and increased his navy; and having recovered London from the Danes, he soon brought it into a flourishing state. After a rest of some years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent; on which those who were settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and fitting out two fleets sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. They were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of the pirates to be executed at Winchester as an example. Thus he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after sixty-six battles by land and sea, in all of which he was personally engaged. But what makes him most an object of admiration, is his character as a reformer of laws and manners, and the promoter of learning. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high road without danger of being meddled with. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. The state of learning in his time was so low in England, that from the Thames to the Humber, as he says himself, hardly a man could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this evil, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if he was not the founder of the university of Oxford, certain it is, that he raised it to a reputation which it never enjoyed before; and among other acts of munificence to that eminent seat of learning, founded therein

University college. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly Boetius's *Consolations of Philosophy*. He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts, one devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his person was amiable, dignified, and engaging. He died in 901, aged fifty-three. By his queen Elfritha, Alfred had two sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by Edward his second son, commonly called Edward the Elder.—*Biog. Br.*

ALFRED OF ALURED, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I. duke of Normandy, born A. D. 1003. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterwards Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated. On the death of Canute he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in dethroning Harold, surnamed *Harfleur*, if it had not been for the treachery of earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the monastery at Ely, where he died, or rather was murdered, about 1037.—*Biog. Br.*

ALFRED, an English prelate in the tenth century, was a benedictine in the abbey of Malmesbury, of which he became abbot, and afterwards bishop of Exeter. He was esteemed the most learned man of his age, and wrote, 1. *De Naturis Rerum*. 2. *The Life of Adelmus*. 3. *The History of the Abbey of Malmesbury*.—*Pitt.*

ALFRED, surnamed the Philosopher, an Englishman of the 13th century, who was greatly esteemed at Rome, where he served the cardinal Ottoboni, whom he attended to England on his being appointed legate. He died about 1270. He left five books on the consolations of Boethius, four upon the meteors of Aristotle, and one upon vegetables.—*Leland. Bale. Pitt.*

ALFRIDE OF ELFRID, the illegitimate son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, on whose death he was violently persecuted by Egfrid his brother: and to avoid his violence he retired to Ireland, or, according to others, to Scotland, where he led a philosophical life. His brother, however, followed him with implacable malice, and waged war with those who granted him an asylum. In this contest Egfrid was slain, on which the Northumbrians elected Alfride to the vacant throne in 686. He greatly endeared himself to his subjects, and was a liberal encourager of literature, being himself a learned prince. He died in 705.—*Bede Hist. Eccl.* *Biog. Br.*

ALGOARDI (Alexander), a painter and sculptor of Bologna. He studied under Lewis Carracci, and died at Rome in 1645. There is in the church of St. Peter of the Vatican a fine bas-relief by him, representing St. Leo appearing before Attila; and at Bologna, a groupe of the beheading of St. Paul.—*Moreri.*

ALGAROTTI (Francis), a polite writer, was born at Padua in 1712. He received a liberal education, and then visited different countries; he was at Paris in 1733, where he composed his *Newtonianism for the Ladies*. After making a long stay in France he came to England, and then went to Germany. Frederic, king of Prussia, made him chevalier of the order of merit, created him a count, and appointed him his chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and gave him the title of privy counsellor for the affairs of war. The count died at Pisa in 1764; his works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, in 4 vols. 8vo. and afterwards translated into French, in 8 vols. 8vo. Algarotti was a man of lively but superficial genius, and though his writings shew a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

ALGAZIL, an Arabian writer and hermit of the 12th century, was born at Thous, a city of Khôraflan. The work by which he is most known, is on the different branches of science that relate to religion.—*Pacock's Specimen Hist. Arab.*

ALHAZEN, an Arabian mathematician, flourished about 1100. He wrote a large treatise on optics, and other works.—*Poissus de Mathem.*

ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, whom he ought to have succeeded, but being successfully opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman he was declared caliph in 655, but in 669 he was assassinated in a mosque. He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters.—*D'Herbelot.*

ALI BEG, first dragoman or interpreter to the grand seignior, was born in Poland of christian parents, but being taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, he was brought up in the mahometan faith. He understood English, and translated the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the Liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c. which was translated into Latin by Dr. Thomas Smith. He was about to acknowledge the christian religion, when he was taken off by death in 1675.—*Bayle.*

ALI BEY, a celebrated adventurer, was born in Natolia in 1728. When young, he was taken by robbers, and conveyed to Grand Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, lieutenant of the janisaries, who entered him among the mamelukes. For his

gallantry against the Arabs he was created a bey. In 1758 his patron was murdered by the party of Ibrahim, the Circassian. In 1763 he attained the dignity of scheik ec-balad, which is the first in the republic, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revenge the murder of his master. This raised against him such a host of enemies that he was obliged to fly to St. John d'Acre, where he was protected by the scheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and after taking vengeance of his enemies, he declared war against the Arabs, in which he was successful. Egypt now began to revive; agriculture flourished, and that rich country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1768 war broke out between the Turks and the Russians, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were deluged to assist the Russians, in consequence of which a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali being informed of this, seized the messengers, and put them to death. The Egyptians then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved their independence, and obtained several conquests. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the malcontents, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds, April 21, 1773. His object was to restore the freedom and independence of Egypt; and had the people of that country possessed a similar spirit, the Turkish yoke would have been broken, and they again have occupied a place in the scale of nations.—*Folney's Travels in Egypt.*

ALIMENTUS (Cincius), a Roman historian, flourished about 150 years B. C. Livy gives him a great character, but none of his works are come down to us. He wrote the history of Hannibal, and of Gorgias of Leontium.—*Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

ALIPPIUS, bishop of Tagaste, in Africa, was the countryman and intimate friend of St. Augustine. Like him he was for a time a zealous Manichee, and accompanied him to Rome, where he studied the law, and had some considerable employments. On embracing the christian religion he was baptized at Milan by St. Ambrose on the same day with his friend Augustine. He afterwards went to Palestine, and contracted an intimacy with St. Jerome. On his return to Africa he was chosen bishop of Tagaste, in 394; he assisted at several councils, particularly that of Carthage, where he opposed the Donatists. He died in 430.—*Augustin Conf. Dapin*

ALKMAAR (Henry d'), a German poet of the 15th century; he wrote a satire called the Fable of Reynard, which has been translated into several languages. It is however asserted by credible authors, that Alkmaar is only a fictitious name assumed by Ni-

cholas Baumann, a Frieslander, who died in 1503.—*Newo. Diet. Hist.*

ALLAINVAL (Leonor Soulas d'), a French abbe and poet, was born at Chartres; he wrote several comedies, and some operas, which were well received. He died of the palsy in the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, in 1753.—*Ibid.*

ALLAIS (Denys Vairaille d'), a French writer, was born at Allais, in Languedoc. In 1665 he served in the English navy under the duke of York, and on his return to France taught the English language. He wrote a French and English grammar, and a political romance, entitled "The History of Severambia," printed first in 1677, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

ALLAM (Andrew), an English divine, was born at Garlington, in Oxfordshire, in 1635; he was educated at Edmund-hall, of which he became vice-principal. He died in 1685. He published a translation of the life of Iphicrates, in 8vo. and assisted Wood in compiling his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.—*Biog. Br.*

ALLARD (Guy), a voluminous French writer, who is principally known by numerous works upon the genealogical history of Dauphiny; he is also the author of a romance, entitled "The amorous History of Prince Zizim." He died in 1715.—*Moreri.*

ALLATIUS (Leo), was born in the isle of Scio in 1586; he was educated first at Calabria, and lastly at Rome, where he taught the belles lettres; he was appointed keeper of the Vatican library by Alexander VII. who once asked him, "why he did not enter into orders?" "Because," replied Allatius, "I would be at liberty to marry." "Well then," replied his holiness, "why don't you marry?" "Because," answered he, "I would be free to take orders." He published several MSS. some translations of Greek authors, and various pieces of his own, in which he is said to have shewn more learning than judgment. He died at Rome in 1649, aged 83.—*Moreri.*

ALLECTUS was prefect in Britain to the emperor Carausius, whom he murdered in 294, and seized the imperial crown. He was defeated and slain by the Roman general Asclepiodotus in 297.—*Ibid.*

ALLEGRAIN (Christopher Gabriel), an eminent French sculptor; his principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the academy, a Venus, and a Diana. His father and grandfather were both members of the academy of painting; his manners were simple, and his temper exceedingly modest. He died in 1795.—*L'Encyc. Dict. Univ.* 1803.

ALLEGRI, see CORREGGIO.

ALLEGRI (Gregorio), a celebrated musical composer; his compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of it to our present king in 1773. Allegri died in 1672.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

ALLEN (Richard), a nonconformist divine, was born in 1611, at Ditchet, in Somersetshire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. and became curate to his father. In 1641 he obtained the living of Batcomb, in Somersetshire, and was made assistant to the commissioners for ejecting scandalous ministers. At the restoration he was turned out for nonconformity; after which he settled at Frome Selwood, where he preached privately till his death, in 1681. His writings on practical divinity have been very useful.—*Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers.*

ALLEN (William), son of the above, took his degrees in arts in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he settled at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; from whence he was ejected for nonconformity. He died in 1677. He wrote a curious book on the millennium, and some other theological works.—*Calamy.*

ALLEN (Joseph), a nonconformist minister, was born at Devizes, in Wiltshire, in 1633. He was first placed in Lincoln college, Oxford, from whence he removed, in 1651, to Corpus Christi college, where he took his degree of B. A. In 1655 he became curate to Mr. Newton minister of Taunton. In 1656 he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was twice imprisoned. He died at Bath in 1668. His book, entitled "An Alarm to unconvered Sinners," has gone through numerous editions.—*Life by Baxter.*

ALLEN (John), archbishop of Dublin, was educated in the university of Oxford, but took his degree of LL.B. at Cambridge. Archbishop Warham sent him on a commission to the pope, and he continued at Rome nine years. On his return he was appointed chaplain to Wolsey, and was judge of his court as legate à latere, in which office he committed many dishonest acts. In 1528 he was made archbishop of Dublin, and chancellor of Ireland. He was most cruelly murdered by Thomas Fitzgeraid, son of the earl of Kildare, in 1534.—*Boag. Br.*

ALLEN (Thomas), a divine, was born in 1573, and educated at the king's school, at Worcester, from whence he went to Brazenose college, Oxford. He was admitted probationer fellow of Merton in 1593, and soon after entered into orders. By the interest of sir Henry Saville he got a fellowship in Eton college. He was a laborious scholar, and wrote observations in Libellum Chrysostomi in Efsiam. He died in 1633.—*Boag. Br.*

ALLEN (Thomas), a mathematician, was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542; he was of Trinity college, Oxford, and took his degree of M. A. in 1567. In 1570 he removed to Gloucester-hall, where he devoted himself to the study of the mathematics. Robert, earl of Leicester, would have procured him a bishopric, but he declined the of-

fer through his love of retirement and study. That nobleman placed so much confidence in his abilities as to consult him on affairs of state. He published in Latin the second and third books of Ptolemy, "On the Judgment of the Stars," with an exposition. He died in 1632.—*Wood A. O.*

ALLEN (sir Thomas), a brave English admiral; he was the first that entered upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships; but what he wanted in force he supplied by skill and valour. He killed their commodore Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the bay of Cadiz. July 25, 1666, he entirely defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, and killed the three admirals of that division. It was in that memorable action that De Ruyter exclaimed, "My God, what a wretch am I! among so many thousand bullets, there is not one to put me out of pain!"—*Granger's Br. G. H. p.*

ALLESTRY or **ALLESTREY** (Richard), a divine, was born at Uppington, in Shropshire, in 1619. He became student of Christ church, Oxford, and in 1641 took up arms, with many other young men of the university, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies. When the parliament forces entered that city he narrowly escaped bad usage, owing to his being concerned in removing the treasury from Christ church. Soon after this he took up arms again, and was at the battle of Kenton-field. At the end of the war he entered in a holy order, and was chosen censor of his college, but when the parliamentary visitors came to Oxford, he withdrew, and became chaplain to Mr afterwards lord Newport, with whom he lived till after the fight at Worcester, when he was appointed by the royalists to wait on the king at Rouen. In 1659 he went to his majesty in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches; he was however kept prisoner about eight weeks in Lambeth-house. At the restoration he was made canon of Christ church, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D. D. became chaplain in ordinary to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. In 1673 he resigned the professorship, and died in January following. He was buried in the chapel of Eton college, where there is a monument to his memory.—*Life prefixed to his Sermons, folio, 1684.*

ALLESTRY (Jacob), nephew of the above, was the son of James Allestry, a London bookseller; he was educated at Westminster school, from whence, in 1671, he was sent to Christ church, Oxford, where, the year following, he was elected student. He took his degrees in arts, was music reader in

1679, and terræ filius in 1681. He was author of verses spoken in the theatre at Oxford, May 21 that year, before James, duke of York, printed in the "Examen Poeticum." He died in 1686.—*Wood A. O.*

ALLEY (William), an English bishop, was born at Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, and educated first at Eton, and then at King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Oxford, and entered into orders; but on the accession of Mary he practised physic, and kept a school. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was appointed lecturer at St. Paul's, and, in 1560, bishop of Exeter. He died in 1570, and was buried at Exeter. He published a commentary on the first epistle of St. Peter, and translated the Pentateuch in the bishop's Bible.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALLEYN (Edward), founder of Dulwich college, in Surrey, was born in London in 1566; he acquired great reputation as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear garden, which was worth 500*l.* a year. Aubrey relates a ridiculous story, that the devil appeared to him when personating the character of Satan, which so frightened him, that he grew serious, and quitted the stage. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at the expence of 10,000*l.*; he then endowed it with 800*l.* per annum for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn, or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three must be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed out to some trade. This building is called "The College of God's Gift." He was himself the firstmaster. He died in 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college.—*Ibid.*

ALLIX (Peter), a learned divine, was born at Alençon, in France, in 1641. He became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, and afterwards of that at Charenton; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he sought an asylum in England, where he met with a flattering reception, being created D.D. at Oxford, and made treasurer of the church of Salisbury. He died at London in 1717. His most esteemed works are, 1. Reflections on all the Books of Holy Scripture, published at London in 1688, and reprinted by bishop Watson in his Collection of Theological Tracts. 2. A Vindication of the ancient Jewish Church against the Unitarians, 8vo. 1691, mentioned with great respect by bishop Horley in his letters to Dr. Priestley. 3. Remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the ancient Churches of Piedmont, 4to.—*Ibid.*

ALLOISI (Balthazar), an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1578, and studied under the Carracci. He died in 1638.—*Pilkington.*

ALLORI (Alexander), a painter of Florence, was instructed by his uncle Bronzino, and had for his pupil the celebrated Avoli. He excelled in naked figures, and died in 1607, aged 72.—*Moreri.*

ALMAGRO (Diego d'), a Spanish commander, of mean descent, accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru in 1525. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa the inca. In 1535 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, and reserved the plunder for himself, which giving offence to Pizarro's brothers, who were there, he made them prisoners, and a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party experienced great success, but at length he was taken prisoner, after an obstinate battle. He was kept in confinement several months, and was then brought to his trial, and condemned to be strangled, which he underwent with fortitude in 1538, aged 75. His son Diego endeavoured to revenge his father's death, but failed in the attempt, and was beheaded by De Castro in 1542.—*Mariana.*

ALMAIN (James), divinity professor in the college of Navarre, at Paris. He wrote a vindication of Lewis XII. against pope Julius II. and defended the authority of councils against Cajetan. He died in 1515.—*Moreri.*

ALMAMON, or ABDALLAH, caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun Al Raschid, and succeeded his brother Al Amin in 813; he was a great encourager of learned men, and founded an academy at Bagdad, to which he invited able professors to teach the languages and sciences. He calculated a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic. He died in 833.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALMANSUR, king of Cordova, in Spain, ascended the throne after Alhaca, who died in 976. Either through ambition, or from his zeal for Mahometanism, he was in perpetual war with the Christians, and gained many great battles. He died in 1002.—*Moreri.*

ALMARZOR (the Victorious), was the second caliph of the race of the Abbassides, and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdalla-ebn-Ali, who was defeated by Almarzor's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, he caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed. He died on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 63d year of his age.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALMARUS, or AELMERUS, was abbot of the monastery of St. Austlin, in Canterbury, and bishop of Sherborne in 1022. On becoming blind he retired to his cell, and spent the remainder of his days in devotion.—*Biog. Br.*

ALMEIDA (Francis), a Portuguese gentleman, was appointed, in 1505, the first vice-

roy of India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. Being informed that a rich Arabian fleet lay in the harbour of Panama, he proceeded thither with his Squadron, and found the ships protected by a rampart and a strong garrison. Almeida, however, ventured to land, and, after an obstinate conflict, defeated the enemy, and set the city and ships on fire. On the death of his son, who was killed in a severe engagement, Almeida only said "he thanked God for having honoured him with so glorious a death." While he was thus engaged, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to supersede him, but Almeida being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to deliver up his government. In this expedition he sullied his reputation by putting all the inhabitants of the city to the sword, not sparing even the infants. He afterwards fell in with the fleet of the enemy, and defeated it, making a slaughter of 4000 men. This produced a peace. On his passage to Europe he was slain at the Cape of Good Hope, in a skirmish with the natives.—*Moreri*.

ALMEIDA (Apollinarius de), a Portuguese jesuit, who was a missionary in Ethiopia, and a bishop. On being driven from that country he suffered great hardships. Afterwards he ventured to return with two other ecclesiastics, and was put to death with them in 1568.—*Ibid.*

ALMEIDA (Emanuel de), another jesuit, who also engaged in the same arduous service, and resided in Ethiopia ten years. He died at Goa when he was about to return in 1646. He wrote the history of Ethiopia.—*Ibid.*

ALMELOVEEN (Theodore Janfon), was professor of Greek, history, and physic, at Harderwick, in Holland. He published, 1. *De Vitis Stephanorum*. 2. *Falli Confusales*, &c. He died at Amsterdam in 1712.—*Ibid.*

ALMUYADAD (Ismael), an Arabian historian. He wrote an account of the Saracens in Sicily, from 842 to 904. This MS. is in the library of the Escurial in Spain, and a Latin version of it is inserted in Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*.—*Gen. B. D.*

ALGADDIN, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of the mountains, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assilans, from whence the word *Assyria* is derived; his residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of young men with him who were so devoted to his will, as to engage in any undertaking he chose to send them upon. This made the neighbouring princes very careful not to offend him. He and his subjects were Mohammedans.—*Moreri*

ALFAO (Andrew), an Italian philosopher and physician of the 15th century. He travelled many years in the East, and resided a considerable time at Damascus. On his return to Europe he became professor of

philosophy and medicine at Padua, where he died in 1520. He left behind him several MSS. some of which were published, among which is an history of Arabian philosophers and physicians.—*Moreri*.

ALP ARSLAN, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, succeeded his uncle Toghrul Beg, in 1063; he defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1068. He was stabbed by a desperate Carizmian, whom he had taken prisoner and sentenced to death, in 1072.—*D'Herbelot*.

ALPHERY (Nicephorus), a Russian prince, who when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent with two of his brothers to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. The other entered into orders, and in 1618, obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected in the civil war, and barbarously treated by the republican party. At the restoration he was reinstated in his living, but being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*.

ALFRESIUS, a Jewish rabbi, who made an abridgment of the Talmud. He died in 1103.—*Buxtorf*.

ALPHIUS (Avitus), a Roman poet, who flourished in the 3d century; he wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse.—*Voss. de Hyst. Lat.*

ALPHONSO I. king of Portugal, was the son of Henry, count of Portugal, by Theresa, daughter of Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile. At his father's death, in 1112, he was only three years old. In 1139, his territories were invaded by a prodigious army of Moors, but though his troops were greatly inferior in numbers, he obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique. In consequence of this, the government was changed to a monarchy, and he was proclaimed king on the field of battle. He is regarded by the Portuguese as the founder of their independence. He died in 1185, aged 76.—*M. l. Un. Hyst.*

ALPHONSO IV. king of Portugal, was born in 1290, and succeeded his father Denis in 1325. He instituted many good laws and regulations for the benefit of his subjects, and dispensed justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. He died in 1357.—*Ibid.*

ALPHONSO V. king of Portugal, was born in 1432, and succeeded his father Edward when he was but six years old. He invaded Africa several times, and took Arzila and Tangier, and died of the plague at Cintra in 1481. He was a benificent and affable prince, and a great encourager of learning. The Portuguese discovered Guinea in his reign.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALPHONSO III. (the Great), king of the

Asturias, was born in 847, and ascended the throne in 865. He was successful in his wars with the Moors, but in the decline of life his peace was disturbed by commotions among his subjects. In 908 he resigned his crown to his son Garcia, who engaging soon after in a war with the Moors, Alphonso headed the army, and obtained a great victory in 912; he died soon after at Zamora, leaving a great character behind him. He wrote a chronicle of Spanish affairs.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALPHONSO V. king of Arragon, was born in 1384, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, in 1416. Soon after his accession a confederacy was formed against him, which he frustrated and generously pardoned the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, in consequence of an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his whole fleet were taken by the Genoese. The king was brought to Milan, where he made the duke his friend and ally, and was thereby enabled to prosecute his design on Naples, which he conquered in 1442. He died there in 1458, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand; and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. He was a learned prince, and a great encourager of men of letters; he was belidcs valiant and liberal, living familiarly with his subjects, and greatly beloved by them. A courtier remonstrating with him for walking about without a guard: "A father," says Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold the calamity of my people."—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ALPHONSO II. king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sicily, where he died about 1496.—*Pbil. de. Comines.*

ALPHONSO X. (the Wise), king of Leon and Castile, was born in 1203, and succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252, and died in 1284. His reign was very unprosperous, but he has acquired a great reputation as a man of learning and science. The *Aplonine Tables* were drawn up under his direction, and at his expence. He also wrote on the motions of the stars, and a history of Spain; but he has been charged with having uttered this foolish expression, "that if he had been consulted on the creation of the world, he would have given the Almighty better counsel." Some have supposed that this was merely in reprobation of the Ptolemaic system then commonly received, but this, it must be confessed, is a

bungling excuse for an assertion which can hardly be called less than blasphemy.—*Moreri.*

ALPHONSUS (Peter), a Spanish writer of the 12th century, was at first a Jew, but embraced Christianity, and had Alphonso, king of Arragon, for his god-father, in 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Christian religion, which was printed at Cologne in 1536.—*Ibid.*

ALPHETEGIN, a Turk, who from being a slave rose to be governor of Khorassan and sovereign of Guzna; he reigned sixteen years, leaving the throne to his son-in-law, Sebek Teghin, whose son Mahmoud, founded the dynasty of the Gaznevids.—*D'Hérbelot.*

ALPINI (Prosper), physician and botanist, was born in 1553, in the state of Venice. He was at first a soldier, but quitted that profession and went to Padua, where he made so great a progress in learning that he became deputy rector and syndic. In 1578 he took his degree of M. D. and in 1580 went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He resided there three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in the knowledge of botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice in 1586, Andrew Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician, and in 1593 he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua, which he filled with high reputation till his death in 1617. His works are, "De Medicina Ægyptiorum, li. ri. iv." "De Plantis Ægypti," "De Balsamo," "De Prasagienda Vita et Morte Ægrotantium," "De Medicina Methodica," "De raphontico disputatione in gymnasio Patavino habita, &c." "De Plantis Exoticis."—*Moreri.*

ALSOR (Vincent), a nonconformist divine, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He was for some time usher in the school at Okeham in Rutlandshire, and afterwards settled as minister at Wilbee in Northamptonshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. Afterwards he became pastor to a congregation of dissenters in Westminster. He was in some favour with king James II. who pardoned his son after having been convicted of treason. He died in 1703. He wrote a book entitled, "Antisozzo," in answer to Dr. Sherlock, and some other pieces.—*Calamy.*

ALSO (Anthony), an English divine, was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1696, and that of B. D. in 1706. In 1698 he published "Fabularum Æsopicarum delectus," 8vo. Dr. Trevelyan, bishop of Winchester, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, with the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire. In 1717 a verdict being given against him for the breach of a marriage contract, he found it necessary

to go abroad, but how long he continued in exile is unknown. He died in 1726. In 1752 was published "Antonii Alfopi, ædis Christi olim alumni odarum, libri duo;" besides which he wrote some poems, to be found in Doddsley's and other collections.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ALSTEDIUS (John Henry), a German divine, and professor of philosophy and divinity at Herborn, in the county of Nassau, and afterwards at Waissenburg in Transylvania, where he died in 1638, aged fifty. His *Encyclopædia* was much read, and held in esteem even by Roman catholics; but he appears to greater advantage in his *Theologia Polemica*.—*Bayle*.

ALSTON (Charles), an eminent physician, was born in Scotland in 1683, and educated at Glasgow, from whence he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. On his return he settled at Edinburgh, and became lecturer on the *materia medica*, and botany; he died in 1760. He published "Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense," 1753, in which he attacked the sexual system of Linnæus. His "Lectures on the *Materia Medica*," were published in two vols. 4to. 1770. He also wrote some papers in the "Edinburgh Medical Essays."—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

ALTHAMER (Andrew), a German divine of the sixteenth century, was a native of Nuremberg; he was a learned man, and strongly attached to the principles of the reformation. He wrote "Notes on Tacitus's Treatise on the Manners of the Ancient Germans," 4to. 1529, and 8vo. 1609.—*Moreri*.

ALTHUSIUS (John), a democratic writer of the 17th century, was a German lawyer. He wrote a treatise in defence of the sovereignty of the people, in which he opposed all forms of government as being tyrannical.—*Ibid.*

ALTILIUS (Gabriel), a modern Latin poet, was a native of Naples and bishop of Policastro. He died about 1500. His poems are in the *Delicia poetarum Italorum*.—*Tiraboschi*.

ALTING (Henry), a German divine, was born at Embden in 1583. In 1612 he accompanied his pupil the electoral prince palatine to England. The year following he took his degree of D. D. at Heidelberg; and in 1618 he was appointed one of the deputies of the palatinate at the synod of Dort. When Heidelberg was taken in 1662, he narrowly escaped with his life. In 1627 he was chosen professor of divinity at Groningen, where he remained till his death in 1644. He wrote several books on religious subjects.—*Bayle*.

ALTING (James), son of the above, was born at Heidelberg in 1618. Having completed his studies he went to England, where he was ordained by Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester. In 1643 he was chosen Hebrew professor at Groningen, and in 1667 pro-

fessor of divinity in conjunction with Des Marets, with whom he had so violent a dispute that the university of Leyden was referred to for its advice, and the judgment returned was a censure on both parties. Alting died in 1679, and his works were published at Amsterdam in 1687, in 5 vols. fol.—*Ibid.*

ALTING (Menfon), a burgomaster of Groningen, who wrote a work, entitled, "Descriptio Germaniæ inferioris" Amstel. 1697, fol. He died in 1713, aged 76.—*Moreri*.

ALURED, of Beverley, an ancient English historian, was canon and treasurer of the church of St. John in Beverley, and died about the year 1128. He wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716.—*Biog. Br.*

ALVA (Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of), was descended from one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Spain, and was born in 1508. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was in great favour with Charles V. who made him a general, but though he distinguished himself by high military talents, he was equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; but the place was so well defended that the emperor was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against the pope, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, fell on his knees before his holiness, kissed his feet and solicited his forgiveness. Thus it appears that superstition was as prominent a part of his character as cruelty. Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries in 1567 to reduce them to the Spanish yoke, from which they were about to revolt. Here he established a council which was called the *bloody tribunal*. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. After obtaining great advantages over the malcontents, the tide of success turned in their favour so rapidly, that Alva, in a fit of dejection, solicited his recall in 1573, which was granted. He enjoyed considerable marks of distinction from his sovereign for some time, but at last fell into disgrace through the misconduct of one of his sons. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown, by driving Don Antonio from the throne in 1581. He died the next year, aged 74.—*Robertson's Charles V. Mod. Un. Hist. Moreri*.

ALVAREZ (Francis), a Portuguese divine sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; he died in 1540, and the year following was published a relation of his mission.—*Moreri*.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or **ALVARO**, was the favourite of John II. king of Castile. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna;

and born in 1388. He was, in 1408, appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, but the courtiers disliking him, he was obliged to retire from court for some time, and after an absence of a year and a half, was recalled by the king, who, at his request, banished his enemies. After enjoying the full splendour of royal favour forty-five years he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded for high treason in 1453.—*Moreri*.

ALVAREZ (Emanuel), a Portuguese jesuit, was born at Madeira, in 1525. He wrote a Latin grammar of great merit, and died at the college of Evora, of which he was rector, in 1582.—*Ibid*.

ALVAREZ DE PAZ (James), a Spanish jesuit, was a native of Toledo, and wrote several spiritual treatises. He died in 1620.—*Ibid*.

ALVAROTTO (James), professor of law at Padua, in the 15th century. He wrote "Commentaria in Libros Feudorum," Frankfort, 1587, fol. He died in 1452, aged 68. There were several other famous men of this family.—*Ibid*.

ALVIANO (Bartholomew), a Venetian general, who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. He died at the siege of Brescia, in 1515, aged 60. The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial, and pensioned his family.—*Mod. Un. Hist*.

ALYATTES, king of Lydia, began his reign B.C. 619; he was engaged in perpetual wars with the Cimmerians and the Medes, and took Smyrna. He died in the 57th year of his reign.—*Herodotus*.

ALYPIUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria; he is said to have been very diminutive in stature, but of a strong and capacious mind. He died in the 5th century.—*Bayle*.

ALYPIUS, a geographer of the 4th century, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy governor, and next at Jerusalem for the purpose of rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. A geographical description of the world by him was printed in 4to at Geneva in 1628.—*Bayle*.

AMADEDDULAT, the founder of the dynasty of Buiyan, was the son of a fisherman. He first served as a common soldier, and rose to command in the armies of Makan, sultan of Dilem. He, and his two brothers, took Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided between them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia Proper, in 933, and died in 949. He was a liberal and warlike prince.—*D'Herbelot*.

AMADEUS V. count of Savoy, began his government in 1285; he immortalized his name by his defence of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his

arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He died in 1323.—*Mod. U. H.*

AMADEUS VI. count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He assisted John, king of France, against Edward, king of England, and in 1366 passed into Greece to the assistance of the emperor John Paleologus. On his return he presented the patriarch of Constantinople, who accompanied him, to pope Urban V. at Viterbo. He died of the plague in 1383, after a glorious reign of 40 years.—*Moreri*.

AMADEUS VIII. count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family, to a monastery called Ripaille, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of St. Maurice, or the Annunciata. Here, however, they lived in a luxurious style, without any of the severities of monachism. In 1439 by his intrigues he procured himself to be elected pope by the council of Basil, on which he took the name of Felix V. He was, however, dispossessed of his title, and made a formal abdication in 1449, in favour of Nicholas V. who gave him a cardinal's hat and dean of the sacred college. He died in 1451, aged 69.—*Ibid*.

AMADEUS IX. duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects, that they called him the *blessed Amadeus*. He died in 1472, aged 37.—*Ibid*.

AMADEUS, a Portuguese monk, of the order of St. Francis, published at Rome some whimsical revelations, which excited considerable attention at the time. He died in 1482.—*Ibid*.

AMADEUS, bishop of Lausanne in the 12th century, wrote a "Panegyric on the Blessed Virgin," printed at Basil in 1537. He died in 1158.—*Ibid*.

AMAJA (Francis), professor of civil law in the university of Salamanca in Spain. He wrote a commentary on the three last books of the Code, printed at Lyons, 1639, folio, besides other works of credit. He died at Valladolid, about 1640.—*Ibid*.

AMAK, or ABULNAGIS AL BOKHARI, a Persian poet in the 5th century; he was entertained at the court of the sultan Khe-dar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. He lived to a great age. His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."—*D'Herbelot*.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric, in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childeric, king of Paris, who marched against Amalaric, and defeated him in 581. He was privately slain not long afterwards.—*Mer*.

AMALASONTIA, daughter of Theodoric

king of the Ostrogoths, was married in 515 to Eutharie, who died soon after, leaving a son, Athalaric, to whom Theodoric left his dominions under the guardianship of his mother, who endeavoured, but in vain, to make him worthy of the bequest. She was an enlightened princess, and well acquainted with the languages and philosophy; but her son, instead of profiting by her instructions, gave himself up to debauchery, and died at the age of 16. Amalasontha then placed her cousin Theodatus on the throne, by whom she was barbarously murdered in 534.—*Moreri*.

AMALEK, the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau, gave name to a warlike people of Arabia Petrea, who were always at war with the Hebrews.—*SS*.

AMALRIC (Augeri), a writer in the 14th century, who dedicated a history of the popes to Urban V.—*Moreri*.

AMALTHEA, the Cumean sibyl, who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 crowns. Tarquin refusing the purchase, she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder, which being rejected, she then burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase, and the books were committed to the care of two magistrates, who were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. The Sibylline Oracles, printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 4to. 1688, are deemed spurious.—*Lactantius. Thus Livius*.

AMALTHEUS (Attilius), a native of Italy, was made archbishop of Athens, by Paul V. who also sent him to Cologne in the character of nuncio. He was a learned man, and died about 1600.—*Moreri*.

AMALTHEUS (Jerom), an Italian physician and poet, was born at Oderzo, in the Trevisan, in 1507. He was professor at Padua, and died in 1574. His Latin poetry is in great esteem.—*Ibid*.

AMALTHEUS (John Baptist), brother of the above, was born in 1525. He attended the Venetian ambassador to England; and on his return was made secretary to pope Pius IV. He died at Rome in 1573. His Latin poems were printed in 1550. There was also another brother, *Cornelius Amaltheus*, who was eminent in physic and poetry. His Latin poems were printed at Venice in 1627.—*Ibid*.

AMAMA (Sixtinus), a learned man of the 17th century, was a native of Friesland in Holland, and educated at Franeker, where he became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Oxford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter college. After residing there some years he returned to Franeker, and became Hebrew professor. He died there in 1629. His greatest work is a censure of the Vulgate.—*Wad. A. O. Bayle*.

AMAND (Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur de Saint), a French poet, was born at Rouen in Normandy in 1594. His father was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. Our author's poems, which are chiefly comic, were published in 3 vols. 1649, Paris. He died in 1661.—*Moreri*.

AMASEUS (Romulus), professor of Latin and Greek at Bologna, and secretary to the senate of that place. He published a translation of Paulanias, and other works; he died in 1558. His son Pompilius was professor of Greek at Bologna, and published a translation of part of Polybius.—*Bayle*.

AMASIS, king of Egypt; he was prime minister to Apries, king of that country, on whose deposition he mounted the throne, B. C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death. Egypt flourished greatly in his reign. He died B. C. 525.—*Herodotus*.

AMATUS DE PORTUGAL, a learned physician, whose real name was John Castellblanco, was living in 1550. He published commentaries on Dioscorides and Avicenna.—*Moreri*.

AMAURI I. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1163; he was a courageous and enterprising prince, but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty. He died in 1174.—*Maimbourg's Hist. of the Crusades*.

AMAURI II. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother, Guy de Lusignan, in 1194; his title was contested by Isabella, second daughter of Amauri I. but on her becoming a widow he married her, and was crowned. The Saracens having taken his capital, he applied for assistance to the European princes, but before the succours arrived he died, in 1205.—*Moreri*.

AMAURI (De Chartres), a French visionary of the thirteenth century, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion has three epochs, agreeable to the three persons of the trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris in 1209, and some of his followers were burnt. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs, where he died of vexation.—*Mor*.

AMAZIAH, king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God; defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt, with the assistance of the Israelites, but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. He was slain by his own subjects, B. C. 810.—*SS*.

AMBOISE (George d'), a cardinal, was born of a noble French family in 1460. Being brought up to the church, he became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Lewis XII. made him prime minister, and he soon acquired great and just popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually

been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, and succeeded. Soon after this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a considerable reform among the religious orders. He died in 1510, and on his death-bed often said to the friar who attended him, "Brother John, why have not I been my whole life brother John?" D'Amboise was one of the best statesmen France ever had: he greatly reformed the church, purged the courts of justice, eased the burdens of the people, and endeavoured through his whole life to promote the public happiness. His nephew, George D'Amboise, succeeded him in the archbishopric, and in 1546 was created a cardinal. He died in 1550.—*Moreri*.

AMBOISE (Francis), a French writer, was the son of a surgeon, and educated in the college of Navarre, after which he became an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and lastly counsellor of state. He published several poetical pieces in French, and some in the Latin language; he also edited in 1616, the works of Peter Abelard, to which he prefixed a preface.—*M. rev.*

AMBOISE (Frances de), the wife of Peter II duke of Brittany, who treated her with great brutality, which she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the Bretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery, where she died in 1485.—*Barrin, Vie de la bienheureuse Françoise d'Amboise*.

AMBROSE, deacon of the church of Alexandria in the third century, was converted from the errors of Valentinus or Marcion by the arguments of Origen, for whom he ever after had the greatest veneration. In the time of Maximin he narrowly escaped martyrdom, and died at Alexandria about the year 250. St. Jerome mentions some excellent letters of his, which are now lost.—*Dupin, Tilletont*.

AMBROSE (St.), archbishop of Milan, was born about 340. His father was prefect of Gaul, and gave his son an excellent education. His eloquence as a pleader procured for him the governorship of Liguria and Æmilia. On the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, in 374, a contest arose between the arians and catholics about electing a successor. The tumult in the church was so great that Ambrose found it necessary to go thither to restore peace. His harangue to the people was so majestic and affecting, that a voice from the multitude exclaimed, "Let Ambrose be bishop." This operated so powerfully upon the people that all his endeavours to resist the appointment proved ineffectual, and he was consecrated bishop. In 385 he was sent by the emperor Valentinian to the tyrant

Maximus, and prevailed upon him not to enter Italy. About the same time, the heathens endeavouring to restore their religion, employed Symmachus, prefect of Rome, to plead their cause, in which he was baffled by Ambrose, who also experienced some trouble from the arians. The empress Justina was of that sect, and demanded of him the Portian church at Milan for the arians, which he refused. He was sent again to Maximus; but notwithstanding his eloquence the tyrant entered Italy, and made himself master of the western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy an insurrection happened in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cool blood. Soon after this massacre he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met at the door by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and his shewing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to christian communion. Ambrose died at Milan in 397, and was buried in the great church of that city. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 2 vols. folio, 1691. He composed that noble hymn "Te Deum laudamus."—*Dupin*.

AMBROSE, general of the order of Camalduli, was born at Portico, in Romagna. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the Greek language at the council of Basil, and by translating several ancient authors. He died in 1439.—*Vossius, Dupin*.

AMBROSE DE LOMBREZ (Père), a learned capuchin, was born at Lombez in 1708; he wrote several pieces on spiritual subjects, and died at St. Saviour, near Bareges, in 1778.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AMBROSE (Isaac), a nonconformist divine, was born in Lancashire; he was of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. entered into orders, and served a small cure in his own country. On the breaking out of the rebellion he quitted the church of England, took the covenant, and became a presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. He died in 1674. His works are much esteemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled, "Looking unto Jesus."—*Calamy*.

AMBROSINI (Bartholomew), professor of physic, and director of the botanical garden at Bologna, where he died in 1657. He published, 1. *Panacea ex Herbis quæ a sanctis denominantur*, 1630, 8vo. 2. *Historia Capficorum cum Iconibus*, 1630, 12mo. 3. *Theodorica Medicina*, 1632, 4to. His brother and successor, Hyacinth, published several valuable works on botany.—*Gen. B. D.*

AMBROSIVS AURELIANVS, king of the

Britons; about 457 he came from Armenia to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death or deprivation of that monarch the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with great credit. The famous Arthur was brought up under him. Ambrosius died at Winchester in 508.—*Eng. Br.*

AMELIUS (Gentilianus), a platonic philosopher, was the disciple of Plotinus, by whom he was employed to teach his other pupils. None of his works are extant. He lived in the third century.—*Bayle*.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSE (Abraham Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans in 1634. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, but being imprudent, he died very poor in 1706. He wrote a history of the government of Venice, and translated into French Machiavel's Prince, Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, Gratian's Courtier, Tacitus's Annals, and some other works.—*Moreri*.

AMELOT (Denis), a priest of the oratory, and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1606. He translated the New Testament into French, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. 1666; he also wrote "An Abridgment of Theology," 4to. and "A Harmony of the Gospels," 12mo. He died in 1678.—*Ibid.*

AMERBACH (John), a learned printer of Basil, in Switzerland, in the 15th century. He first made use of the Roman type instead of the Gothic and Italian. He died in 1515. His son John was professor of law at Basle, and syndic of that city; he was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and died in 1562, aged 67.—*Melch. Adam. Vit.*

AMERICA. This extensive continent, both north and south, takes its name from *Americus Vesputius*, who first discovered Mexico, in 1498, attributing to Columbus the knowledge of the West India islands only. *Terra Firma*, which reaches from Darien to Nicaragua, was conquered by the Spaniards under Pedrarias in 1514, and the other parts, as far as the river Orinoco, were reduced by private adventurers. *Brazil* was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500. In 1623, the Dutch took possession of the northern part, but were expelled in 1664. *Peru* was conquered by Francis Pizarro in 1532, in the reign of Huascar, the thirteenth inca from Manco Capac, the founder of the government, about 1270. *Chili* was conquered by Baldivia, a Spanish general, in 1540. *Mexico* was conquered by Cortez in 1521. *Louisiana* was discovered by the French in 1683, who did not take possession of it till 1718. In 1763 they yielded to the English that which lies to the east of the Mississippi, which was ceded to the Spaniards at the peace of 1783, who resigned it to the French in 1801, by whom it was sold to the United States in 1803. *Florida* remained in the possession of the Spaniards from 1521 to 1763, when it

was ceded to the English, by whom it was relinquished in 1783. *North America* was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The first part of it colonized by the English was Virginia, in 1607, when James-town was built. *New England* was first settled in 1614. In 1620 the puritans fled thither from England, and built New Plymouth, Boston, and other places. Part of *New York* was settled by the Dutch in 1608. The Swedes arrived shortly after, and fixed themselves in another part; but they were both dispossessed in 1664 by the English. *Pennsylvania* was first settled by William Penn in 1681; *Maryland* by lord Baltimore in 1633; *Carolina* in 1670; and *Georgia* by general Oglethorpe in 1732. All these colonies, from New England in the north, to Georgia in the south, revolted from Great Britain in 1775, and the next year asserted their independence, which was allowed in 1783. *New Scotia* was settled by sir William Alexander in 1622, but ten years afterwards it was sold to the French. It was taken again in 1654, and ceded back in 1662; recovered by sir William Phipps in 1690, and given again to the French in 1697; but the English conquered it once more in 1710, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of Utrecht in 1714. *Canada* was taken possession of by the French in 1525. Quebec was built in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759, and has been in their hands ever since.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Robertson's Hist. Amer. Burke's Hist. of European Settlements in Amer. Gordon's Hist. of the American War.*

AMERICUS, see *VESPUTIUS*.

AMES (William), a puritan divine, was born in Norfolk in 1576, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he became a rigid puritan, and to avoid expulsion went to Franeker, in Holland, where he was for some time professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with the noted Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. Ames died in his arms in 1633. He was a man of learning, but his principles were narrow and austere. The principal of his works is entitled "Medulla Theologica." His son William Ames was ejected from the living of Wrentham, in Suffolk, in 1662, and died in 1689, aged 66. He published a sermon, called "The Saint's Security against seducing Spirits, &c."—*Nicoll's Hist. Puritans. Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers*

AMES (Joseph), secretary to the society of antiquaries, was originally a ship chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence, and published a work entitled "Typographical Antiquities, being an historical Account of Printing in England, with some Memoirs of our ancient Printers," &c. &c. 4to. 1749; he also published, in 8vo. a list of English portraits, engraved and mezzotinto, and compiled the

* *Parentalia*," from the papers of Mr. Wren. He died in 1759.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

AMHERST (Jeffery, lord), was descended from an ancient family at Sevenoaks, in Kent, where he was born in 1717. He entered into the army in 1731, and in 1741 was aid-du-camp to general Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot. In 1759 he went to America, and commanded at the siege of Louisbourg. The same year he was appointed commander in chief of all the forces in America, and governor of Virginia. On the accession of George III. he was made knight of the bath, and in 1763 returned to England. In 1771 he was appointed governor of Guernsey, and the year following lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England; and in 1782 he received the gold stick from the king; but on the change of ministers his military appointments were transferred to other hands. He was again appointed to the command of the army of Great Britain in 1793, but in 1795 it was taken from him and given to the duke of York, when his lordship was made field-marshal. He died in 1798, and his remains were interred in Sevenoaks church. The character of lord Amherst will always stand high in the military history of England. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was the soldier's friend, and his private character was very respectable. He was twice married, but left no issue; the title, therefore, devolved to his nephew.—*Annual Necrology* for 1798.

AMHURST (Nicholas), was born at Marden, in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, but was expelled for irregularity without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of *Terræ Filius*, which were collected in 2 vols. 12mo. 1726. On settling in London he became a writer by profession; his most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this paper he was assisted by lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, who both neglected him when they got into place. He died, it is supposed, of a broken heart in 1742.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

AMICONI (Giacomo), an historical and portrait painter of Venice, who came to England in 1720, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain, and was appointed portrait painter to the king, and died there in 1752.—*Pilkington.*

AMICUS (Antoninus), a Sicilian priest, and canon of the cathedral of Palermo, distinguished himself by a number of considera-

ble works in history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of historiographer royal. He laboured assiduously in illustrating the ancient monuments of Naples and Sicily. His principal work is entitled "*Siciliæ Regum Annales ab anno 1060 usque ad præsens seculum.*" He died in 1641.—*Moreri.*

AMIN, the son of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, succeeded his father in 809, on condition that his brother Almamon was to reign after him. He endeavoured to deprive his brother of the succession, and in consequence a war broke out between them. Thaher, the general of Almamon, took Bagdad, and having seized Amin as he attempted to escape, cut off his head. He was then thirty years old, and had reigned but five years.—*D'Herbelot.*

AMMAN (John Conrad), a native of Switzerland, and a physician, obtained great credit by teaching persons to speak who were born deaf. He published an excellent work on that subject, entitled "*Surdus Loquens*," in 1692. He died at Amsterdam about 1730.—*Halleri Bib. Anat.*

AMMAN (Paul), a native of Breslaw, and professor of physic at Leipzig. He wrote some descriptive pieces in botany, and died in 1690.—*Gen. B. D.*

AMMANATI (Bartholomew), a Florentine sculptor and architect, was born in 1511, and died in 1592. He built many elegant edifices in his own country and at Rome.—*Novw. Diss. Hist.*

AMMANATI (Laura Battiferri), wife of the preceding; was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and born at Urbino in 1513. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594, are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of *Intronati* at Sienna, and died at Florence in 1589.—*Ibid.*

AMMIANUS (Marcellinus), a Latin historian, was born at Antioch, and served in the army of Julian. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius in 1693. He died about 390.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Boyle.*

AMMIRATO, or AMMIRATI (Scipio), an Italian writer, was born at Lucca, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1531. He first practised the law, and then took orders; but being disappointed of preferment, he entered into the service of a nobleman as secretary. The city of Lucca employed him on a mission to the pope; he afterwards settled at Florence, of which republic he wrote the history, in 2 vols. folio, and received in recompence a canonry in the cathedral. He died there in 1600. He wrote several other works in the Italian language, both in prose and verse.—*Moreri.*

AMMON, the son of Lot, was father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war

with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 years before Christ.—SS.

AMMONIUS, a peripatetic philosopher at Athens, who flourished about A.D. 60. Plutarch, who was his pupil, often mentions him in his works.—*Plut. in Vit. Themist. Socratic.*

AMMONIUS, another philosopher of the same sect, who lived in the 6th century, and taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.—*Bayle.*

AMMONIUS SACCAS, a philosopher of the third century, and the founder of the eclectic sect, was born of christian parents, at Alexandria, where he studied under Athenagoras, Pantenus, and Clemens Alexandrinus, which circumstance seems to refute the assertion that he took the surname of Saccas from his being a porter. Porphyry says that he renounced the christian religion, in which he had been educated, and embraced paganism; but Eusebius and other authors deny it. He instituted an academy at Alexandria for the purpose of reconciling the principles of Plato and Aristotle; here, among other eminent disciples, he had the celebrated Longinus. This philosopher died about the year 243.—*Porphyry. Vit. Plotin. Fabricius. Bayle.*

AMMONIUS, the grammarian, flourished at Alexandria at the end of the fourth century. A lexicon of Greek synonymes, printed at Venice in 1497, is attributed to him.—*Fabricius.*

AMMONIUS, a famous surgeon of Alexandria, invented a method of extracting the stone from the bladder, which procured him the surname of the *Lithotomist*.—*Le Clerc's Hist. of Physic.*

AMMONIUS (Levinus), a Carthusian monk in Flanders, was greatly esteemed by Erasmus and other eminent men for his learning and piety. He died at Ghent in 1536.—*Moreri.*

AMMONIUS (Andrew), a learned Italian, who came to England at the beginning of the 15th century, and became secretary to Henry VIII. He died in London in 1517. He wrote some poetical pieces in Latin.—*Bayle.*

AMONTONS (William), a French philosopher, was born in Normandy in 1663. Being seized with an incurable deafness, he applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687 he presented a new hygroscope to the academy of sciences, which was approved. He also discovered a method of conveying information from one place to another by signals, and which is now known by the name of the telegraph. In 1695 he published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c. which is the only piece of his in print, except some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1699 he was admitted a member of that learned

body. He died in 1705.—*Fontenelle's Eulogy. Nervo. Dict. Hist.*

AMORY (Thomas), a dissenting divine, was born at Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1700. He was educated under his uncle Mr. Henry Grove, whom he succeeded as principal tutor in the academy at Taunton. He also officiated to the congregation there till 1759, when he removed to London, and became afternoon preacher at the meeting in the Old Jewry, of which, on the death of Dr. Chandler, he was appointed sole pastor. In 1768, the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. At this time he became one of the lecturers at Salters'-hall. In 1770 he became morning preacher at Newton green. He was one of the committee appointed by the dissenters, in 1772, to procure an extension of the act of toleration. He died in 1774, and was interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground. He was the author of two volumes of sermons, "The Life of Mr. Henry Grove," "Memoirs of Dr. Benson," and of "Dr. Samuel Chandler."—*Biog. Br.*

AMORY (Thomas) a very extraordinary writer, was the son of counsellor Amory, who was appointed by king William secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland, but our author himself was not born in that kingdom. He appears to have been bred to physic, but never practised that or any other profession. He led a very recluse life in his house in Westminster, carefully shunning company, and never stirring out till the evening. He died there at the age of 97, in May 1789. His son, practised physic at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, many years. Our author wrote, 1. Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain, 8vo. 1755, and afterwards in 2 vols. 12mo. This singular work is of the novel kind, but it is made the vehicle of arianism or socinianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Buncke, Esq." in 4 vols. 12mo; he wrote likewise two letters in the Theological Repository, on the natural proofs of a future state.—*European Mag.* vol. xv.

AMOS, the third of the minor prophets, was a shepherd of Tekoa, and supposed to have been the father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah.—SS.

AMOUR (William de St.), a doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Bouvais, was born at St. Amour, in Franche Comte; he was a zealous defender of the rights of the university of Paris; his book on the perils of the latter times was condemned by Alexander IV. who also banished him to his native place; but on the death of the pope he returned to Paris. He wrote other works, and died in 1272.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

AMOUR (Lewis de St.), doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris. He went to Rome as the advocate for the

janfenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Armauld, and died in 1687.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

AMPHILOCHIUS, bishop of Iconium in the 4th century, was at the council of Constantinople in 381, and president of that of Sida in 385. He zealously opposed the arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party. He died about 394.—*Dupin. Cave's Hist. Lit.*

AMPHIBALUS, surnamed Brito, because he was a native of Britain, lived in the third century. He is said to have been a native of Exeter, where he acquired a knowledge of languages; after which he went to Rome, and having completed his studies, returned to his native country. He preached the gospel successfully in England and Scotland, and wrote pious pieces. Some authors say he was bishop in the isle of Anglesea, and others that he suffered martyrdom in 291.—*Hætor Boice Hist. Scotiæ. Piss. de Script. Angl.*

AMPHINOPUS and ANAPIUS, two rich brothers of Catania, in Sicily, who, in an irruption of Mount Ætna, abandoned all their property to save their aged and infirm parents, by carrying them on their shoulders.—*Valerius Maximus. Seneca de Benef.*

AMPSINGIUS (John Afluerus), professor of physic at Rostock in the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote some learned treatises on medical subjects in Latin, printed in 1619.—*Gen. B. D.*

AMRU-EBN-AL-AS, a famous Saracen general, was at first a great enemy to Mohammed, but afterwards he became his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, from whence he extended his victorious arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A. D. 663.—*D'Herbelot. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

AMSDORF (Nicholas) bishop of Nuremberg, and a zealous Lutheran. He held, in opposition to Melancthon, that good works are not necessary to salvation; and a sect was formed called Amfordians. He died in 1541.—*Moreri. Mylheim.*

AMURATH I. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire, and defeated a formidable army of confederates on the plain of Kossova; but after the battle he was stabbed by a soldier of the enemy, of which wound he died in 1389, aged 71.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

AMURATH II. succeeded his father Mohammed I. in 1422. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to the throne, who were supported by the Greek emperor. After quelling these attempts he resigned his throne to his son Mahomet, and retired in 1443 to a society of dervises, from whence he was soon recalled to engage against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. Amurath gained a great victory over the christians

at Varna, and then returned to his retirement, but was called from it again in 1446 to quell a revolt of the janizaries, and to reduce the famous Scanderbeg. He succeeded in both these objects, and then turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne. He died in 1451, aged 47.—*Ibid.*

AMURATH III. succeeded his father Selim II. in 1575. On his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, which so affected his mother that she stabbed herself. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire, and died in 1596, aged 52.—*Ibid.*

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622. He recovered Bagdad from the Persians in 1637, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. He died of excessive debauchery in 1640, aged 31.—*Ibid.*

AMY (N.), an advocate in the parliament of Aix, died in 1760. He wrote, 1. Observations on the Waters of the Seine, &c. 12mo. 2. New filtering Fountains, 12mo. 3. Reflections on Copper, Lead, and Tin Vessels, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AMYOT (James), bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France, was born of low parents at Milan, in 1514, and educated at Paris on charity. He left the university at the age of twenty-three, and became tutor to the children of a secretary of state, who was so pleased with him that he recommended him to the duchess of Berry, sister of Francis I. by whose means he became professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Chiricles, which procured him the abbey of Bellosane. By the recommendation of cardinal de Tournon he was appointed preceptor to the two youngest sons of Henry II. While engaged in this station he translated the Lives of Plutarch, which was followed by a translation of that author's morals. Charles IX. gave him the abbey of Cornelius de Compigne, and made him grand almoner of France, and bishop of Auxerre. He was also appointed curator of the university of Paris. Henry III. added to these distinctions that of commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died in 1593. Besides the above works he translated seven books of Diodorus Siculus, some Greek tragedies, and the pastoral of Daphnia.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AMYRAUT (Moses), a French divine, was born in 1596, at Bourgueil, in Tourain. He studied theology with so much application and success at Saumur as to be chosen professor of divinity there. The council of Charenton deputed him to make a reason-

France to the king on the infraction of the edicts in favour of the protestants. His conduct on this occasion brought him acquainted with cardinal Richelieu, who held him in great esteem. Departing from the high calvinistic notions of election and reprobation, he brought upon himself the charge of heresy from no less a man than the great Peter du Moulin. This dispute occasioned for a time considerable disturbance among the French protestants. Amyrzon, however, by his moderation, came off with great honour, and was deservedly respected by good men of both religions. He also gained great credit in 1647, by writing against the democratic notion, that subjects have a right to take up arms against their sovereign. He was a man of universal charity, and distributed his whole salary to the poor without any regard to their religious sentiments. He died in 1664.—*Bayle*.

AMYRZTES, a peripatetic philosopher, and native of Trebizond, flourished in the fifteenth century. Having abjured the christian religion, the sultan Mahomet II. gave him several preferments, and employed him in translating some books of the christians into Arabic.—*Bayle*.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, travelled to Athens in the time of Solon, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was the only stranger the Athenians ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. Cræsus invited him to Sardis, with the offer of riches, but he replied, "that he came to Greece for improvement and not for money." After a long stay in Greece he returned to Scythia, where he attempted to introduce the customs and institutions of Greece, which brought upon him the enmity of his countrymen. Going one day into a wood to perform a sacred rite to the goddess Cybele, he was shot with an arrow by the king. Many of his apophthegms are preserved by Lælius, who wrote his life, by Plutarch and others. An Athenian once reproaching him with being a Scythian: "True," says Anacharsis, "my country is a disgrace to me, but you are a disgrace to your country."—*Herodotus. Plutarch. Diog. Laërt.*

ANACLETUS, bishop of Rome, succeeded Linus in the second year of Titus, A.D. 79. He is said to have suffered martyrdom, after governing the Roman church thirteen years.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

ANACLETUS, an anti-pope, was set up by Roger, king of Sicily, against Innocent II. whose cause was espoused by the emperor Lotharius II. After a violent struggle, the latter obtained the papal chair, and Anacletus died obscurely in 1138.—*Morri.*

ANACREON, a Greek lyric poet, was born at Teos, in Ionia, about the 6th century B. C. He was entertained at the court of Polycrates, at Samos, who held him in great

esteem. At the invitation of Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, he visited Athens; and on the death of that prince he returned to Teos, and remained there till the revolt of Hippias, when he removed to Abdera, where he was choked, while drinking, by a grape-stone. From the few particulars that can be gathered of his life, it is evident Anacreon was a man of vicious principles and most debauched manners. His poems, which are amatory and bacchanalian, are exquisitely beautiful, lively, and natural. The best editions of Anacreon are those of Barnes and Pauw. Two excellent translations of this poet have been published in English, that by Fawkes in 12mo, and the other by Moore, in 12mo.—*Vossius.*

ANAGNOSTA (John), a Byzantine historian, was living in the year 1433. He wrote *De Rebus Constantinopolitanorum* Macedonicis, which was published in Greek and Latin at Cologne, in 1653.—*Hankii de Byzant. Hist.*

ANASTASIUS I. emperor of the east, was born in 430, at Duras, in Illyricum, of mean parentage. He was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 1491 became emperor by marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. He was very popular at first, but lost the public favour by embroiling himself in religious feuds, and siding with the Eutychians. Several commotions were excited on this account, and the emperor was at last obliged to rescind what he had done in favour of the heretics. He died in 518.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ANASTASIUS II. was raised to the throne in 713, from a private station. A rival appeared against him, called Theodosius, who was so well supported that Anastasius was obliged to fly into Thessalonica. When Leo ascended the throne in 719, Anastasius prevailed on the Bulgarians to assist him in taking Constantinople; but finding a greater resistance than they expected, they delivered him up to Leo, who put him to death.—*Ibid.*

ANASTASIUS I. pope, succeeded Siricius in 398. He condemned the works of Origen, and excommunicated Rufinus, who had translated one of that father's treatises. He died in 402.—*Platina. Dupin.*

ANASTASIUS II. pope, succeeded Gelasius in 496. He endeavoured to bring about a union between the eastern and western churches, but was cut off by death from executing his design in 498.—*Ibid.*

ANASTASIUS III. pope, succeeded Sergius in 917, and died in 919.—*Ibid.*

ANASTASIUS IV. pope, succeeded Eugenius III. in 1153, and died the year following. He was a humane, and liberal-minded pontiff.—*Ibid.*

ANASTASIUS, an antipope, was supported by the imperial army against Benedict III. in 855, but was soon obliged to yield to his rival, and died in obscurity.—*Morri.*

ANASTASIUS, the Sinaite, so called from

being a monk of mount Sinai, lived in the 7th century. He wrote some pieces on practical divinity, which were published at Ingoldstadt, 1605, 4to.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

ANASTASIUS (Theopolitanus), bishop of Antioch in the 6th century, was banished in 570 for holding the opinions of the incorruptibles, or that the body of Christ was incapable of suffering even before the resurrection. In 593 he was restored to his see, and died in 599. His successor was also called Anastasius, and there are some religious discourses of his extant.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ANASTASIUS BIBLIOTHECARIUS, a Greek, was librarian of the vatican about the middle of the 9th century. His great work is the *Liber Pontificalis*; the best edition of which is that of 1718, 4 vols. folio. He is said to have assisted at the council of Constantinople in 865, and to have translated its canons into Latin.—*Dupin.*

ANATOLIUS (St.), a native of Alexandria, was bishop of Laodicea, in Syria, in 269. He was an eminent mathematician, and wrote a tract on the time of celebrating Easter, printed in the "*Doctrina Temporum*," Antwerp, 1634.—*E. selen. Dupin.*

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century. He contended for some time with pope Leo for the equality of the two churches, but afterwards yielded the point, and behaved with more submission to the pontiff than became his station. He died in 458.—*Moreri.*

ANAXAGORAS, one of the most illustrious philosophers of antiquity, to whom by way of eminence was given the name of *Mind* or *Spirit*. He was a native of Clazomene, in Ionia, and renounced a very large estate that he might study philosophy, undisturbed by secular concerns. After studying many years he commenced preceptor, and had numerous disciples, among whom were Euripides and Pericles. He held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derive light and heat. For these opinions, so contrary to the superstitious ideas of the Athenians, which ascribed divinity to those luminaries, he was charged with atheism and condemned to death, which sentence, through the exertions of Pericles, was changed to banishment. He then retired to Lampacus, where he taught philosophy till his death, which happened B. C. 428, at the age of 70. In his last illness his friends asked him if his body should be carried to Clazomene, on which he gave this remarkable answer, "it would answer no purpose, as the passage to hades was the same from one place as another." His only wish was, that the day of his death should be kept as a holiday yearly by the boys of Lampacus, which was complied with.—*Diog. Lært. Stanley. Moreri.*

ANAXANDRIDES, king of Sparta, began his reign about 550 B. C. He had two

wives, which was unusual among the Lacedæmonians; by one he had a son, called Cleomenes, who succeeded him; and by the other, three children, one of whom was the famous Leonidas.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet of Rhodes, in the time of Philip of Macedon, who was starved to death for censuring the government of Athens.—*Vossius. Bayle.*

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, and the favourite of Alexander the Great. He is said to have been pounded to death in an iron mortar by command of Nicoreon, king of Cyprus, but the story does not appear well founded, as he gained the name of the Fortunate.—*Diog. Lært. Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

ANAXILAUS, a pythagorean philosopher in the time of Augustus, who banished him from Italy as a magician, though he appears only to have been a juggler, A. D. 28.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

ANAXIMANDER, a philosopher of Miletus, the disciple and successor of Thales. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular: to him is ascribed the invention of the sphere, and geographical charts. He lived B. C. 547. He is not to be confounded with Anaximander the historian, who was also of Miletus, and is mentioned by Diogenes Lærtius.—*Stanley. Moreri.*

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of Anaximander, the philosopher, maintained that "air" was the first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial; he flourished B. C. 548.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Vossius.*

ANAXIMENES, of Lampacus, a Greek historian, who instructed Alexander the Great in rhetoric, and accompanied him in the war against the Persians. His country having joined Darius, Alexander threatened its ruin, but was diverted from his purpose by Anaximenes. He wrote a history of Greece, and the lives of Philip and Alexander. His nephew Anaximenes wrote a historical treatise on the death of kings, cited by Clemens Alexandrinus.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ANCHARANO (Peter d'), a learned civilian of Bologna, was brought up under Baldus, whom he equalled in reputation. He died in 1417. He wrote commentaries on the Decretals.—*Moreri.*

ANCILLON (David), a French divine, was born at Metz in 1617. He had the early part of his education in the jesuit's college, and then went to Geneva, where he studied divinity. He was for some years minister of the church of Meaux, from whence he removed to Metz; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Frankfort. The same year he was called to the co-pastorship of the French church at Hanoü, where he was greatly followed. This

excited the envy of his colleagues, who making his situation uneasy, he quitted it, and went first to Frankfort, from whence he removed to Berlin, and officiated as minister of the French church; here he enjoyed great favour, and his family were honoured with places of profit and distinction. He died at Berlin in 1692. He published, 1. *A Relation of the Controversy concerning Traditions*, 4to. 1657. 2. *An Apology for Luther*, Zuinglius, and Beza, 1666. 3. *The Life of William Farel*. His son printed a miscellany of his conversations, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Byle*.

ANCILLON (Charles), eldest son of the above, was born at Metz, in 1659. He became inspector of the French courts of justice at Berlin, and historiographer to the king of Prussia. He wrote some books against the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and other works. He died at Berlin in 1715.—*Ibid*.

ANCOURT (Florent-Carton d'), a French comic writer and actor, was born at Fontainebleau in 1661, and educated in the jesuit's college at Paris. He studied the civil law, and was admitted advocate at the age of 17, but on marrying an actress he quitted the bar for the stage, in which line he acquired a great reputation. He also wrote several plays, which had great success. Lewis XIV. distinguished him by many marks of favour. In 1718 he quitted the stage, and spent the remainder of his days in devotion. He died in 1726. His works were published in 9 vols. 12mo. 1729.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected B. C. 634. He obtained triumphs for victories gained over the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the sea coast, where he built the port of Ostia. He died after a reign of 34 years.—*Livy. Florus*.

ANDERSON (Alexander), a Scotch mathematician of the 16th century. He was professor of mathematics at Paris, where he published, in 1592, a *Supplement to Apollonius*.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

ANDERSON (Andrew), a Scotch printer at Edinburgh, who in the reign of Charles II. obtained a patent for printing every thing in Scotland for 41 years. It was afterwards restricted to bibles and acts of parliament. *Gen. Biog. D.*

ANDERSON (Adam), a Scottish writer of considerable merit, was for 40 years clerk in the South Sea house, and also chief clerk of the stock and new annuities; he was besides a trustee for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, and one of the court of assistants of the Scots corporation in London. In 1762 he published the *Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce*, of which a new edition has since appeared in 4 vols. 4to. Mr. Anderson was thrice married, and died in 1775.—*Ibid*.

ANDERSON (Sir Edmund), an English judge, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated in Lincoln college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. About 1578 he was made a judge, and in 1582 lord chief justice of the common pleas. He was in the commission for trying Mary, queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of Secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. The chief justice was an able lawyer, and kept strictly to the letter of the statutes. He was, however, of a haughty and inflexible temper, and ventured on some occasions to oppose the arbitrary measures of the court. He died in 1605. His Reports were printed in 1644, fol. and Resolutions and Judgments in the Courts of Westminster in the latter end of Elizabeth, in 1653.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANDERSON (James), was born at Edinburgh in 1670, and became an advocate. In 1700 he was appointed clerk to the Scotch parliament, and in 1704 he printed a *Vindication of the Independency of Scotland*, for which he received the thanks of the parliament, and a pension of four hundred pounds a year. He made a collection of Scottish records, which was published in 1 vol. folio, with a preface by Thomas Rudiman. He died in 1712.—*Gen. B. D.*

ANDERSON (John), a Scotch divine, was born in 1678, and received his education at St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of A. M. In 1704 he became minister of Dumbarton, from whence he removed in 1716 to Glasgow. He was a zealous defender of presbyterianism, and died in 1720.—*Ibid*.

ANDERSON (John), was born in 1674 at Hamburg, of which city he became syndic, and was employed in negotiating its concerns in different courts of Europe. He published the *Natural History of Iceland, Greenland, Davis's Straits, and other Northern Regions*. He died in 1743.—*Moreri*.

ANDERSON (George), an English mathematician, was born at Weston, in Buckinghamshire, in 1760. His parents were common peasants, and he was obliged to work as a day labourer. His genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained of himself a great knowledge of the mathematics. His extraordinary acquirements and modesty recommended him to a worthy clergyman, who sent him to a grammar school, and next to New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He entered into deacon's orders, but having no relish for a country curacy, he went to London, and after waiting some months, obtained a place as clerk to the board of controul, under Mr. Dundas. He attended with such assiduity to business, as to lay the foundation of a disorder which carried him off, April 30, 1796. He left a widow, who, in consideration of her husband's merits, obtained a pension. Mr. Anderson published *Arenarius*, or a treatise on measuring

the fands, translated from the Greek of Archimedes; and a General View of the Variations which have taken place in the Affairs of the East-India Company, since the conclusion of the war in India, in 1784.—*Annual Necrology* for 1798.

ANDIER DES ROCHERS (John), engraver to the king of France, was born at Lyons, and settled at Paris, where he died in 1741, very old. He engraved several pieces after Correggio: but his greatest work is a series of portraits of eminent persons, consisting of above 700.—*Now, Dict. Hist.*

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, who lived B. C. 470; he was banished from his country several times, but as often recalled. There are four orations of his in the *Orationes Græci* of Stephens, 1575, folio.—*Plutarch. Fabricius.*

ANDRADA (Diego de Payva d'), a Portuguese divine, was born at Coimbra, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent, the canons of which he defended against Chemnitius. He died in 1575, aged 47. He had two brothers, 1. *Francis*, who was historiographer to the king of Spain, and wrote the history of John III. king of Portugal, printed in 1533. 2. *Thomas*, a monk, and called by his order Thomas of Jesus. He attended king Sebastian to Africa, where the Moors shut him up in a cave. In this place he wrote a book entitled, *The Sufferings of Jesus*, which was translated into English by Welton. He died in 1582.—*Moreri.*

ANDRADA (Anthony d'), a Portuguese Jesuit, who discovered in 1694 the country of Cathay and Thibet, of which he published an account. He died in 1634.—*Ibid.*

ANDRE (Nathaniel St.), a French surgeon, who attended Mr. Pope, and was imposed upon by Mary Tofts the rabbit breeder, for which he apologised in the papers in 1726. He died at Southampton in 1776.—*Ger. Biog. Dict.*

ANDRE (John), an unfortunate British officer, was originally a merchant's clerk, but quitted the counting house for the camp, and so highly distinguished himself in the American war, as quickly to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had so high an opinion of his address and integrity, that when the American general, Arnold, made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed the major on the dangerous mission. Mr. André, on being challenged by the American guard, imprudently offered them his watch and purse, which they nobly refused, and conducted him to their commanding officer, by whose orders he was searched, and the fatal papers discovered. General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy by a court-martial, and the major was condemned to be hung, which sentence was rigorously executed. On going to the place of execution he said, with concern, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he

replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of all the spectators. He was asked if he had any thing to say: "Nothing (says he), but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The conduct of the American commander on this occasion is not to be excused; and the intelligence was received in England with general indignation. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, on which is the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Major John André, who raised by his merit, at an early period of his life, to the rank of adjutant general of the British forces in America, and employed in an important but hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2d of October 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious sovereign king George III. has caused this monument to be erected."—*Ann. Reg.* 1780.

ANDREAS (James), an eminent German reformer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1528. In 1546 he was appointed minister of the church of Stutgard; but on the publication of the interim, he retired to Tübingen. He was at the diet of Ratibon, and was one of the secretaries at the conference at Worms. He was also at the diet of Augsburg; and soon after was made chancellor and rector of the university of Tübingen. He died in 1590. Andreas was employed in reforming most of the churches in Germany, and wrote several learned treatises, the most known of which is that on concord.—*Melch. Adam, Vit. Germ. Theol.*

ANDREAS (John), a celebrated canonist of the 14th century, was born at Muzello, near Florence, and educated at Bologna, under Guy-de Baif. He gained great reputation as professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. His daughter, Novella, in his absence used to read lectures to his pupils, and had a curtain drawn before her that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the Novellæ. She was married to John Calderinus, a famous canonist. Andreas wrote many learned works, and died in 1348.—*Boyle.*

ANDREAS (John), a Moorish convert, was born at Xativa, in the kingdom of Valentia, and succeeded his father as alcajui of that city. He became a convert to christianity, on which he was ordained a priest, and was employed as a missionary among the Moors of Granada. He translated from the Arabic into Spanish the law of the Moors, and wrote a book entitled the Confusion of the Sect of Mohammed. It has

been translated from the original Spanish into several languages.—*Bayle*.

ANDREAS (John Valentine), a German protestant divine, was born in 1546, and died in 1654. He wrote several mystical books in Latin, which have made some believe that he was the founder of the sect of rosicrucians.—*Moreri*.

ANDREX (John Gerhard Reinhard), an ingenious naturalist of Hanover, was born in 1724. His father was an apothecary, and his son succeeded him in his business. He gained an extensive knowledge in chemistry, botany, and natural history, and travelled through several countries to make himself acquainted with their productions. He published several pieces on the favourite subjects of his studies: particularly a *Tour in Switzerland*, 1776, &c. and a treatise on the several kinds of Earth in Hanover, 1769. He died in 1793.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology*.

ANDREINI (Isabella), a celebrated actress of Padua, was born in 1562. She was also esteemed a good poetess, and was admitted a member of the academy at Padua. When in France she received the most flattering marks of distinction from their majesties. She died at Lyons in 1604. Her husband, Francis Andreini, caused her to be interred in that city, and erected a monument to her memory. Her poems were printed at Milan in 1605.—*Bayle*.

ANDREINI (Francis), husband of the preceding, was for a length of time a comedian, but quitted that profession on the death of his wife, and became an author. He wrote some dialogues which passed through several editions.—*Ibid*.

ANDRELINUS (Publius Faustus), a native of Forli in Italy, was professor of poetry and philosophy in the university of Paris, and poet-laureat to Lewis XII. He wrote moral and proverbial letters, which were printed at Strasburg in 1571. His poems, which are mostly in Latin, are to be found in the first tome of the *Deliciz poetarum halorum*. He died in 1518.—*Ibid*.

ANDREW (St.), the apostle, was born at Bethsaida in Galilee, and with his brother Peter followed their father's trade of a fisherman, till called by our Saviour. He had been the disciple of John the baptist, whom he left to follow Jesus Christ. He is said to have preached the gospel in Scythia, and to have been crucified on a cross shaped like the letter X.—*Cave's Lives of the Apostles*.

ANDREW I. king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the bald. He and his brother Bela were obliged to quit Hungary in 1044, on the accession of Peter. Afterwards they were recalled by the Hungarians, on promising to abolish christianity, and to restore paganism. But when Andrew got possession of the throne, he broke this engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn christians. He was defeated and slain by his brother in 1059.—*Med. Un. Hist.*

ANDREW II. succeeded his nephew Ladislaus as king of Hungary in 1204. He was engaged in the crusade against the Turks; and on his return, endeavoured to reform the manners of his subjects. He died in 1235.—*Ibid*.

ANDREW III. king of Hungary, was the grandson of the preceding, and ascended the throne on the death of Ladislaus, in 1299. He was opposed by Charles, son of the king of Sicily by a sister of Ladislaus; and these rivals kept Hungary in a distracted state till their deaths, which happened in the same year, 1305.—*Ibid*.

ANDREW of Hungary, king of Naples, called by the Neapolitans *Andreasso*, was the second son of Charobert, king of Hungary. He married Joan, queen of Naples, who caused him to be murdered in 1345, in the 19th year of his age.—*Ibid*.

ANDREW, bishop of Crete, was born at Damascus, and died about 720. He wrote commentaries on the scriptures, and sermons, which were pulished at Paris, 1644, folio.—*Cave, Hist. Lit. Fabricius*.

ANDREW (John), secretary of the vatican library; died in 1493. He was a learned and industrious man, and became bishop of Aleria in Corsica. He edited Livy, Anlus Gellius, and Herodotus, with other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREW of Ratisbon, an historian of the 15th century. He wrote a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and a history of Bohemia.—*Viss. de Hist. Lat.*

ANDREW, bishop of Samosata, lived in the 5th century. He zealously vindicated Theodoret against Cyril. Some epistles of his are extant.—*Dupin*.

ANDREW of Pisa, a sculptor and architect, was born in 1270. He built many superb structures at Florence; and the arsenal of Venice is said to have been designed by him. He was also a painter, poet, and musician. He died in 1345.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREW DEL SARTO, an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1480. His copy of the portrait of Leo X. by Raphael, was taken for the original by Julio Romano, though that painter did the drapery of the picture himself. He died in 1530.—*D'Argenville, vies des Peintres*.

ANDREW (Tobias), professor of history and Greek at Groningen. He was a zealous cartesian, and wrote in defence of that system a treatise entitled *Methodi Cartesianæ assertio*, printed in 1653. He died in 1676.—*Bayle*.

ANDREW (Valerius), was born in Brabant, 1588. He became professor of civil law at Louvain, and librarian of that university. He wrote a book entitled *Bibliotheca Belgica de Belgis vita Scriptisque clavis*, printed in 1643. He was alive in 1632.—*Moreri*.

ANDREW (Yves Mary), a French jesuit, was born in 1675; he became professor

of mathematics at Caen in 1726, and held it till 1759. He died in 1764. His *Treatise on Man* is a judicious philosophical discourse on the union between the soul and body; but his most celebrated piece is the *Essay on Beauty*. All his works were printed in 1766, in 5 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREWS (Lancelot), an English prelate, was born in London, in 1565. From merchant Taylors' school he was sent on an exhibition to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; where having taken his degrees in arts, he applied himself to divinity. Sir Francis Walsingham obtained for him the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and afterwards a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. On the death of Mr. Fulke he was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He was also appointed one of the chaplains to queen Elizabeth, who greatly admired his preaching. King James I. employed him to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this in a piece called *Tortura Torti*, for which he was made almoner to the king, a privy counsellor, dean of the chapel royal, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. The following anecdote of bishop Andrews will shew him to great advantage. Waller the poet was one day at court, while king James was at dinner, who was attended by the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. His majesty said to the prelates, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put off, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He died in 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour's Southwark, where there is a monument to his memory. He had a share in the present translation of the bible. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death, by bishops Laud and Buckeridge. His private devotions and meditations in Greek were translated into English by Dr. Stanhope.—*Bigg. Brit.*

ANDREWS, or ANDREWE (Eusebius), a gentleman of a good family in Middlesex, who was secretary to Lord Capel, and a barrister. In 1642 he quitted the gown and took up arms in defence of Charles I. whom he served as colonel. On the failure of the king's affairs he settled in London, and practised the law; but being a suspected

royalist, traps were laid to entangle him in a conspiracy against the usurpers. By these he was ensnared and brought before the high court of justice, as it was called, where he made so gallant a defence that the court itself became generally odious, and was discontinued. The sentence of hanging and quartering was changed, by his petition, into decapitation, which he suffered with christian fortitude on Tower-hill, August 22, 1650.—*Ibid.*

ANDRISCUS, an impostor who assumed the name of Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedon. The Macedonians acknowledged him, and the Romans sent an army against him under the command of Scipio Nasica, whom Andriscus defeated, and thus established himself on the throne. He was afterwards defeated by Metellus, on which he took refuge among the Thracians, who delivered him to the Romans, and he was put to death by order of the senate, B. C. 147.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANDROMACHUS, a native of Crete, was physician to Nero in 65. He invented the-riaca, which he described in some elegiac verses addressed to the emperor.—*Bayle. Vossius.*

ANDRONICUS I. Comnenus, a Greek emperor, was the son of Isaac, and grandson of Alexis Comnenus. He was imprisoned for treasonable practices against the emperor Manuel, twelve years, but at last effected his escape, and fled to Russia. On the accession of Alexis II. who was quite a youth, he got himself chosen as a partner in the government, and in no long time contrived to put his innocent coadjutor to death, in 1183. Andronicus behaved in the most tyrannical and cruel manner to his subjects, particularly to those who were any way related to the royal family. At last the people, wearied with his oppressions, raised Isaac Angelus, a descendant of Alexis I. to the throne, who caused Andronicus to be given up to the insults of the populace. He endured the most miserable torments with uncommon patience, and behaved in his last moments like a true penitent. He died in 1185, aged 73.—*Med. Un. Hist.*

ANDRONICUS II. Palæologus, came to the crown in 1283. He was deposed by his grandson Andronicus the younger, on which he retired to a monastery, where he died in 1332, aged 74.—*Ibid.*

ANDRONICUS III. Palæologus. He was the grandson of the preceding, whom he deprived of his crown. He fell a victim to an irregular life, aged 45, in 1341.—*Ibid.*

ANDRONICUS (Cyrestes), an Athenian, who first applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal temple of the winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks.—*Aulus Gellius.*

ANDRONICUS (Livius), the oldest drama-

the author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.—*Vossius de poet. Lat.*

ANDRONICUS, of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla. He also wrote commentaries on some of that philosopher's writings. He lived B. C. 63.—*Boyle.*

ANDRONICUS, of Thessalonica, a learned man of the 15th century, who taught the Greek language at various places with great reputation. He died at Paris in 1479.—*Moreri.*

ANDROUET DU CIRCEAU (James), a French architect of the 16th century. He designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-Neuf, and many other noble edifices. He left France on account of his religion in 1585, and died abroad. He wrote on architecture and perspective.—*D'Argenville vies des Architectes.*

ANDRY (Nicholas), a French physician, was born at Lyons in 1658. He became a professor in the royal college, and dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1742, aged 84. His writings are, 1. A treatise on the Generation of Worms in the human Body. 2. Orthopædia, or the art of correcting deformities in children. 3. On Phlebotomy.—*Moreri. Haller's Bibl. Med.*

ANELLO, see MASSANIELLO.

ANEURIN, called the sovereign of bards and of flowing muse, a British poet of great celebrity. He was likewise a chieftain among the Olodinian Britons, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a noble poem, to be found in the Welsh archæology, with another piece of his, entitled the Odes of the Months, being all that is preserved of his works. He flourished at the beginning of the 6th century, and died about A. D. 570. It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Aneurin was no other than the celebrated Gildas the ecclesiastical historian.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH (Le Père), a carmelite of Thoulouse, was a missionary in Persia. He translated the Persian Pharmacopæia into Latin, which was printed at Paris in 1681, 8vo. He also published the *Gazophylacium Linguz Perlarum*, Amst. 1684, fol. He died in 1697.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANGE DE ST. ROSALIE, an Augustine monk, was born at Blois in 1655, and died in 1726. He compiled the History of the House of France and of the great Officers of the Crown, which was published after his death in 9 vols. fol. He was also the author of the State of France, in 5 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANGELI (Peter), a modern Latin poet, was a native of Barga in Tuscany. He

became professor of ethics and politics, in the university of Pisa, where he died in 1596. He wrote several Latin poems, the most esteemed of which are, 1. *Cynegeticon*, or of the Chase, 1568, 8vo. 2. *Syrius*, or the Expedition of Godfrey of Bouillon, for the recovery of the Holy Land, 1591, 4to. He died in 1596, aged 79.—*Moreri.*

ANGELI (Bonaventure), an Italian writer, was professor of law at Ferrara, which place he quitted, and settled at Parma, where he died in 1576. He wrote the history of Parma, which was printed in 1591.—*Moreri.*

ANGELI (Baldus), a physician, was born in Romana, in the 16th century. He wrote a Latin piece, on the nature of vipers, printed in 1589, 4to.—*Gen. B. D.*

ANGELICO (John), an Italian painter, was born at Fiesole, and entered into the society of dominicans. He painted the chapel of Nicholas V. who offered him the archbishopric of Florence, which he refused. He died in 1455, aged 68.—*Vasari vies des Peintres.*

ANGELIS (Dominico de), an Italian ecclesiastic, was born in 1675, at Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. Philip V. king of Naples, appointed him principal historiographer. He died in 1719. He wrote several historical and biographical pieces of merit, in the Italian language, besides some poems.—*Moreri.*

ANGELO, see BUONAROTTI.

ANGELO (Thomas d'), a dominican, died at Messina, 1720. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sicily, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANGELONI (Francis), an historian, was born at Terni, in the duchy of Spalatto, and died at Rome in 1652. He wrote an illustration of the history of Rome by medals, which was printed in 1685, fol. also the history of Terni, 4to. 1646.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANGELUS (Christopher), a native of Greece, who after suffering many cruelties from the Turks, arrived in England, where he was well received. He taught Greek in the university of Oxford, and wrote several books; the most interesting of which is, an account of his sufferings, printed in 1617, in Greek and English. He died in 1638.—*Moreri.*

ANGIER (Samuel) a nonconformist divine, was born at Dedham in Essex, and bred at Emanuel College, Cambridge; after which he settled as minister at Denton in Lancashire, till he was ejected by the act of uniformity in 1662. He died in 1677, aged 72. He wrote a treatise concerning God's worship, entitled, "A Help to better Hearts for better Times."—*Calamy.*

ANGILBERT (St.), was born in Neustria, and educated at the court of Charlemagne, whose daughter he married. That monarch also made him his secretary, and ambassador, and governor of the French coast,

from the Scheldt to the Seine. He afterwards entered into the monastery of Centula, or Requier, of which he became abbot, and died in 814.—*Gen. B. D.*

ANGIOLELLO (John), an historian, was born at Vicenza. Being taken captive by the Turks, he became slave to sultan Mustapha, whom he attended in an expedition to Persia in 1573. He wrote the history of Mahomet II. in the Italian and Turkish languages; also the history of Uffun Casson.—*Boyle.*

ANGLIUS (Gilbertus), an eminent English physician, about the end of the 13th century. He wrote a compendium of physics.—*Gen. B. D.*

ANGLICUS (Ricardus), an English medical writer, lived about 1230. He studied at Oxford and Paris. His works are lost.—*Ibid.*

ANGLUS (Thomas), an English priest, whose family name was White, which he used to disguise under that of Anglus, Albius, or Richworth. He was the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, and adopted his opinions. He resided chiefly at Rome or Paris, and was well known by his philosophical publications, in which he was a great champion for Aristotle. Some of his books were condemned at Rome and at Douay. He died in the reign of Charles II.—*Boyle.*

ANGUIER (Francis and Michael), two sculptors, were natives of Eu in Normandy. Francis was made keeper of the royal cabinet of antiquities, and executed several great works, particularly the tomb of James Souvre, at St. John de Lateran, and the mausoleum of the duke of Montmorency. He died in 1669. Michael performed still greater works than his brother. The last piece of his was a large crucifix over the high altar of the church of the Sorbonne. He died in 1686.—*D'Argenville vies des Sculpteurs.*

ANGUILLARA (John Andrew dell'), an Italian poet, was born in 1517. He wrote a tragedy, entitled Oedipus, and translated Ovid's Metamorphoses, printed at Venice, 1554, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

ANGUSCIOLA (Sophonisba), an Italian of great eminence in historical and portrait painting. She was born in 1533, at Almona, and died in 1626. She had two sisters, Lucia and Europe, both ingenious in the same walk with their sister. Sophonisba became blind by over application to her profession.—*Pilkington.*

ANICETUS, pope, succeeded Pius about 157. He filled the see of Rome 11 years.—*Plinius. Moreri.*

ANICH (Peter), an ingenious mathematician, was the son of a labourer, at Oberperaus, near Inspruck, where he was born in 1723. His genius being discovered by father Hill, a jesuit, in the university of Inspruck, he became his tutor and patron. In a little while Anich became an able astronomer, and ingenious mechanic. He made an elegant pair of globes for the university

of Inspruck, and constructed various mathematical instruments. He also drew maps and charts with great accuracy and neatness. He died in 1766, and the empress queen, from a regard to his merit, settled a pension of 50 florins a year on his sister.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ANICHIINI (Lewis), a native of Ferrara in Italy, who made a medal for pope Paul III. on which was represented the interview between Alexander the great and the high priest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved, that Michael Angelo, on viewing it, exclaimed that the art was arrived at the height of perfection.—*Moreri.*

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus I. was a princess of extraordinary talents. She was married to a man of rank, named Nicephorus Bryennius, and was concerned in a conspiracy against her brother the emperor, which was frustrated. She was treated with great lenity, but lost all favour at court, in consequence of which she went into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of the reign of her father. This work, which has great merit, is still extant.—*Vossius. Dupin. Gibbon.*

ANNA IVANOVNA, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the czar Ivan Alexiovitch, and born in 1693. In 1710 she married Frederick William, duke of Courland, who died without issue the year following. She then took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, and Biren managed all the affairs of government with such rigour, that it is said above twenty thousand persons were banished to Siberia. The empress herself was, however, meek and merciful; but she was forced to acts which she disapproved, by a wretch to whom she had yielded up her affection. She died in 1740, aged 47, leaving her crown to her grand nephew Ivan, under the guardianship of Biren.—*Coxe. Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ANNAND (William), a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1633, and educated at Oxford. In 1670 he was made dean of Edinburgh, where he died in 1689. He wrote several theological tracts.—*Wood, A. O. Biog. Br.*

ANNAT (Francis), a French jesuit, and confessor to Lewis XIV. was born in 1590. He wrote many books in Latin and French, particularly against the provincial letters of M. Pascal. He was a learned, liberal, and pious man, and died at Paris in 1670.—*Boyle.*

ANNE of Austria, queen of France, was daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, and married Lewis XIII. in 1615. She lived on very bad terms with her husband, owing to cardinal Richelieu, who persuaded him that she was engaged in conspiracies. On the death of Lewis, she became sole regent

during the minority of her son Lewis XIV. By placing her confidence in cardinal Mazarine, she embroiled herself with the nation, and was obliged to fly from Paris. At length matters were accommodated, and when the king took upon himself the government in 1661, she went into retirement, and died in 1666.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

ANNE of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XI. and wife of the duke of Bourbon, was appointed regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. She was an active and enterprising princess, and died in 1522, aged about 60.—*Moreri.*

ANNE of Britany, daughter of Francis I. duke of Britany, and queen of France, was first the wife of Maximilian of Austria, next of Charles VIII. of France, and lastly of Lewis XII. his successor. She was a woman of high mind, but of a liberal disposition, and died in 1514, aged 38.—*Ibid.*

ANNE of Cleves, the wife of Henry VIII. king of England, was the daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. A picture of her, by Holbein, being shewn to the English monarch by Thomas lord Cromwell, he demanded her in marriage; but soon growing disgusted with the "Flanders Mare" as he politely called her, a divorce ensued, and Anne, no way disconcerted, returned to her own country, where she died in 1557.—*De Tbov. Hist. Moreri.*

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the 3d daughter of James II. by lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great earl of Clarendon, and was born in 1664. In 1683 she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of them died young. In 1702 she succeeded to the crown on the death of William III. by whom she had been always treated with great unkindness, and sometimes with brutal rudeness. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops under the command of the duke of Marlborough. She had also some of the first statesmen in the world for her ministers, in the former part of her reign, but at length the contentions of party threatened to throw the nation into confusion, which was prevented by the death of the queen in August 1714. One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union with Scotland. On account of the number of eminent literary characters which flourished at this period it has been called the Augustan Age of Britain. Queen Anne, though too much the dupe of her ministers and favourites, will ever stand distinguished for her unshaken attachment to the church of England, and for the excellence of her private character.—*Hume. Smollet.*

ANNESLEY (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of LL. D. in con-

sequence of his zeal for the parliament cause in the great rebellion. He preached some violent sermons against the crown and church, for which he was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, but in 1662 was ejected from it for nonconformity. He died in 1696, aged 76. John Wesley, the founder of the methodists, was his grandson by the mother's side. The doctor has some sermons in print.—*Calamy.*

ANNESLEY (Arthur), earl of Anglesey, was born in 1614, at Dublin. At the age of 16 he was entered of Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he studied the law, and then went on his travels. At the beginning of the rebellion he joined the royal party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford in 1643, but afterwards he made his peace with the republicans, and was sent commissioner to Ulster in 1645. He took an active part in the restoration of the king, with whom he held a correspondence while his majesty was in exile, and for which he was created earl of Anglesey, and in 1667 made treasurer of the navy. In 1672 he was appointed a commissioner for inspecting the settlements of Ireland, and the next year was made lord privy seal. In 1680 he was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the house of commons, with endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II. relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York's being a papist. Soon after he was dismissed from his office, on which he retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to his studies. He died in 1686, leaving several children. He wrote a History of the Troubles of Ireland, from 1641 to 1660, which is lost; but his Memoirs, published in 1603, 8vo. are full of curious and interesting matter.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANNIUS of Viterbo, whose true name was *John Nanni*, a dominican monk and master of the sacred palace; died at Rome in 1502, aged 70. He wrote 17 books of antiquities, pretended to be the remains of several eminent ancient authors, particularly Manetho, Archilochus, and Xenophon. They were first printed in 1498, folio. The fraud was well managed, and imposed for a time upon several learned men.—*Bayle.*

ANSCHARIUS, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, was born in France in 801. He was very successful in converting the Danes to christianity, and died in 865.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

ANSGISUS, abbot of Lobbes, a benedictine monastery in the diocese of Cambrai. He lived in the 9th century, and compiled, in 827, the capitularies of Charlemagne, and Lewis the Godly.—*Ibid.*

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aost, in Piedmont, in 1033. He became a monk in the abbey of Bec in

Normandy, of which he became abbot. In 1093 he was made archbishop of Canterbury by William Rufus, to whom he had been confessor. But soon after differences arose between the king and the archbishop, which were aggravated by the obstinate attachment of the latter to the pope's authority. The archbishop left the kingdom by stealth, and as soon as he was gone, the king seized upon his revenues. Anselm went to Rome, where he was honourably entertained by the pope, whom he accompanied to the council of Bari, where he distinguished himself by refusing the objections of the Greeks with respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost. The pope afterwards deserted Anselm, who went to Lyons, where he resided till the death of William, when he returned to England, and was received with great respect; but a new rupture arose, occasioned by the archbishop's refusing to be re-invested by the king; on which the dispute was referred to the pope, who decided in favour of Anselm. This induced the nobility to advise the king to break absolutely with Rome, in consequence of which some of them were excommunicated. At length the pope made a concession, by allowing the English bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities, which restored Anselm to favour. He died at Canterbury in 1109. His works were printed at Cologne in 1612, and at Lyons in 1630. He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster in 1102.—*Biog. Br.*

ANSELM of Paris, an augustin monk, was born in 1025. He wrote the Historical Genealogies of the House of France, 1694. It was continued by father Angé in 1726, 9 vols. fol. He died in 1694.—*Moreri.*

ANSELM, a Latin poet, was the friend of Mark Anthony, who gave him a country seat at Palernum, in return for his panegyrical verses. He is mentioned, but not with respect, by Virgil and Ovid.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

ANSON (George lord), was born at his father's seat in Staffordshire, in 1697. He went to sea very early, and in 1724 was made post-captain. Being sent to South Carolina, he purchased land, and built a town there, which is called after his name. In 1739 he was chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth September 18, 1740, with five men of war, a sloop, and two victuallers. He doubled Cape Horn in March, 1741, after losing two of his ships. In June following he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with no more than two ships, two tenders, and only 555 men. This place he left in September, took some prizes, burnt Païta, and continued on the American coast, in expectation of falling in with the annual Acapulco ship, till May 1742; when having

only his own ship, the Centurion, of 64 guns, left, he crossed the southern ocean for China, where he staid several months, and then returned in quest of the galleon, which he fell in with, and captured after a smart action. Having sold his prize in China, he sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead, June 15, 1744, having sailed, in a fog, through the midst of a French fleet then cruising in the channel. Not long after his return he was made rear admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war, and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created lord Anson, baron of Soberton, in Hants, and on the death of sir John Norris, he was appointed vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, which post he held, with a slight interval, till his death. In 1758 he again commanded the channel fleet, having under him the gallant sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleets. The last service he was engaged in, was in convoying to England her present majesty. He died suddenly at his seat at Moorpark, in Hertfordshire, in 1762. He married a daughter of the earl of Hardwicke, who died before him without issue. Lord Anson was a cool and steady man, but too fond of play, of which knowing little, he was the constant dupe of sharpers; this made some persons say smartly, that "though he had been round the world, he was never in it."—*Biog. Br.*

ANSTIS (John), an English antiquary, was born at St. Neot's in Cornwall, in 1669. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In 1702 he represented the borough of St. Germans. In 1714 he was appointed garter king at arms, which he held till his death in 1744. He published, 1. A Letter on the Honour of the Earl Marshal, 8vo. 1706. 2. The Form of the Installation of the Garter, 8vo. 1720. 3. The Register of the most noble Order of the Garter, 2 vols. folio, 1724. 4. Observations introductory to an historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath, 4to. 1725. His son John Anstis, LL. D. was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and was joined with his father in the office of garter. In 1725 he obtained the post of genealogist and register of the bath. He died in 1754.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

ANTAGORAS, a Rhodian poet, in the service of Antigonus, king of Macedon. None of his works are extant.—*Plutarch. Atheneæ.*

ANTELM (Joseph), a French ecclesiastical historian, was canon of Frejus in Provence. He published an historical Dissertation on the Church of Frejus, and a critical Enquiry concerning the Author of

Athanasius's Creed. He died in 1697, aged 47.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANTISIGNAN (Peter), a grammarian, was born in Languedoc, in the 16th century. He wrote a Greek and universal grammar, and published an edition of Terence.—*Boyle.*

ANTHEMIUS, emperor of the West, was grandson of Anthemius, the minister of Theodosius the younger. By marrying the daughter of the emperor Marcian, he rose to the highest offices of the state. In 467 he was called to the throne amidst the general applauses of the people. He married his daughter to Ricimer, who took arms against his father-in-law, carried Rome by storm, and murdered Anthemius in 472.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTHEMIUS, a famous architect, who was employed by Justinian in building the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and other structures. He was also a good mathematician and experimental philosopher, and succeeded so well in imitating an earthquake, as to frighten one Zeno out of his house. He is likewise said to have made a burning glass.—*Moreri.*

ANTHONY (Francis), a famous empiric, was born in London in 1550, and educated at Cambridge, where he studied chemistry. He acquired a great fortune in London by the sale of a nostrum, called the aurum potable, concerning which a treatise was printed at Hamburgh in 1598. He died in 1623.—*Biog. Br.*

ANTHONY (John), son of the preceding, obtained a handsome income by the sale of his father's medicine. He wrote *Lucas Redivivus*, or the Gospel Physician, 1656, 4to. He died in 1655, aged 70, and was buried with his father in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.—*Ibid.*

ANTIGENIDES, a Theban musician, who was famous for his skill on the flute, and had the honour of teaching Alcibiades, and other celebrated men.—*Moreri.*

ANTIGONUS I. a Macedonian captain, who on the death of Alexander obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He succeeded greatly, and obtained all Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lyfimachus at Ipsus, in the 34th year of his age, B. C. 301.—*Un. Hist.*

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his filial piety, and his extraordinary humanity. Though compelled to enter into war, first with the Gauls, and next with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, in which he was successful, he shewed a noble spirit of forbearance. When his son brought him the head of Pyrrhus in triumph, he expressed his resentment at it, and caused the body to be interred with funeral honours. He died B. C. 243, aged above 80.—*Ibid.*

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedon, succeeded his brother Demetrius II. B. C. 237. He defeated Cleomenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his territories, and died soon after, B. C. 221, being succeeded by Philip his nephew.—*Ibid.*

ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS, a Greek philosopher and historian, flourished B. C. 300. He wrote several books, one only of which remains; viz. A Collection of wonderful Stories, which was published at Basil in 1568, 8vo. and at Leyden in 1619.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc. Fabricius.*

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the sadducees, about 300 years B. C. He opposed the pharisees on the merit of good works, and some of his followers taught that there is no future state of rewards, or resurrection of the dead.—*De Jussæ Hist. Jud.*

ANTIMACHUS, a Greek poet, was the son of Hipparchus, and flourished B. C. 408. He wrote a poem entitled Thebaid, on the war of Thebes, but it is now lost.—*Vossius.*

ANTIMACO (Marc Anthony), a learned Italian, was a native of Mantua. He taught Greek with great reputation at Ferrara, where he died in 1552. He translated some pieces from the Greek, and wrote some Latin Poems.—*Tiraboschi.*

ANTINE (Maur Francois d'), a benedictine monk, was born at Gouvieux, in the diocese of Liege, in 1688. He published the first five volumes of Du Cange's Glossary in 1736; and wrote the art of verifying dates in 1750, 4to. afterwards reprinted in 1770, folio. He died in 1746.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANTIOCHUS I. (Soter), the son of Seleucus, He fell dangerously ill in consequence of his passion for Stratonice, his mother-in-law, which being discovered by Erasistratus the physician, and communicated to the king, he gave to his son the object of his affections, together with the kingdom of Upper Asia. On his father's death he succeeded to the empire, and fixed the royal residence at Antioch. He died B. C. 261.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTIOCHUS II. (Theos). He was complimented with the title of *theos* or *god*, for delivering the people of Miletus from the oppression of Timarchus, governor of Caria. In his reign the Parthians revolted, and established an independent government, and their example was followed by others; so that he saw himself stripped of a considerable part of his empire. He was poisoned by his wife Laodice, B. C. 246.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS III. (the Great), was the son of Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, he succeeded to the crown, B. C. 225. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator at Raphia, B. C. 217; in consequence of which An-

riochus gave up Palestine and Cælo Syria. He afterwards marched to India, where his success was so great as to procure him the title of *great*. On the death of Ptolemy Philopator, who was succeeded by his son Ptolemy Epiphanes, Antiochus recovered Palestine and Cælo Syria, and reduced besides a great part of Upper Asia. This alarmed the free cities of Greece, who applied to the Romans for their aid, while Hannibal fought the protection of Antiochus. After several embassies had passed between the king and the republic, hostilities commenced, in which the armies of the latter, under the two Scipios, were victorious, and Antiochus was forced to make an ignoble peace. He did not long survive this disgrace, but the manner of his death, which happened B.C. 187. is uncertain.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTIOCHUS IV. (Epiphanes), younger son of the above, succeeded his brother Seleucus Philopator, B.C. 176. He was a hostage at Rome for thirteen years after the defeat of his father at Magnesia. He invaded and reduced all Egypt, except Alexandria, and took the king Ptolemy Philometer prisoner, on which the people of Alexandria placed Ptolemy Euergetes on the throne. Antiochus restored his prisoner to that part of his dominions of which he was possessed; and the two brothers, after he was departed, agreed to reign in conjunction. Antiochus afterwards invaded Jerusalem, where he behaved with such horrid cruelty that the Jews revolted, and recovered their independence. He died B.C. 165, aged 39.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS V. (Eupator), was only nine years old at the death of his father the preceding king, and was slain by Demetrius, the son of Seleucus Philopator, after reigning about two years.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS (Sidetes, or the *Hunter*). was the son of Demetrius Soter. He married Cleopatra, the wife of Demetrius, his brother; and having slain Tryphon, who had usurped the throne of Syria, was crowned B.C. 138. He was at last defeated, and killed in a battle with the Parthians, under Phraates, B.C. 130.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS (Grypus), the son of the above by Cleopatra, succeeded his brother Seleucus, who was murdered by his mother B.C. 123. Cleopatra finding that Antiochus was resolved to reign independent of her influence, prepared a bowl of poison for him, which he being aware of, obliged her to drink it, by which she suffered the fate she had merited. His half brother Cyzicus afterwards laid claim to the crown, which occasioned some bloodshed. At length it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them. Grypus was slain by one of his own subjects B.C. 97, and the other was killed by his nephew Seleucus a few years afterwards.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS, a stoic philosopher, flourished

ed B.C. 100. Cicero and Plutarch speak of him with great respect.—*Voss. de Hist. Gr.*

ANTRIOCHUS, a monk of Seba, in Palestine, in the 7th century, who wrote 190 homilies on the scriptures, still extant in the Bibl. Patrum.—*Fabricius.*

ANTIPATER, an eminent Jew, who was prime minister to Hyrcan, the brother and rival of Aristobulus the high priest. Antipater so ingratiated himself with the Romans as to procure the governorship of Judea, which excited the hatred of his countrymen against him. He died of poison B.C. 42.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTIPATER, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. The former monarch once coming late to the levee, said, "I have slept sound this morning, but then I knew Antipater was waking." A person observing to Alexander that all his officers of state wore purple except this prime minister; "Yes (answered he), but Antipater is all purple within." While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he kept all Greece in order. On the death of his master, in the general distribution of his territories, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after the confederate states of Greece attacked him, but he subdued them, and totally subverted their democratic forms of government, on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to Polysperchon, whom he had chosen for his successor, was, "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs." He died B.C. 318, aged 80.—*Plutarch.*

ANTIPATER (Lælius Cælius), wrote the history of the punic war, which was greatly esteemed by Cicero, and preferred by the emperor Adrian to Sallust. Fragments of this work were printed by Riccoboni in 1568, and by Augustin, at Antwerp, in 1595.—*Vossius.*

ANTIPATER, of Sidon, a stoic philosopher and poet, is praised by Cicero and Seneca. He lived about the 171st Olympiad.—*Moreri.*

ANTIPATER, bishop of Bosra, in Arabia, about the end of the 5th century, wrote an answer to Eusebius's defence of Origen.—*Fabric. Dupin.*

ANTIPHILUS, a painter, and the rival of Apelles, is celebrated for several fine pictures, the principal of which was the representation of a youth blowing a spark of fire, whereby it should seem that the ancients were not ignorant of the magical effects of the chiaro oscuro.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

ANTIPHON (the Rhamnusian), an Athenian orator, flourished about 430 B.C. He was the first who laid down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death B.C. 411. There are sixteen orations under his name,

in the collection of ancient orators.—*Phæarch. Fabricius.*

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of the cynics, was born at Athens. He got Meletus put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. His works were numerous but only a few apophthegms remain.—*Stanley. Diog. Laërt.*

ANTONIA, daughter of Marc Antony and Octavia, inherited the virtues and misfortunes of her mother. She was married while young to Drusus, brother of Tiberius, who expired as he was returning to receive a triumph for his victories in Germany. Antonia, disconsolate at the loss, readily refused every offer of a second marriage, but devoted herself to the education of her three children. The assassination of her son Germanicus, by order of Tiberius, and the bad conduct of her younger son Claudius, and her daughter Livilla, brought new miseries upon this excellent woman, who died in the reign of her grandson, the infamous Caligula.—*Suetonius. Bayle.*

ANTONIANO (Sylvio), an Italian poet and cardinal, was born at Rome in 1540, of mean parents, but shewing early marks of genius he was patronized by men of rank. Pope Pius IV. made him professor of belles lettres in the college of which he was afterwards chosen rector. Pius V. gave him the office of secretary to the sacred college, and Clement VIII. made him secretary of briefs, his chamberlain and at last cardinal. He died in the 63d year of his age, owing to excessive fatigue in application to business. He was the author of several pieces in prose and verse.—*Bayle.*

ANTONIDES VANDER GOES (John), a Dutch poet, was born at Goes, in Zealand, 1647. Having a natural turn for poetry, and possessing the advantages of a good education he improved his taste upon the best models of antiquity, and produced several translations of ancient authors. He next wrote a tragedy, entitled Trazil, or the Invasion of China, which was followed by a poem, entitled Bellona Chained on the peace of 1667. But his greatest work is a poem on the river Y, on which Amsterdam is built. Antonides was bred an apothecary, but under the patronage of M. Buïsero, one of the lords of the admiralty, he obtained a place at that board. He died of a consumption in 1681. His works were published at Amsterdam, in 1 vol. 4to. 1714.—*Moreri.*

ANTONINUS PIUS (*Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boianus Antoninus*), a Roman emperor, was born in 86 of a noble family. In 120 he was raised to the consulate. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian in 138, and succeeded him in the same year to the satisfaction of the whole empire. His reign was distinguished by its tranquillity, and by the emperor's uniform good management, which procured him the title of *Pius*. He used to

say, "that he rather chose to save the life of one citizen, than to destroy a thousand enemies." This emperor was also a friend to toleration, and extended his protection to the christians. He died in 161.—*Dis Cassius. Un. Hist.*

ANTONINUS (Marcus Aurelius), surnamed the *Philosopher*, emperor of Rome was born A. D. 121. He altered his name in complaisance to the Aurelian family, by whom he was adopted. When Adrian chose Antoninus Pius for his successor, it was on condition that he should adopt Marcus Aurelius for his. In consequence he married Faustina, the daughter of that emperor, by whom he had several children. On the death of Pius he entered on the government, and chose as his colleague Lucius Verus, his son-in-law, whose character was the very reverse of that of Antoninus. He died while on an expedition against the Germans in 169, and thus the government, to the joy of the whole empire, devolved solely on Antoninus, who continued to prosecute the war with vigour; but in 174, being blocked up by the Quadi in a disadvantageous situation, the army was on the brink of perishing either by the enemy or by thirst when on a sudden the sky was overcast, and there fell a vast quantity of rain. At this juncture the enemy attacked the Romans, and would have defeated them had not a thunder-storm come on, which frightened the barbarians, and put them to the rout. Pagans and christians are agreed in the truth of this prodigy, but they account for it on different grounds; the first attribute it to a magician or Jupiter, and the latter to the prayers of the twelfth legion, consisting of christians, and which was in consequence honoured by the emperor with the title of the *thundering legion*. In 177 he chose his son Commodus to be consul, though only sixteen years old; he also honoured him with the title of emperor, and entered Rome with him in triumph on account of his German victories. He remitted all the debts due to himself and the public treasury for forty-first years, and applied zealously to the reformation of abuses, and the formation of beneficial regulations. In particular, he restrained the brutalities of the public games, and ordered that the gladiators should not fight but with foils. He died in 180, and his memory was so revered that the Romans enrolled him among their household deities. His Meditations have been often printed, and were translated into English by Collier, 8vo.—*Dis Cassius.*

ANTONINUS, a geographical writer, whose age is unknown; his valuable work, entitled *Itinerarium*, has been several times printed; the best edition is that by Gale, London 1709, 4to. William Eurtou published an excellent commentary on it as far as relates to Britain, in folio.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

ANTONIO (de Messine), a native of Messina, was the first Italian who painted in oil, which art he learned of John Van Eyck in Flanders. On his return to Italy he imparted the secret to Bellini and Dominico, which last communicated it to Andrew del Castagno, who, from the desire of gain, basely assassinated him. Thus, by these incidents, oil-painting soon spread over Italy. Antonio flourished about the year 1430.—*De Piles*.

ANTONIO (Nicholas), a Spanish historian, was born at Seville in 1617, and educated at Salamanca. He compiled the *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, which was published at Rome in 1672, in 4 vols. folio. He died in 1685, and left nothing behind him but his library and his MSS. He printed in 1659 a Latin work on Exile.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

ANTONIUS (Marcus), a celebrated Roman orator, was made consul in the year of Rome 653, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself by his military achievements, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After his return he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast herself a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He was killed in the commotions raised by Marius and Cinna, B. C. 67.—*Livy. Cicero de O at. Bayle*.

ANTONIUS (Marcus), the triumvir, was the grandson of the preceding and son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father he led a very dissipated life. Afterwards he applied to the art of war, and shewed great courage and address in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He next served in Gaul with great reputation under Cæsar, who enabled him to go to Rome, where he obtained the questorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his benefactor. He assisted Cæsar in gaining possession of the sovereign power, and was made by him governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, in which office his liberality endeared him to the soldiers. Cæsar afterwards appointed him master of the horse for his conduct at the battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship B. C. 44. On the death of Cæsar, Antony behaved with great art, first getting the acts of his colleague confirmed by the senate, and next that he should have a public funeral, at which he made an harangue in his favour, which produced such an effect on the populace that Brutus and Cassius were obliged to quit the city. He then began to exercise his authority in such a manner, as to convince all parties that he meant to assume the sovereignty to himself. The patriots, to check his career, espoused the cause of Octavianus, the heir of Cæsar, on which Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege to Mutina, now Modena. The consuls J. Hortius and Panfa, with Octavianus,

were sent against him, and though Antony was defeated, both consuls were slain, and Octavianus found himself at the head of a victorious army. After his defeat Antony crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavianus he contrived to form the second triumvirate, to which Cicero fell a victim through the personal revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi he went into Asia, and outvalled all other princes by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him by her charms, and he accompanied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to pleasure. In the mean time Octavianus, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, commenced hostilities in Italy; but a reconciliation being effected between them, Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance, the west being allotted to Octavianus, and the east to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus. Antony soon after renewed his intercourse with Cleopatra in so shameful a manner that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. Immense preparations were making on both sides, but Antony was immersed in dissipation, which destroyed his military spirit. At the battle of Actium he escaped in a small vessel, and finding himself deserted on all sides, he stabbed himself B. C. 30, aged 56.—*Plutarch. Bayle*.

ANTONIUS (Marcus Junius), the son of the former by Fulvia, was made consul in the year of Rome 744. Being discovered to have debauched Julia, daughter of Augustus, he flew himself. Horace addressed an ode to him. He left a son named Julius Antonius, in whom expired this illustrious but unfortunate family.—*Ibid*.

ANTONIUS (Honoratus), bishop of Constantine, in Africa, in 433. A letter of his may be seen in the Bibl. Pat.—*Dupin*.

ANTONIUS (Liberalis), the author of a work in Greek, entitled *Metamorphoses*, printed at London 1676, and at Amsterdam in 1688.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ANTONIUS, surname NEBRISSENSIS, i. e. of Lebriza, his native place, a Spanish writer of the 15th century. He was an eminent professor of the languages in cardinal Ximenes's university at Alcalá, where he died in 1522. He had a share in the celebrated Polyglot of that cardinal, and was also the author of some considerable works.—*Moreri*.

ANTONY (St.), the founder of monachism; was born at Coma, in Upper Egypt, in 251. Although he had a large estate from his ancestors, he renounced all for a recluse life. He resided in a cell in the desert near twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. In the period

cution of Maximin he visited Alexandria, to minister consolation to the suffering christians, and when the storm was over he returned to his solitude. In 335 he went again to Alexandria to assist the orthodox against the arians. He died in 356. The Roman catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which this saint encountered from evil spirits.—*Dupin*.

ANTONY, of Padua, a franciscan monk, was born at Lisbon in 1195. He taught with reputation at different universities in Italy, and died at Padua in 1231. His works were printed at the Hague in 1641.—*Moreri*.

ANTONY, of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which title he obtained by his marriage with Joan d'Albert in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and quitted the protestant religion, in which he had been educated, and united with the duke of Guise and Montmorency in forming the famous league. On the breaking out of the civil war he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he was wounded in the shoulder, of which he died in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV.—*Moreri*.

ANTONY, of Pratovecchio in Tuscany, an Italian lawyer of the 15th century, was professor at Bologna, and distinguished himself by a Course of Feudal Law, published in 1428, and other works on similar subjects. He died about 1461.—*Landi Hist. Lit. Ital.*

ANVARI, an elegant Persian poet, was a native of Chorasan, and became eminent in the service of Sangiar, sultan of the Seljuks. He was also well versed in astronomy, and composed several works on that science. But having failed in an astrological prediction, the ridicule upon him was so great, that he retired from court, and died in exile A.D. 1200.—*D'Hérbel t.*

ANVILLE (John Baptiste Bourguignon d'), geographer to the king of France was born at Paris in 1697. He was a most industrious student, labouring, it is said, sixteen hours a day for fifty years, to improve his favourite science. He died Jan. 28, 1782. His maps are in the highest estimation, and his works are all valuable. They are as follow: 1. A Dissertation on the Extent of the ancient Jerusalem. 2. Some Particulars of ancient Gaul, drawn from the Remains of the Romans. 3. On ancient and modern Egypt, with a Description of the Arabian Gulph. 4. An Abridgement of ancient Geography. 3 vols. 5. A Treatise on itinerary Measures, ancient and modern. 6. The Governments formed in Europe after the Fall of the Roman Empire.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ANYTUS, a rhetorician of Athens, who was the declared enemy of Socrates. He got Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in a comedy, and never ceased his

persecutions till, in conjunction with Melitus, he procured his condemnation. When the people discovered their error, Anytus was banished, and, according to Themistius, was stoned to death at Heraclea.—*Plutar. b. Diog. Laërt.*

ANYTA, a Greek poetess, some of whose verses are in a collection of eminent female poets, published at Hamburgh, in 1734, 4to.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

APELLES, called the Prince of Painters, was born in the isle of Cos, and lived in the time of Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to draw his picture, and gave him Campaspe, one of his mistresses, for a wife. Alexander often visited him, and one day talking absurdly on painting, Apelles bade him hold his tongue, for that the boys who mixed the colours laughed at him. The most famous picture of this artist was that of Venus rising out of the sea, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Cæsar. The lower part had been hurt, but no painter would venture to repair the injury. He is said to have written several treatises on his art, but they are all, together with his paintings, swept off by the hand of time. Apelles was a man of great wit, and much addicted to pleasure. He is said to have been the first who had a connexion with Lais, the courtesan.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Ælian. Suidas. Bayle.*

APELLES, the founder of an heretical sect of the second century, was born in Syria. He was at first a marcionite, but attached himself afterwards to a pretended prophetess called Philumena, whose revelations he published. They denied the scripture prophets, the law of Moses, and the doctrine of the resurrection.—*Cave. Moreri.*

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a vast price about ninety years before Christ. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.—*Bayle.*

APER (Marcus), a Roman orator of the first century. Some attribute to him the "Dialogue of Orators," which used to be printed with the works of Tacitus and Quintilian. He died about 85.—*Lemprière.*

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch in the third century, who wrote, 1. A System of Rhetoric, printed at Upsal in 1670, 8vo. 2. Tables, printed with those of Æsop, Franckfort, 1610, 8vo.—*Fabricius.*

APIRES, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. Of these the second is the most noted; he spent immense sums upon his belly, and invented several sorts of cakes, which were called by his name. Finding himself reduced to 12,000l. which he thought would not keep him from starving, he poisoned himself. The third found out the method

[illegible]

Active from 1939 to 1945, he was born in Miami, Fla., and became known as a poet, novelist, and screen writer. He died in 1952. His "Ode to a Tuna" was printed about 1939. He was the first to write about tuna sandwiches—tuna, mayo, lettuce.

James Earl Ray, son of the preacher, was born in Mississippi in 1928 and grew up in Troy, Oregon in 1950. He wrote a number of speeches and some other works. He also studied music at Willamette University.

ALLEN, an ancient philosopher was a native of Calais in France and lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus. In his "Antiquities of Rome" he attacked the Jews and was answered by Tertullian. This was not the only evil he did that people, for he incited Caligula to raise a persecution against them. His works are lost.—*J. T. L.* 554.

ARISTARCHUS (C. Seleucia), a native of Carthage, was a professor of grammar at Rome in the second century. He is supposed to have written the verses prefixed to the plays of Terence—See .

Apollinarius, Claudius, Bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about A. D. 171. He wrote an Apology for the Christian Religion, addressed to Marcus Aurelius, and some pieces against the heretics of those times.—*See* *Ant. Bib.*

APOLLINARIUS, father and son. The first was a presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century. The son became bishop of Laodicea. He wrote a treatise against paganism which he sent to Julian, who returned it with this contemptuous answer: "I have read, understood, and condemned!" to which the bishop spiritedly replied, "You have read, but not understood, or you would not have condemned." He held the erroneous position that Christ did not take human flesh but passed through the virgin as through a pipe or canal, which opinion was condemned in two councils. He died about 342.—*M.C.C.*

APOLLONIOS, a grammarian of Athens, who flourished B.C. 104. Three books of his on the origin of the gods are extant, the best edition of which is that of Gale, 1675.
—*Doct. Liébt. Poëtic.*

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect, was born at Damascus, and lived under Trajan and Adrian. He was employed by the former to build the great bridge over the Danube, and other structures. His bluntness proved his ruin, for when Adrian sent him the design of a temple of Venus, which he had just built, the architect found that it was too small for the size of the statues, and said, "that if the goddesses should have a mind to rise and go out, they could not."

The French cost him his life.—*Bayle. Mo-*

APOLLONIUS, a famous painter at Athens, who flourished B.C. 408. He was conceived by Zeus, which he greatly lamented in a poem.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

A female christian of Alexandria, who, when very old, was required to renounce her religion, or be burnt alive. On refusing to be unbound, she threw herself into the fire, and was consumed.—

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet, was born at Alexandria, and educated by Callimachus, whom he treated with ingratitude. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the expedition of the Argonauts. He afterwards taught rhetoric at Rhodes, and thence got the name of Rhodius. Ptolemy Euergetes made him keeper of the public library at Alexandria, where he died, and was buried in the same grave with his master. The best editions of his poems are those of Oxford, 2 vols. 4to. 1777, and of Brunk, in 8vo. Henry Stephens published an edition in 1774, 4to; it has been translated into English verse by Dr. Ekins, late dean of Carlisle.—*Saxæ. Poetæ.*

ARZIOLOGICA, of Perga, a city of Pamphylia lived at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes, B. C. 240. He was called, by way of eminence, the *Grometrician*. Of all his works only part of his Conics remains, which was first published by Commandinus at Bologna in 1566. Dr. Halley gave a noble edition in 1710, at Oxford, in folio—*Fabritius. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

AROTIUS (Dyscolus, or the Lean), a grammarian of Alexandria in the second century. He wrote, in Greek, a work "On Syntax," which was printed first in 1495, at Venice, and at Franckfort in 1590. There is also ascribed to him a collection of historical curiosities, printed at Basil in 1568, and at Leiden in 1620.—*Vossius*.

AROLLENES, a christian martyr of the second century. He was a member of the Roman senate, and a man of great eloquence and learning.—*E: sebius.*

AROLLONIUS, a learned grammarian in the time of Augustus, who compiled a Greek lexicon to Homer, which was printed at Paris in 1773, 2 vols. 4to.—*Novæ. Diæ. Hifi.*

APOLLONIUS, a stoic philosopher of Chalcis, who came to Rome, and was sent for by the emperor Antoninus Pius to be preceptor to Marcus Aurelius, on which the philosopher rudely answered, that it was the place of the scholar to wait on the master, and not the master on the scholar. The emperor mildly observed, that he was surprised Apollonius should find it farther from his lodgings to the palace, than from Chalcis to Rome.—*Morri.*

APOLLONIUS, of Tyana, in Cappadocia, who flourished in the first century. He adhered to the rules of Pythagoras, and set himself up for a reformer of public morals.

He took up his abode in the temple of *Æsculapius*, where he is said to have performed numerous miracles. These are given in disgusting detail in his life by *Philobrotatus*.—*Bayle*.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS (Peter), a priest of Navarre in the 15th century, who wrote a poem on the siege of Jerusalem, which, with other poems, was published at Milan, in 1698, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

APOLLOS, an eloquent Jew of Alexandria, who was converted to christianity, and became so zealous a preacher, particularly at Corinth, that many of the Christians held him in higher esteem than St. Paul.—*Acts of the Apostles*.

ARON (Peter d'), a learned philosopher and physician, was born near Padua, in 1250. He took the degree of M. D. at Paris, and became very eminent in that line. He was prosecuted by the inquisition on the charge of magic, but died before the process was completed, in 1816. He wrote, 1. *Heptameron*, printed at the end of Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy*; 2. *Elucidarium Necromanticum Petri de Apono*; 3. *Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de Annulis Secundum xxviii. Mansiones Lunæ*; 4. *De Medicina Omnimoda*, &c.—*Bayle*.

AROSTOLIUS (Michael), a learned Greek of the 15th century, who wrote a collection of apophthegms of wise men, and another of proverbs, but only abridgements of them have been published; of the first in 1619, and of the second in 1538.—*Novv. Diet. Hist.*

APPLAN, an ancient historian, was born at Alexandria, from whence he went to Rome, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the Roman history in Greek, of which only a part remains, which was published at Geneva in 1592, folio, and at Amsterdam in 1670, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

APRIK, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Psammis B. C. 594. He was an enterprising monarch, and is supposed to be the Pharaoh-Hophra of scripture. He was deposed by his subjects, and afterwards strangled.—*Josephus. Herodotus*.

APROPIO (Angelico), a monk of Genoa, wrote a number of books, chiefly under fictitious names, but he is best known by a curious work, entitled *Bibliotheca Apropiana*, Bologna, 1673. He died about 1680.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

APULEIUS (Lucius), a platonic philosopher in the second century, was born at Madaura, in Africa. He spent all his fortune in travelling; but at last he settled at Rome, and became eminent as an advocate. Here a widow lady, very rich, fell in love with, and married him, which irritated her friends so much, that they prosecuted him on the charge of having used magic to gain her affections. Apuleius defended himself before the proconsul in a discourse which St. Augustine calls most eloquent and flowery. He composed several books, the

chief of which is entitled the "*Golden Ass*," a romance. His works were printed at Paris, in 1628, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Plotius, Aug. de Civ. Dei. Moreri*.

AQUAVIVA (Octavio), cardinal and archbishop of Naples; was born of an illustrious family in that kingdom, and distinguished himself by his love of letters and learned men. He entertained several in his service, and had a particular friendship for the learned Peirefc. Pope Clement VIII gave him the legation of Avignon, where he governed with great moderation and wisdom. He died in 1612.—*Moreri*.

AQUAVIVA (Claude), the son of the duke of Atri, was born in 1542. He entered into the society of the jesuits, of which he became general in 1581. He wrote some pieces relative to his order and religion, the best of which is one on the cure of mental diseases. He died about 1607.—*Ibid*.

AQUILA, a mathematician of Pontus, who was employed by Adrian to rebuild Jerusalem, where he embraced the christian religion, and was baptized. But being excommunicated for practising astrology, he went over to the Jews, and was circumcised. He translated the Old Testament into Greek, which version was in great repute among the dispersed Jews, but only a few fragments of it remain.—*Eusebius. Fabricius*.

AQUILANO (Serafino), an Italian poet, was born at Aquila, in Abruzzo, in 1466. His poems were published at Rome in 1503. The sonnets are most admired. He died in 1530.—*Moreri*.

AQUILANUS (Sebastianus), an Italian physician, was born at Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples. He practised with reputation at Padua, and died there in 1543. He wrote some piece on physical subjects, and was a zealous defender of Galen.—*Moreri*.

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of preserving bysters. There is a treatise, *De Re Culinaaria*, under the name of Apicius, which, though ancient, is supposed not to belong to either of the above persons.—*Juvenal. Martial. Pliny.*

APIEN (Peter), a German astronomer, was born in Misnia in 1495, and became mathematical professor at Ingolstadt, where he died in 1552. His "*Cosmography*" was printed about 1530; he published also several other learned works.—*Malkb. Adam. Vossius.*

APIEN (Philip), son of the preceding, was born at Ingolstadt in 1531, and died at Tübingen in 1589. He wrote a treatise on duelling, and some other works. He also studied medicine with success.—*Ibid.*

APION, an ancient grammarian, was a native of Oasis, in Egypt, and lived at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. In his "*Antiquities of Egypt*," he attacked the Jews, and was answered by Josephus. This was not the only evil Apion did that people, for he instigated Caligula to raise a persecution against them. His works are lost.—*Vossius. Bz. le.*

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APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens, who flourished B. C. 104. Three books of his on the origin of the gods are extant, the best edition of which is that of Gale, 1675.—*Droz. Lært. Vossius.*

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ARSIAN, an ancient historian, was born at Alexandria, from whence he went to Rome, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the Roman history in Greek, of which only a part remains, which was published at Geneva in 1592, folio, and at Amsterdam in 1670, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius & H. B. Græc.*

ARIES, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Psammis B. C. 594. He was an enterprising monarch, and is supposed to be the Pharaoh-Hophra of scripture. He was deposed by his subjects, and afterwards strangled.—*Josephus. Herodotus.*

AROSIO (Angelico), a monk of Genoa, wrote a number of books, chiefly under fictitious names, but he is best known by a curious work, entitled *Bibliotheca Arosiana*, Bologna, 1673. He died about 1600.—*Boyle. Moreri.*

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chief of which is entitled the "*Golden Ass*," a romance. His works were printed at Paris, in 1688, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Plutius, Aug. de Civ. Dei. Moreri.*

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church, and he was canonized in 1323. His works, making 17 vols. folio, have been printed several times, and at several places.—*Dupin. Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

AQUINO (Philip), a Jewish convert of the 17th century. He taught Hebrew at Paris, corrected the Hebrew and Chaldee texts of I. e. Jay's Polyglot, and compiled a Hebrew, rabbinical, and talmudical lexicon. He died in 1650. His grandson Antony was first physician to Louis XIV.—*Bayle.*

ARABIA. This country has never been conquered, though it has often been attempted. About 622, the Arabians became formidable under the name of Saracens, and extended their conquests into various countries. In 891, the sect of Karmatians arose, and got possession of all Arabia; but about 990 their power fell to nothing. After this, Ismael, a nephew of Saladin, took upon him the title of caliph, but his subjects revolted, and put him to death. His descendants, however, it is said, still possess part of the country.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ARABIAN, a Mohammedan historian, was a native of Damascus, where he died in 1450. He wrote a history of Tamerlane, and a treatise on the Unity of God. — *D'Hierbet.*

ARAM (Eugene), a self-taught genius, was born in Yorkshire. He received from his parents a very scanty education; but by the most persevering industry, he obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after staying there two years, became an assistant in a boarding school at Hayes in Middlesex. He was afterwards employed to transcribe the acts of parliament to be registered in chancery: and in 1757, assisted in the free school at Lynn. During this period, he studied history, antiquity, and heraldry, and obtained some knowledge of botany. He was besides a tolerable poet. It is to be lamented, that a man of such talents should have disgraced them by the commission of the most atrocious of all crimes. In 1758 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoe-maker of Knareborough, 13 years before, and removed to York Castle. He was brought to his trial August 3, 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed the crime, alleging, that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. On being called from his bed to have his irons taken off, it was found that he had cut his arm in two places with a razor; and in that condition was taken to the gallows at York, and there executed.—*Gen. B. D.*

ARANTUS (Julius Cæsar), an Italian physician and anatomist, was born at Bologna

in 1520. He was the disciple of Vesalius and Bartholomew Magus. He died in 1589. He wrote *De Humano Fœtu Opusculum*, printed at Venice in 1595.—*Haller. Bibl. Anat.*

ARATUS, a Greek poet, was born in Cilicia about 300 B. C. His poem entitled *Phænomena*, which is still extant, shews him to have been an astronomer, as well as a poet. It was translated by Cicero into Latin: and St. Paul quotes a passage from it in his speech to the Athenians. Grotius published it in Greek and Latin at Leyden in 1600, 4to. besides which there are several other editions.—*Fabricius.*

ARATUS, of Sicyon, son of Clinias, was born B. C. 273. He was only seven years old when his father was murdered by Abantidas, and narrowly missed the same fate. Escaping into a house which was that of the tyrant's sister, she took pity on him, and sent him privately to Argos, where he received a liberal education. As soon as he had attained maturity, he determined to restore the liberty of his country, which he did without bloodshed. By his activity he brought about the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonos of Macedonia. It is supposed that he died of poison, administered by order of Philip of Macedonia, B. C. 211. He wrote *Commentaries of his own Transactions*.—*Life by Plutarch.*

ARBOGASTES, a general and count of the Roman empire, who, after murdering Valentinian placed one Eugenius on the throne. He was defeated by Theodosius, and slew himself A. D. 394.—*Moreri.*

ARBUCKLE (James), a Scotch poet, was born in Glasgow in 1700, and kept a school in the north of Ireland. His poems were published in 1 vol. 12mo. He died in 1734.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ARBUTHNOT (Alexander), a Scotch divine, was the son of baron Arbuthnot, and born in 1538. He edited Buchanan's history of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion for the reformation, and an encourager of learning. He died at Aberdeen in 1583. He wrote orations on the origin and dignity of the law, printed in 1572.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARBUTHNOT (John), a celebrated writer, was born at Arbuthnot near Montrose, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M. D. on which he came to London, and supported himself at first by teaching the mathematics. By accidentally administering relief to prince George of Denmark, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne, and admitted a fellow of the royal college of physicians. In 1714, he engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*; but the death of the queen put an end to the project. In 1727, he published *Tables*

of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, 4to. which were followed by an Essay concerning Aliments, &c. and another on the Effects of Air on human Bodies. He died in 1735. Dr. Arbuthnot was one of the greatest wits of his time, and his humour is generally attic, without any mixture of ill-nature, for he was himself a most humane and amiable man.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARC (Joan of). Vide JOAN.

ARCADIUS, emperor of the east, succeeded his father Theodosius the Great in 395, at which time his brother Honorius was emperor of the west. He was governed by his ministers, and died in 408.—*Un. Hist.*

ARCADIUS, an African bishop, who rendered himself so obnoxious to the Arians, by his zeal for the orthodox faith, that, by their instigation, Genseric, king of the Vandals, caused him to be put to death in 437.—*Moreri.*

ARCERE (Antony), a learned Frenchman, was a native of Marseilles. At the age of 18 he entered into the congregation of the oratory, and applied with the greatest assiduity to the oriental languages. He made a tour into the east, and returned richly furnished with manuscripts. After this he began a dictionary, French and Turkish, in which he had made a great progress, when he was taken off by a fever in 1699, at the early age of 33.—*Moreri.*

ARCERE (Lewis Stephen), priest of the oratory, was a native of Marseilles, and died very old in 1781. He wrote the History of the Town of Rochelle, and the Country of Aunis, 1756, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, was born 316 B. C. He succeeded Crates in the management of the academy, and made some changes, which produced a new school called the middle academy. He taught a wrangling system, and seems to have been a downright sceptic. Yet he was of a very generous disposition, and delighted in performing actions of kindness. The Athenians honoured him with a public funeral.—*Bayle. Stanley.*

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the Great, king of the Jews, on the death of whom he was opposed by Antipas; and the cause being referred to the emperor, he allowed Archelaus half his father's dominions, over which he ruled so tyrannically, that Augustus confiscated his effects, and banished him, A. D. 6, to Gaul, where he died.—*Josephus. Dict. C. Hist.*

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedon, was the natural son of Perdiccas II. and succeeded him after murdering Alcetas, brother to Perdiccas. He put his kingdom into a state of great strength, and liberally encouraged literature and the arts. Euripides was entertained at his court, and his palace was ornamented by the pencil of Zeuxis. He died about 398 B. C.—*Diog. Laertius. Bayle.*

ARCHELAUS, a Greek philosopher, was the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampascus, but afterwards removed to Athens, where he had Socrates for a pupil.—*Bayle. Stanley.*

ARCHELAUS, bishop of Mesopotamia, and a warm defender of the catholic faith against the manichæans. A Latin translation of a work by him against Mani is extant. He lived about A. D. 278.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

ARCHELAUS, a geographer, was the author of a treatise on all the countries conquered by Alexander, in whose time he lived. Stobæus quotes also another book on rivers written by one Archelaus.—*Vossius.*

ARCHIAS, a native of Antioch, whose cause was pleaded by Cicero. He wrote a poem on the war of the Cimbri, and some other pieces, of which only a few fragments remain. He lived about 60 years B. C.—*Vossius, de Poet. Lat.*

ARCHIDAMUS, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Agesilaus, B. C. 361. He was a warlike prince, but going to assist the Tarentines against the Messapians, he was slain, after reigning 15 years.—*Plutarch.*

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician of eminence in the time of Trajan, is celebrated by Juvenal and quoted by Galen.—*Suidas. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist, was born in the isle of Paros, about 660 B. C. The Lacedæmonians laid a prohibition on his poems. He was the inventor of iambic verses. Most of his writings are lost.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ARCHIMEDES, a great mathematician, was born at Syracuse, and related to Hiero, king of that place. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth. His method of discovering the fraud of a jeweller discovers the singular penetration of his mind. Hiero suspecting that the crown he had ordered, did not contain the quantity of gold which had been given to the workman, desired Archimedes to find out the fraud. His thoughts being intent upon this problem while he was in the bath, he observed that a quantity of water overflowed equal to the bulk of his body; which at once suggested to him a method of determining the question, and leaping out of the bath, he ran home, exclaiming as he went, *I have found it! I have found it!* Then procuring two masses of gold and silver of equal weight with the crown, he carefully noticed the quantity of water which each displaced, after which he observed how much the crown caused to flow over; and on comparing this quantity with each of the former, he was able to ascertain the proportions of gold and silver in the crown. Some ancient authors celebrate a glass machine made by Archimedes, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. He is also said to have made burning glasses which destroyed ships at a great distance. In the siege of Syracuse by

Marcellus, Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; but the place was taken at last, and the Roman commander gave strict orders that his house and person should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, who did not know him, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to all the noise and uproar occasioned by the taking of the city. This happened B. C. 208. Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. Those which remain were printed at Basil in 54 folio; but the best edition is that of Oxford, in 1792, which was printed from the revision and collection of Joseph Torretti, purchased of his executor Albertini, by the correctors of the Clarendon press. When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily he discovered Archimedes's tomb, with an inscription upon it.—*Plutarch. Livy. Vossius.*

ARCHON (Louis), a French antiquary and divine, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1645. He wrote the history of the chapel of the kings of France, printed at Paris, in 1711, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1717.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum flourished about 400 B. C. He was also famous for his valour, and was chosen general of the Tarentine army seven times. He was likewise a good mathematician and mechanic. A treatise of his, concerning the universe was published at Venice in 1731.—*Vossius de Mathematic.*

ARCONS (César de) was born in Gascony, and became an advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He published several treatises on philosophy and theology, the principal of which are, 1. on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, and on Longitude; 2. Disquisitions upon the Scriptures. He died in 1681.—*Moreri.*

ARCO (Philip Augustus de Foy chevalier d'), born at Paris, and supposed to have been the natural son of the count de Toulouse, and consequently the grandson of Louis XIV. He cultivated letters and wrote some esteemed works, as, 1. *Loisir*, 1733, 8vo; 2. *Le Temple du Silence*; 3. *Letters of Olfan*, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. *General History of Wars*, 2 vols. 4to.; 5. *History of Commerce and Navigation*. At the close of his life he retired to Gentilly, where he devoted the remainder of his days to devotional exercises. He died in 1779.—*L'Ecuyl. Dict. Univ.*

ARCUDIUS (Peter), a Greek priest, was born in the isle of Corfu, and was sent by Clement VIII. to Russia to settle some religious differences. He wrote some zealous pieces in defence of the Roman church, against the Greek and protestant churches. He died about 1621.—*Moreri.*

ARCUDI (Alexander Thomas d') a dominican of Venice, obtained considerable fame by his works, chiefly biographical, of

which his *Galatina Laterata* is the principal. His last performance was the History of Athanasius. He died about 1720.—*Moreri.*

ARCULPHUS, a French divine of the 7th century. He visited the holy land, and at his return wrote an account of his travels, which was printed at Ingolstadt in 1619.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

ARDEN (Edward), a Roman-catholic gentleman of good family in Warwickshire, was born in 1532. He was executed in 1585, for a supposed plot against queen Elizabeth.

ARDERN (John), an English Surgeon of Newark upon Trent, who is extolled as the first reviver of surgery in England: he flourished in the 14th century. He wrote a book on the fistula in ano, published in 1588, and left also a MS. in the Stourian library, entitled *De Re Herberia, Physica et Chirurgica*.—*Friend's Hist. Phys. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, who flourished B. C. 269. He practised with reputation at Rome, till for making use of caustics and the knife, he was banished.—*Gen. B. D.*

ARENA (Anthony de), or du Sable, a French poet of the 16th century. His poem on the war of Provence, carried on by Charles V. was reprinted in 1747. His other pieces were printed in 1670, in 12mo. He died in 1544.—*Moreri.*

ARESI (Paul), bishop of Tortona in the Milanese, was born in 1574. He wrote some philosophical and religious pieces, and died in 1645.—*Moreri.*

ARETEUS, a Greek physician, who flourished in the time of Vespasian. His works, which are in great esteem, were published by Dr. Wigan at Oxford in 1723, folio, and by Boerhaave at Leyden in 1731.—*Vossius, Friend.*

ARETAPHILA of Cyrene, the wife of Phœdimus, a nobleman of that place, who was murdered by Nicocrates, for the sake of his wife. The tyrant, however, suspicious that she intended to poison him, caused her to be racked to extort a confession, and afterwards solicited her forgiveness. By her management Nicocrates was slain, and Leander, his brother, ascended the throne, whom she delivered to Anabus king of Lybia and thus freed her country from oppression.—*Plutarch.*

ARETE, the daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene, flourished about 360 B. C. She taught her father's system of philosophy after his death, with great reputation.—*Diog. Laërt.*

ARETHAS, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, wrote a commentary on the Revelations about the 10th century, which is still extant.—*Cave, Fabricius.*

ARENIN (Francis), an Italian lawyer of the 14th century. He taught at several universities with applause; and his opinions on law cases were generally decisive; but he disgraced his reputation by his covetous-

arcs. He is not to be confounded with another of the same name and age, who translated St. Chrysostom's Commentaries on John into Latin, and wrote a treatise on the baths of Puteoli.—*Ar. rer.*

ARETIN (Guy), an Italian monk of the 11th century, who invented the gamut. He published a treatise on music, entitled *Micrologus*, and a letter printed by Baronius in his *Annals*, under the year 102.—*Ar. rer.*

ARETIN (Leonard), an Italian historian, was born in 1370. He was secretary to several popes; and afterwards to the republic of Florence. He added a supplement to Livy on the Punic war; and wrote the history of Italy, with other valuable works. He died about 1443.—*Ibid.*

ARETIN (Peter), called the scourge of princes, was born at Arezzo, about 1491. He was so dreaded for his satirical powers, that crowned heads courted his friendship; on which he caused a medal to be struck on one side of which he is represented with this inscription, "he divine Aretin," and on the reverse, he is seated on a throne receiving the oblations of princes. He wrote many obscene and irreligious pieces, but in his latter days is said to have employed himself in writing devotional tracts. He died in 1556.—*Bayle.*

ARGALL (John), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He died at his living of Halesworth, in Suffolk, in 1606. He wrote some religious tracts in Latin.

ARGENS (John Baptist de Boyer, marquis of), a French writer, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1704. He served some time in the army, but retired in disgust, and went to Holland, where he wrote some pieces, which recommended him to the notice of the king of Prussia, who made him chamberlain. After spending about 25 years at Berlin, he returned to his native place, where he died in 1771. His works are, *Jewish Letters*, *Chinese Letters*, *Cabbalistic Letters*, and the *Philosophy of Good Sense*, &c. Learning and ingenuity are evident in these productions, but mixed with infidelity and licentiousness.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

ARGENTSON (Mark René le Voyer, marquis de), an eminent man in the reign of Louis XIV. was born in 1652, at Venice, where his father was then resident as ambassador. In 1697, he was made lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, in which office he behaved with uncommon vigilance, and he first introduced lettres de cachet in the police. In 1719, he was made chancellor in the room of d'Aguesseau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places, and died of chagrin in 1721. He was a man of great talents and perseverance.—*Ibid.*

ARIANIZZI (John), an Italian physician, was born at Castelluovo, in Piedmont, in

1514, and died at Turin in 1572. His works were printed at Venice, in 2 vols. folio, 1592.—*Moreri.*

ARGENTINA (Thomas d'), general of the Augustines in 1345. He wrote Commentaries on the Master of the Sentences, printed at Strasburg, 1400, folio.—*Ibid.*

ARGENTRE (Charles, surnamed d'), a learned and laborious French prelate. He was born in 1673, and became doctor of Sorbonne, almoner to the king, and bishop of Tulle. Among his many works, the most valuable is his *Collectio judiciorum de novis erroribus*, &c. in 3 vols. folio. This very judicious and interesting compilation contains nearly the same materials as the great work of Bossuet, 1. *histoire des Variations*, Argentre died in 1740.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

ARGENVILLE (Anthony Joseph Dezallier d'), an ingenious French writer, was the son of a bookseller at Paris, and member of several societies in Europe. He wrote a valuable treatise on Gardening, 4to. 1747; the *Lives of the most famous Painters*, in 3 vols. 4to. 1755; a Catalogue of Fossils found in France, and other curious works. He was also one of the writers engaged in the *Encyclopedie*. He died in 1766.—*Elog.*

ARGOLI (Andrew), an Italian mathematician, was born at Tagliacozzo, in the kingdom of Naples. He was appointed, by the senate of Venice, professor of mathematics at Padua, with the title of chevalier, in 1636. He died in 1653. He published a treatise, *de diebus criticis*, in 4to. 1652, and *Ephemerides*, from 1640 to 1700.—*Moreri.*

ARGOLI (John), son of the preceding. He wrote an admired poem, entitled *Endymion*, and other works. He was professor of jurisprudence at Bologna, and died about 1660.—*Ibid.*

ARGONNE (Bonaventure d'), a carthusian monk, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1704. He wrote a Method of reading the Church Fathers, 1697, 12mo.; and *Miscellanies*, historical and literary, under the name of Vigneul de Marville, reprinted in 1725, in 3 vols. 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

ARGUES (Gerard d'), a French mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1597, and died in 1661. He was the friend of Descartes, whom he defended with great spirit. He wrote a treatise on Perspective; of Conic Sections; the Practice of Drawing; and on Stonecutting.—*Ibid.*

ARGYROPYLUS (John), an eminent scholar of the 15th century, was born at Constantinople and coming to Florence, was chosen professor of Greek. He also became tutor to the son of Cosmo de Medicis. He died at Rome in the 70th year of his age, about 1478. He was a great glutton, and spent all that he got in good cheer. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Ethics, printed in 1511, folio.—*Bayle. Fabricius.*

ARIARATHES, king of Cappadocia, began his reign B. C. 224, and married the

daughter of Antiochus the Great. He was a learned prince, and a great encourager of men of letters. He died B.C. 162, after reigning 62 years.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARIARATHES VI. surnamed *Philopater*, was the son of the preceding. His rival, Olophernes, succeeded for a time in driving him from his throne; but at length, by the help of Attalus, king of Pergamus, he recovered it. He was slain in battle, B.C. 129.—*Ibid.*

ARIARATHES VII. son of the above, married Laodice, sister of Mithridates the Great. He was murdered by his brother-in-law, who garrisoned the towns of Cappadocia with his troops; but the Cappadocians rose, and having expelled him, placed on the throne

ARIARATHES VIII. son of the last mentioned. He was basely assassinated by his uncle Mithridates, who seized the kingdom B.C. 99, and placed upon the throne his infant son, by the name of Ariarathes IX.—*Ibid.*

ARIAS MONTANUS (Benedict) was born at Seville. He distinguished himself by his skill in the oriental languages. Philip II. employed him in editing a Polyglot Bible, which was printed at Antwerp in 1569—1572, in 8 vols. folio. He refused a bishopric, and contented himself with a pension of 2000 ducats, and the place of king's chaplain. He died in 1598, aged 71.—*Moreri.*

ARIEH (Jacob Juda). rabbi of the synagogue at Amsterdam, in the last century. He wrote a description of the Tabernacle in Hebrew, which has been translated into Latin.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

ARIOBARZANES I. king of Cappadocia, was elected by the people of that country, B.C. 91, but expelled shortly after by Tigranes, king of Armenia. He then went to Rome, where he obtained such support as enabled him to recover the crown, which he afterwards resigned to his son.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARIOBARZANES II. was greatly attached to Caesar, and in consequence was declared an enemy by the republic, and put to death by Cassius, B.C. 42.—*Ibid.*

ARIOBARZANES III. brother and successor of the preceding, was dethroned and put to death by Marc Antony.—*Ibid.*

ARIOSTI (Attilio), an eminent musician, was born at Bologna, and entered among the Dominicans; but quitted that order by virtue of a dispensation from the Pope. He was an opera-composer at Bologna and Venice for some time; after which he travelled into Germany and England. He distinguished himself as a performer on a new instrument, called the *vo d'amore*. He was greatly esteemed in this country; and published here a book of cantatas, by subscription, about 1725. When he died is not known.—*Burney. Hist. Lins.*

ARIOSTO (Ludovico, or Lewis), an Ita-

lian poet, was born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474. He was patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employments. He afterwards entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Grassignana. His most famous piece is entitled "*Orlando Furioso*," of which there are two English translations; the first by sir John Harrington, in 1634, folio; and the last by Mr. Hoole, in 1783, 8vo. Ariosto also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara before the duke and his court. He died at Ferrara in 1533, in which year he had been honoured with the laurel by Charles V. His remains were interred in the church of the benedictines, where there is a tomb to his memory. He left two natural sons.—*Moreri. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

ARIOSTO (Gabriel), brother of the above, was accounted a good Latin poet, and his poems were printed at Ferrara in 1582.—He died about 1552. His son Horace was the author of an heroic poem in Italian, called *Aphæus*.—*Moreri.*

ARIOVISTUS, king of the Germans, who being called into Gaul to assist the Sequani, made himself master of part of the country; on which the inhabitants applied for assistance to Caesar, who defeated Ariovistus with a great slaughter, near Besançon. After this we read no more of him.—*Cæsar de Bell. Gall.*

ARISTENETES, a Greek writer of the 4th century. He died at Nicomedia in 358. Two books of love epistles by him are extant, very elegant and tender. They were printed at Paris in 1595.—*Fabricius.*

ARISTANDER, a celebrated soothsayer, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition, and was of great service to him by imposing upon the credulity of his soldiers.—*Q. Curtius. Plutarch.*

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher, was a native of Samos, and is said to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sundials. There is only one work of his extant, on the bulk and distance of the sun and moon, which was published by Dr. Wallis in Greek and Latin in 1688.—*Fabricius. Hutten's Math. Dict.*

ARISTARCHUS, a grammarian, was born in Samothrace, but settled at Alexandria, where he taught the son of Ptolemy Philometer. B.C. 160. Cicero and Horace mention his name to express a severe critic; and it is used at this day for the same purpose. He starved himself to death at the age of 72.—*Boyle.*

ARISTARCHUS, a converted Jew of Thessalonica, who was the friend and companion of St. Paul in his travels through Asia.—*Acts.*

ARISTEAS, a Greek historian and poet, flourished about 550 B.C. Several marvellous stories are told of him by Herodotus

and others. His works are all lost.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc. Bayle.*

ARISTEAS, said to have been one of the 72 translators of the Hebrew scriptures, at the court of Philadelphus, according to Josephus. A letter attributed to him on the subject of that version is extant, and was printed at Oxford in 1692.—*Dupin. Fabric.*

ARISTEUS, a Greek mathematician, flourished about 350 B.C. It is said that Euclid profited greatly by his writings, but they are now lost.—*Bayle.*

ARISTIDES, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with so much credit, as to obtain the honourable surname of *Just*.—He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, and very rigid in his notions of public justice. At the battle of Marathon, he distinguished himself by his bravery; but though he had the charge of the spoils, he took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism. When the Athenians were apprehensive of a visit from Xerxes, they recalled Aristides, who, nobly forgetting past injuries, gave his assistance to Themistocles for the benefit of the commonwealth; and when that commander was prosecuted, he refused his consent to the sentence of his banishment.—Aristides was held in the highest esteem by all the confidential states of Greece, and was appointed by them to regulate the proportionate assessments which they were to pay for the support of the war. In this he acted with so much wisdom and justice, as to gain universal admiration. He died very poor about 467 B.C. The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son, Lyfimachus, an estate and pension, and portioned his daughters at the public expence.—*Plutarchi vit. Arist.*

ARISTIDES, a philosopher of Athens, in the second century, who became a convert to christianity, but without quitting his profession. He composed an excellent apology for the christians, which he presented to the emperor Adrian when he was at Athens, about A.D. 125.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

ARISTIDES (Ælius), a famous sophist of the 2d century, was born at Adrian in Mysia. In 178, the city of Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake; on which he wrote so pathetic a letter to the emperor, that he caused it to be rebuilt; and the inhabitants, out of gratitude, erected a statue to Aristides. He was an eloquent man, but very superstitious. He died about the 60th year of his age. His works were published at Oxford, by Dr. Jebb, in 1723, 2 vols. 4to.—*Fabricius.*

ARISTIDES, a Theban painter, who flourished about 340 B.C. He is celebrated for a picture of a town taken by storm, in which he represented a child creeping to the mangled breast of its dying mother, who still retains sufficient recollection to feel the moil

expressive anxiety, that the child should not suck her blood instead of her milk. He excelled in expression, and in delineating the affections and emotions of the soul.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

ARISTIDES, of Miletus, an historian often mentioned by Plutarch. One of his works was a History of Italy. His writings, however, were filled with such licentious tales, that their loss is not to be regretted.—*Vossius.*

ARISTIPPUS, of Cyrene, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the cyrenaic sect, differed widely from the doctrine of his master. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man. Dionysius the tyrant entertained him at his court, where Aristippus revelled in luxury. The tyrant once asked him, why the philosophers always sought the company of the great, whereas the latter seldom visited philosophers? to which the other replied, "Because the physicians usually go to the sick." Diogenes having said to him, "If Aristippus could be content to live upon vegetables, he would not demean himself in courting the favour of princes;" he replied, "If he who censures me were qualified to pay his court to princes, he would not live on vegetables." A person boasting before him that he had read a great deal, Aristippus remarked, "it was no sign of good health to eat more than one can digest." He flourished about 400 B.C. His daughter Arete was famous for wisdom as well as beauty.—*Stanley's Lives of Philof.*

ARISTO, of Chios, a stoic philosopher, who lived about 260 B.C. He endeavoured to form a sect of his own, and treated logic and physics as useless. He taught that all actions are indifferent in themselves, though he maintained that virtue is the supreme good. He died in consequence of the scorching rays of the sun striking upon his bald head.—*Stanley.*

ARISTO, a peripatetic philosopher, who flourished about 230 B.C. He was the author of Amatory Epistles, quoted by Athenæus.—*Ibid.*

ARISTO (Titus), an eminent Roman lawyer in the time of Trajan. Pliny the younger mentions his abilities and virtues in the highest terms. He wrote several books, the very titles of which are lost.—*Bayle.*

ARISTOBULUS I. king of the Jews, was at first high priest, in which he succeeded his father Hyrcanus. He took his elder brother Antigonus into partnership with him in the government, but put his mother and two younger brothers into prison, where they were starved. He afterwards caused Antigonus to be put to death. He died B.C. 104, having reigned but a year.—*Josephus.*

ARISTOTELUS II. was the son of Alexander Jannæus. In 69 B.C. he dethroned his brother Hyrcanus; but was deposed in his turn by the Romans under Pompey, who caused him to be poisoned.—*Ibid.*

ARISTOBULUS, a Jew of Alexandria, who joined the peripatetic philosophy with the law of Moses. He is frequently quoted by Eusebius, but his works are lost; he flourished 120 B.C.—*Dupin*.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian citizen, who with his friend Harmodius formed a conspiracy against Hipparchus and Hippias the tyrants of Athens, B.C. 516. Harmodius was killed after dispatching Hipparchus, and Aristogiton being made prisoner, was tortured to make him confess the names of his confederates, on which he named the tyrant's friends, who were directly put to death; and being asked if there were no more, he answered, that there remained only Hippias, who deserved to die. The memory of these two friends was celebrated at Athens with enthusiasm.—*Herodotus, Thucydides, Univ. Hist.*

ARISTOMENES, a celebrated Greek, was the son of Nicomedes, and descended from the kings of Messene. He roused the Messenians to take up arms against Sparta, B.C. 685. He defeated the Spartans in the first battle, for which his countrymen would have made him king, but he contented himself with the title of general. He was twice taken prisoner, but escaped by very extraordinary means. Fortune at length turned against the Messenians, the greatest number of whom, under the son of Aristomenes, emigrated to Sicily, where they built the city of Messina. Aristomenes remained in Greece, with a view of recovering his country from the Lacedemonian yoke, and died at Rhodes, where he was buried with great pomp.—*Diodorus Siculus, Univ. Hist.*

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic poet, was cotemporary with Socrates, Plato, and Euripides. He attacked the designs of those who aimed at the sovereign power at Athens with such success, that he was liberally rewarded by his fellow citizens for his patriotic exertions. His descriptions of the manners of the Athenians were so faithful, that when Dionysius the tyrant wrote to Plato for an account of the state and language of that country, he sent him his plays. Of all his pieces only eleven are extant. The Clouds was written to ridicule Socrates, who had a great contempt for the comic poets; and to the eternal dishonour of the Athenians they applauded the poet and persecuted the philosopher. The time of his death is uncertain. The best editions of this writer are those of Kuster, Bergler, Brunck, and Burnan. An English translation of The Clouds has been published by Mr. Cumberland.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Moreti*.

ARISTOTLE, the head of the peripatetic sect, was born at Stagyræ, in Thrace, B.C. 384. He was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, the grandfather of Alexander the Great. He lost his parents when young, on which, it is said, he led such a

dissipated life as soon to squander away his estate; but others assert, that he became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen, which ill accords with this story. He studied with indefatigable diligence under that great philosopher, to whom, however, some charge him with being guilty of base ingratitude. On the death of Plato he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarna, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to take upon him the tuition of Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that he erected statues to his honour, and for his sake rebuilt Stagyræ. On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expedition, but recommended to him his relation Callisthenes, and then settled at Athens, where the magistrates gave him the Lyceum, in which he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works, particularly his animal history, which he undertook at the request of Alexander, who supplied him with subjects, and liberally rewarded him. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, addressed to the magistrates, but he soon after quitted Athens, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city of Eubœa. Some say that he put an end to himself by poison, others that he cast himself into the river Euripus, because he could not comprehend the reason of its ebbing and flowing; and some assert, that he died of the colic, in the 63d year of his age, B.C. 323. His body was carried away by his countrymen, who erected altars to his memory. His works may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic and metaphysics; and in the words of an elegant writer "whoever surveys the variety and perfection of his productions, all delivered in the chastest style, in the clearest order, and the most pregnant brevity, is amazed at the immensity of his genius." The best edition of Aristotle is that of Paris, 1629, in 2 vols. folio.—*Diog. Laërt. Bayle, Stanley*.

ARISTOXENUS, a Grecian philosopher and musician, was the disciple of Aristotle, and born at Tarentum. He flourished about 324 B.C. Of all his works, his treatise on Harmonic Elements only remains, which was printed by Meursius at Leyden, 1616, 4to.—*Moreti, Burney*.

ARIUS, founder of the sect of the arians, was born in Libya. He became popular at Alexandria, and was orthodox, till his ambitious views were crossed with respect to church-preference, when he broached his opinion against the divinity of the Word, which occasioned such disputes that the emperor called a council at Nice, in 325, to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith, known by

the name of the Nicene Creed, drawn up. Arius was then banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. In 331, he went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius again came to that city, but the people, being enraged against him, obliged him to withdraw. He then went into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him, whether he adhered to the Nicene faith; to which Arius answered on oath that he did, at the same time delivering his own confession, which appearing found, the emperor ordered that he should be re-admitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but on the way being pressed by a natural necessity, he retired to a house of convenience, where he died, in 386. His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in christendom for ages.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Mæheim. Bayle.*

ARKEL (Cornelius Van), a Dutch divine, was born at Amsterdam in 1670, and educated under Limborch and Le Clerc. He was a celebrated preacher among the remonstrants, or arminians, and died in 1724. He published *Hadriani Junii Homani, Medici animadversa ejusdemque de Coma Commentarius, &c.*—*Moreri.*

ARKENHOLZ (John), a Swedish writer, was born at Helsingfors, in 1695. He studied at Upsal, and travelled through a great part of Europe. While at Paris, he wrote a piece, entitled *Considerations sur la France par Rapport à la Suede*, in which he severely censured cardinal Fleury, who complained of him to the Swedish court, by which means he lost his place of registrar. In 1743 he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and in 1746 he was keeper of the cabinet of curiosities at Cassel. He was afterwards employed in writing the history of Frederic I. which he never finished. He died in 1777. He published the letters of Grotius to Queen Christina. *Memoirs of the same Queen*, and several pieces on political and other subjects.—*Gen. Biog.*

ARKWRIGHT (Sir Richard), an English manufacturer, was originally a barber at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, which situation he quitted about 1767, and went about the country buying hair. At Warrington he got acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, and projected with him a machine for spinning cotton, in perfecting of which they were assisted by Mr. Atherton of Liverpool. Mr. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley of Preston, but not succeeding there, they went to Nottingham, and erected a cotton mill, which was worked by horses. By this time Mr.

Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was set aside in 1785, in the court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a fortune of near half a million sterling. He was knighted on presenting an address to his majesty in 1786, as high sheriff of the county of Derby, and died at his seat August 3, 1792.—*Ibid.*

ARLAUD (James Antony), an eminent painter, was born at Geneva in 1668. He went early to Paris, where he was patronized by the king. Here he painted his *Leda*, a copy of which he sold in London for 600*l.* but he would never part with the original. In a fit of enthusiasm he destroyed this exquisite production, by cutting it to pieces. He died in 1743.—*Moreri.*

ARLOTTA, mother of William the conqueror. She was a tanner's daughter at Falaife, where she attracted the notice of Robert duke of Normandy, who made her his mistress. On his decease she married a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, who were all provided for by William.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARLOTTO, a religious buffoon, was born in Tuscany in 1395. Having entered into orders he obtained several preferments, and was greatly esteemed by Lorenzo de Medici, and other great men, on account of his wit. He died at Florence in 1483. A collection of his jests was published after his death.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

ARMENIA MAJOR, or **ADHERBITZAN**, was part of the empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes till 224 B. C. when Zadiades and Artaxas revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of this country. Tigranes the Great, who reigned here in 95 B. C. reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B. C. and Trajan made this country a Roman province in 106. In 370 it was conquered by Sapor king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till the Saracens obtained it about 651. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharrasm in 1200, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1385 the Ilkhanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkhanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalavir, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusuf, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1498 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1501 it was conquered by Ismael Sofi, and reduced by Selim II. in

1552, since which the Turks have held possession of all, except the eastern part, which belongs to the Persians.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARMENIA MINOR underwent the same changes with Armenia Major, till about 224 B. C. when it became a distinct kingdom under Zadiades. In 95 B. C. Tigranes conquered it, after whom it came to the Romans, who reduced it in 71 to a Roman province. When the Roman empire declined, this country fell to the Persians, but about 651 the Saracens took possession of it. In 1016 the Seljukian Turks took it, but in 1500 the prince of Kharasim made a conquest of the country, which was taken from him by Jenghis Khan. In 1335 the Ilkhanian dynasty commenced here. Timur conquered it in 1381, and the Turcomans got it in 1405, when it was called Turcomania. In 1488 it was reduced, with Armenia Major, by the family of the *White Sheep*. Imael Sofi conquered it in 1500, but in 1514 it was taken by Selim I. sultan of the Turks.—*Ibid.*

ARMINIUS, or the *Deliverer of Germany*, was the son of Sigimer, a chieftain of the Catti. He served with reputation in the Roman armies, and was honoured by Augustus with knighthood, and the citizenship of Rome. But his attachment to his native country prevailed over all considerations, and at his instigation the Germans openly revolted against the Roman power. By his contrivance Varus fell into an ambuscade, where he perished with nearly all his forces. In 16 Germanicus marched to revenge the death of Varus, having in his army a brother of Arminius named Fulvius, who was greatly attached to the Romans. After a variety of fortune Arminius was treacherously assassinated in the 37th year of his age, A. D. 21.—*Tacitus.*

ARMINIUS (James), a Dutch divine, was born at Oudewater in 1500. He lost his father in his infancy, and his mother, sister, and brothers, were butchered by the Spaniards while he was at Marburg in 1575. He afterwards studied at Leyden and Geneva, from whence he travelled into Italy, and spent some time at Padua. In 1588 he was ordained, and became a popular preacher. About this time Lydius, theological professor at Franeker desired him to refute a piece which had been written against Beza on predestination, by some divines at Delit. In studying this point Arminius became a convert to the opinion which he was employed to confute. In 1603 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures made a great noise, and brought off many from the rigid doctrines which had hitherto prevailed on the divine decrees. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. In 1607 he wrote an apology to the elector palatine, respecting the disputes in which he was engaged on the controverted points. It is supposed that

these fierce dissensions occasioned the illness of which he died in 1609. Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A good conscience is a paradise." His works were published at Franckfort in 1 vol. quarto, 1631. The arminians in Holland are still a distinct sect from the establishment.—*Brand's Hist. vit. Arm. Bayle.*

ARMSTRONG (Sir Thomas), an English gentleman, who was very active in the time of the rebellion in behalf of the king, for which Cromwell threw him into prison, and threatened his life. He was an avowed enemy to popery, and engaged with great zeal in the service of the duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed on the city of London by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party. Sir Thomas Armstrong went with the duke of Monmouth to view the king's guards, in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrection. Finding himself obnoxious to the court he fled the kingdom, and was outlawed. He was seized abroad and sent to London, where he was condemned and executed without a trial, June 20, 1684.—*Big. Br.*

ARMSTRONG (John), a poet and physician, was born at Cattleton in Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, in 1732. In 1745 he published an anonymous tract, entitled *An Essay for the Abridging the Study of Physic*. In 1757 appeared his *Synopsis of the History and Cure of the Venereal Disease*, 8vo. Not long after came out his *Economy of Love*, a poem, in which he has caught the spirit of Ovid, with his licentiousness. In the edition of 1768, the author purged this piece of many offensive passages. In 1744 he published the *Art of preserving Health*, one of the best didactic poems in our language. In 1746 he was appointed one of the physicians to the military hospital behind Buckingham-house. In 1758 he printed *Sketches, or Essays on various subjects*, by Launcelot Temple, esq. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote a poem called *Day*, an epistle to John Wilkes of Aylesbury, esq. In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. Dr. Armstrong published a collection of *Miscellanies* in 1770, in 2 vols. 12mo and the year following a short ramble through some parts of France and Italy, by Launcelot Temple. In 1773 appeared his *Medical Essays*, in 1 vol. 4to. He died in 1779. Dr. Armstrong was a man greatly beloved by his friends for the goodness of his heart, as well as for his literary talents.—*Big. Br.*

ARMSTRONG (John), a Scotch writer,

was born at Leith and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. During his residence in the university, he published a volume of Juvenile Poems, with an Essay on the Means of punishing and preventing Crimes. In 1790 he came to London, and supported himself by writing for the daily papers. He also preached occasionally in some of the dissenting meeting houses, and was rising in reputation and prospect when he was taken off in the 26th year of his age, 1797.—*Monthly Mag.*

ARMYNE (Lady Mary) an English lady, was the daughter of Henry Talbot, fourth son of George earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of sir William Armyne. She was distinguished for her talents and her piety. She was mistress of the French and Latin languages, and skilled in history and divinity. It was her custom to distribute books among the poor; and she gave large sums to the missionaries employed in converting the Indians in North America. She endowed three hospitals, and performed several other noble deeds of charity. She died in 1675.

—*Clarke's Lives.*

ARNALD (Richard), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, but afterwards became fellow of Emanuel college. In 1728 he took the degree of B.D. and was presented to the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. He published several single sermons, but his most celebrated performance is his Commentary on the Apocrypha. He died in 1756.—*Gen. B. D.*

ARNALL (William), a political writer, who was employed by sir Robert Walpole to defend his administration, for which he is said to have received near 11,000*l.* in 4 years. Notwithstanding this, he died in debt, in 1741, aged 26.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

ARNAUD (Francis), abbé of Grand Champ, was born at Aubignan. He was employed in writing the Journal Etranger, and the Gazette littéraire de l'Europe. He also published a collection of pieces on Philosophy, Literature, and the Arts, Paris, 1777, 4 vols. 12mo. He was a man of genius and taste.—*Nouv. Dict. Hyg.*

ARNAULD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician at Paris, of the 14th century, was a man of learning, but broaching some mystical notions in religion, he found it necessary to quit France, and retire to Sicily, where he was entertained by Frederic, king of Aragon, who sent him to attend pope Clement in his illness, but in the voyage Arnould perished by shipwreck, about 1310. His works were printed at Lyons in 2 vols. folio, 1520, and at Basil, 1585.—*Moreri.*

ARNAULD (Anthony), a French lawyer, was born at Paris in 1550, and took his degree of M. A. in 1573. He became advocate of parliament, and attorney-general to queen Catherine de Medicis. His pleadings in behalf of the university of Paris, against the jesuits, in 1594, procured him

a great reputation. A tract concerning the re-establishment of the jesuits has been ascribed to him, but seemingly without reason. He died in 1619.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ARNAULD D'ANDILLI (Robert), eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1590. He held some considerable offices, and fulfilled them in the most honourable manner. At the age of 55 he retired to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, where he spent the remainder of his days in religious studies. He published a translation of Josephus, a Memoir of the House of Port Royal, Memoirs of his own life, and several other works. He died in 1674.—*Moreri.*

ARNAULD (Anthony), brother of the foregoing, was born at Paris in 1612 and studied philosophy at the college of Calvi, from whence he removed to the college of the Sorbonne, and applied himself to divinity. In 1641 he commenced doctor. In 1643 he published a book on frequent communion, which gave offence to the jesuits. The controversy between them and the jansenists was then at its height, and M. Arnauld joined the latter, whom he defended with great ability. For this he was expelled the Sorbonne, on which he went into retirement, where he employed himself in writing a great number of treatises. When this famous controversy subsided, in 1668, Arnauld turned his polemical weapons against the calvinists. His treatise, entitled La Perpetuité de la Foi, in which he was assisted by M. Nicole, brought on the grand dispute between them and M. Claude, in which each party claimed the victory. In 1679 he quitted France, and went into the Netherlands, where he continued to write against the jesuits and protestants, with equal sharpness and facility. He died in 1684, and his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port Royal. The works of Arnauld are exceedingly numerous, but mostly polemical. After his death, father Quefnel published his letters in 9 vols.—*Bayle. Mor.*

ARNAULD (Henry), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1597. He was made dean of Cournay; and in 1604, bishop of Angers, which diocese he never left but once, and that was to reconcile the prince of Tarento to his father, the duke de la Tremouille. When Angers revolted in 1632, the queen-mother was about to take heavy vengeance upon it but was prevented by this bishop; who, as he administered the sacrament to her, said: "Take, madam, the body of him who forgave his enemies when he was dying on the cross." He divided his time between prayer, reading, and his public duties. A friend saying to him that he ought to allow himself one day in the week for recreation; "That I will do with all my heart," he replied, "if you will name a day wherein I am not a bishop." He died at Angers in 1692. His "Negotiations at Rome," were pub-

lished at Paris, in 5 vols. 12mo. in 1748.—*Moreri.*

ARNAULD (Angelique), sister of the preceding, and abbess of the convent of Port Royal, was born in 1596. She set about a rigorous reformation of her society, and obtained so great a reputation for sanctity, that numbers of persons of both sexes came and built huts about the convent, under the name of jansenist penitents. At the age of 29, she was appointed to reform the convent of Maubuisson, where she remained five years. She afterwards had the king's permission to remove her society to Paris. She died in 1661. Six sisters of the Arnaulds, with their mother, ended their days in this convent.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

ARNDT (John), a German divine, was born at Ballenstadt, in the duchy of Anhalt, in 1555. He became minister first at Quedlinburg, and then at Brunswick, from whence he removed to Ilseben. In 1611, the duke of Luncenburg gave him the church of Zell, and appointed him superintendent of all the churches in the duchy. He died in 1625. His most celebrated work is his *Treatise on true Christianity*, the first part of which appeared in 1605, and the rest in 1608. It was translated into English by Mr. Boehm, in 1712, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

ARNDT (Joshua) a German divine, was born at Gustrów. He became professor of logic at Rostock, and chaplain to the duke of Mecklenburg. He died in 1678. He wrote *Miscellanea Sacra*, 8vo. 1648; *Clavis Antiquitatum Judaicarum*, Leipzig, 1707, 4to.; and *Tractatus de Superstitione*. His son Charles was professor of poetry and Hebrew at Melchin, and died in 1721.—*Moreri.*

ARNE (Thomas Augustine), an English musician, was born in 1710. His father was an upholsterer in Covent-garden. He had his education at Eton, and was afterwards articled to an attorney; but music had more charms for him than the law, and he soon abandoned the desk for the fiddle: his proficiency was so great, that in no long time he was engaged as leader of the band at Drury-lane; and in 1733 he composed the music for Addison's opera of *Rosamond*, which was received with universal applause. In 1738, he acquired great credit by setting Milton's *Comus*. In 1740 he set Mallet's *Masque of Alfred*, in which first appeared the song of *Rule Britannia*. He had great success in setting popular ballads to music. In 1759 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He died in 1778, of a spasm of the lungs. Having been bred a Roman catholic, he had recourse in his last illness to the consolations of that religion for support, though in the progress of his life, he had paid little respect to any form of worship.—*Monthly Mag.* Oct. 1796.

ARNORIUM (Jonas), a clergyman of Le-

land, was a man of considerable learning and merit and illustrated the history of his country by several able disquisitions. He also wrote a piece on the Runic letters, to be found in Olaus Wormius's *Collections*. He died in 1649.—*Gen. Big.*

ARNISEUS (Henningsius), a learned German, was a native of Halberstadt, and became professor of medicine at Helmstadt. He wrote some poetical pieces in defence of the doctrine of passive obedience, and some on physic and philosophy. He died in 1685.—*Moreri.*

ARNOBIUS, professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, at the end of the 3d century; was, at first, an enemy to christianity; but afterwards became a convert and wrote an eloquent piece against the gentiles, which has been printed several times. Lactantius was his pupil.—*Cave. Dupin.*

ARNOBIUS, of Gaul, a christian divine of the 5th century. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms, and defended the Pelagians against the followers of St. Augustine.—*Ibid.*

ARNOLD, an Italian monk of the 12th century, was a native of Brescia; and became a pupil of Peter Abelard. On his return to Italy, he set up for a reformer, and asserted, among other things, that it was a deadly sin for the clergy to enjoy a temporal estate. His doctrines procured him many followers. In 1139 they were condemned, by pope Innocent II.; on which Arnold left Italy and went to Switzerland. On the death of that pope he returned to Rome, and excited commotions against the papal authority, which obliged Adrian IV. to lay the city under an interdict, till the arnoldists were banished. Arnold and his followers then retired to Tuscany, where he was treated as a prophet: but was at last seized and executed in 1155. Some of his followers came to England, in 1160; but were all put to death.—*Gibbon. M. libem.*

ARNOLD (Samuel), an eminent musical composer, was educated at the chapel royal St. James's, under Mr. Gates and Dr. Nares. About 1760 he became composer to Covent garden theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His *Cure of Saul* attracted crowded houses; this was succeeded by the *Prodigal Son*, an oratorio, for which in 1773, he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of the Marybone Gardens, then a favourite place of public amusement. On the death of Dr. Nares in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1786 he commenced a splendid edition of Handel's works. He died October 13, 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which church he was organist.—*Public Characters*, vol. ii.

ARNOLD (Nicholas), a protestant divine, was born at Leina, in 1618. He became professor of divinity at Franeker, where he died in 1680. He wrote some polemical

pieces, which were printed at Leipzig in 1696.—*Bayle*.

ARNOLD (Jeffery), a zealous pietist and minister of the church of Perleberg, wrote several works, particularly a History of the Church, and of Heretics, printed at Leipzig in 1700. He died in 1714.—*Moreri*.

ARNOLD of Hildesheim, a German historian of the 13th century. He wrote a continuation of Helmeldus's Chronicle of the Slavonians, which was published at Lubeck in 1659.—*Moreri*.

ARNOLD (Christopher), a learned German, was born near Nuremburg, in 1627. He studied at Altorf; after which he visited England and other countries. On his return he was chosen professor, and died in 1685. His works are, 1. Testimonium Flavianum, seu, Epistola 90 de Josephi testimonio de Christi; 2. Ruperti Historia Universalis; besides several editions of Latin authors, with prefaces and commentaries.—*Moreri*.

ARNOLD (Benedict), an American general of singular fortune and character, was a native of New England, and bred a surgeon, which profession he quitted for a sea life. He was for many years master and supercargo of a trading vessel; but on the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. Soon after he rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada. He marched through great difficulties with an intention of taking Quebec by surprise, but the garrison was prepared for his coming. He was afterwards joined by general Montgomery, and in the attempt to storm the city received a wound in the leg. On the death of Montgomery he drew off the troops and retreated to Crown Point. He next commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued to be actively employed on that side till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with sir Henry Clinton for betraying to the British West Point; in which unfortunate negotiation, Major André became a victim. Arnold had a narrow escape, and got on board an English ship of war. He now served with equal ardour on the other side, and at the close of the war retired to England, where he had a pension. After the peace he went to Nova Scotia, from whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape. He died in London in 1801.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. XL.

ARNTZENIUS (John Henry), professor of law in the university of Utrecht, was a good poet and a man of extensive erudition. He died at Utrecht in 1799. His works are 1. Academical Discourses and Dissertations. 2. Miscellanies. 3. Insti-

tionis juris belgici, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Sedulius et Arator. 5. Panegyrici Veteres.—*L'Escur* *Dich. Univ.*

ARNOUL, bishop of Lisieux in the 12th century; died in 1184. His Letters, relating to the history of his times, were printed at Paris in 1585, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

ARNU (Nicholas), a learned dominican, was born in Lorrain, 1629, and died in 1692, at Padua, where he was professor of metaphysics. He wrote ten volumes on the philosophy and theology of Aquinas.—*Moreri*.

ARNULPH, emperor of Germany, was the natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, and elected in 888. He was crowned at Rome by pope Formosus in 896. He died in 899, as it is supposed of poison. He was succeeded by his son Lewis IV.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ARNULPH, or ERNULF, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I.; died in 1124, aged 84. He wrote a history of the church of Rochester, entitled *Textus Roffensis*.—*Biog. Br.*

ARNULPHUS, an Egyptian, who obtained a great name at Rome by his pretended skill in magic in the reign of Marcus Antoninus.—*Moreri*.

ARNWAY (John), was born in Shropshire in 1601, and educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He had the rectories of Hodret and Lightfield, in his native county, of which he was deprived in the great rebellion. He also suffered the loss of his temporal estate in the same cause. In 1640 he attended the king at Oxford, and was created D.D. and made archdeacon of Coventry. He afterwards went to Virginia, where he died in 1653. He wrote some tracts in defence of Charles I.—*Biog. Br.*

ARON (Peter), a musical writer in the 16th century, was born at Florence, and became canon of Rimini. He also belonged to the chapel of Leo X. He wrote several books, in Italian, on music, one of which, entitled *De Institutione Harmonica*, was translated into Latin, 1516.—*Burney. Hawkins*.

ARPINO (Joseph d'), an Italian painter, was born at the castle of Arpino in 1560. While a boy he was put under some painters employed in the Vatican, in the time of Gregory XIII. who, observing his genius, allowed him a crown of gold a day. He became eminent in his profession, and was knighted. He died at Rome in 1640. Among painters he goes by the name of Josephin.—*Moreri*.

ARRAGON (Joan of), an illustrious Italian lady of the 16th century, was married to one of the princes of Colonna, by whom she had the famous Marc Antony Colonna, who vanquished the Turks at Lepanto. Several eulogies were printed at Venice, in 1556, to her honour. She died in 1577.—*Bayle*.

ARRAN (James Hamilton, earl of), was

in the earlier part of his life the most accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1553 he went to the court of France, where he was highly in favour with Henry II. who made him captain of his Scottish life guards. Here he became enamoured with queen Mary, but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. He had afterwards some hopes of espousing queen Elizabeth, but when Mary became a widow he fell violently in love with her, and being treated with indifference, sunk into depondency, and lost his reason. He died in 1609.—*Granger*.

ARRIA, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, the Roman consul, is immortalized for her heroism and conjugal affection. When her husband was sentenced to put himself to death by Claudius, she, perceiving his hesitation, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out, said, "My Pætus, it is not painful!"—*Martial. Tacitus*.

ARRIAZO (Roderic d'), a Spanish jesuit, was born in 1592. He became professor in theology and philosophy at Prague, where he died in 1667. His *Course of Philosophy* was printed at Antwerp in 1633, and his *Course of Theology* in 1643, 8 vols. folio.—*Bayle*.

ARRIAN, a Greek historian of the 2d century, was a native of Nicomedia, and raised to some of the highest dignities at Rome. He united in himself the character of a warrior and philosopher. He wrote, *Diatribæ*, or *Dissertations on Epictetus*; the *History of Alexander the Great*; *An Account of a Voyage along the Borders of the Euxine Sea*; on *Hunting*; and on *Tactics*; all which are extant. To him also we are indebted for the *Enchyridion*, or *Discourses of Epictetus*, whose disciple he was. An English translation of his *History of Alexander* was published by Rooke, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1729. In Pliny's letters are seven addressed to Arrian.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ARROWSMITH (John), a nonconformist divine, was theological professor at Cambridge in 1660. He wrote *Tactica Sacra*; *Godman*, or an Exposition of the first Chapter of St. John's Gospel; a *Chain of Principles*, or a *Course of Theology*; all in 4to. and highly Calvinistic. He died about the time of the restoration.—*Neal*.

ARSACES I. founder of the Parthian monarchy. He persuaded his countrymen to break off the Macedonian yoke, B.C. 250, on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning 38 years. His successors all took his name.—*Grote. Hist.*

ARSACES II. son of the above, was a formidable enemy of Antiochus the Great. He left his throne to his son Arsaces Priapatius.—*Ibid.*

ARSACES TIRANUS, king of Armenia, was treacherously taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, who caused him to be bound with silver chains, and cast into prison at

Ecbatana, where he died B.C. 362. His country then became a Persian province.—*Ibid.*

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople in the 13th century. He excommunicated Michael Paleologus for taking the imperial crown from John Lascaris, the son of Theodore. Michael solicited absolution, which the resolute patriarch refused on any other condition than that of restitution. Arsenius was then banished to a small island, where he died.—*Dupin. Cave*.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon of the 4th century, was tutor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. The emperor coming into his study, and seeing the pupil sitting and the master standing, ordered his son to rise, and receive his lessons in a becoming posture, which so irritated the prince, that he directed an officer to dispatch Arsenius; but the officer gave him information of the prince's baseness, on which he fled into Egypt, and spent the remainder of his days among the anchorites of Scetis. He died at the age of 95. A tract of his, for the conduct of the monks, is still extant.—*Moreri*.

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia, in the Morea, who submitted to the church of Rome, for which he was excommunicated by the Greek patriarch. He died at Venice in 1435. He wrote a collection of Greek apophthegms, and scholia on seven of Euripides's tragedies.—*Bayle*.

ARTABANUS II. was king of Media, when he was invited about A.D. 16 by the Parthians to be their king, in opposition to Vonones, who was in the interest of the Romans. He ruled with great severity for some time, which made the Parthians call in the aid of the Romans, who compelled him to fly into Hyrcania. He was twice deposed for his arbitrary conduct, and as often reinstated on the throne. He then governed with such discretion that his death was lamented by his subjects, about A.D. 48.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTABANUS IV. brother of Volageses III. Caracalla behaved to this prince in a most infamous manner; for, on entering his capital, where he was received with the greatest friendship, he gave a signal to the Roman soldiers, who fell upon the populace, and made a dreadful massacre. Artabanus, who escaped with difficulty, mustered an army, and attacked the Romans with great fury. The battle lasted two days, but as the armies were preparing for the combat, the Roman general sent to inform Artabanus of the death of Caracalla, and to propose a negotiation. Peace was accordingly made on honourable terms; this happened in 217. Artaxerxes incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle, in 226, Artabanus was taken prisoner, and put to death. Thus ended the Parthian empire.—*Ibid.*

ARTALIS (Joseph), an Italian poet and soldier, was born in Sicily in 1628. He was at the siege of Candia, and for his bravery

received the honour of knighthood. He died at Naples in 1679. He wrote some poetical pieces in Italian.—*Moreri*.

ASTAUD, archbishop of Rheims, is famous for his disputes with Hebert and Hugues, counts of Paris. These noblemen, with the assistance of William duke of Normandy, laid siege to Rheims, on which he was obliged to resign his see. He then retired to court, and Hugues was ordained in his room; but in 947 the king restored Astaud to his diocese. He died the year following.—*Moreri*.

ARNAUD (Peter Joseph), bishop of Caillon, in France, died in 1760, aged 54. He was a very exemplary prelate, and wrote some religious discourses, in which good sense and eloquence are displayed to advantage.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARTAVASDES I. king of Armenia, succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but basely deserted, and went over to the enemy, in consequence of which the Romans were defeated, and Crassus slain. He behaved in a similar manner to Marc Antony when engaged against the Medæ. Antony, about two years after, got Artavasdes into his power, and took him, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at his chariot wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTAVASDES II. grandson of the above, was placed on the throne of Armenia by Augustus, but was expelled soon after by his own subjects, who preferred the government of the king of Parthia. The emperor restored Artavasdes to his throne, but he died shortly after.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES I. surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his brother Darius on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father, which crime was, in fact, committed by Artabanus, captain of the guards. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne B. C. 465, and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of fifty-one years. Artaxerxes is generally supposed to have been the Ahazuerus of scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The 70 weeks of Daniel are also dated in his reign. He died B. C. 424, and was succeeded by his only son Xerxes.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES II. surnamed Mnemon on account of his great memory, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign B. C. 404. His brother Cyrus soon after formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death, but at the intercession of his mother Parysatis he was banished to Asia Minor. This act of kindness Cyrus repaid by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and hiring some Greek troops, un-

der Clearchus, with which he marched to Babylon, but was met by Artaxerxes, and after an obstinate battle defeated, Cyrus himself being numbered with the slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon, who has immortalized this retreat in his history. After the death of Statira, who was poisoned by the mother of Artaxerxes, he married his own daughter; such was the morality of that age! He died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, B. C. 359. To pave his way to the succession he murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He quelled several insurrections that were raised against him. While he was in Egypt he slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving the carcase to the cats, made knife handles of his bones. This happened B. C. 338.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES BRBEGAN, or **ARDSHIR**, the first king of Persia of the race of *Sassanides*, was the son of a shepherd; but his grandfather, by the mother's side, being governor of a province, he received a good education, and was introduced at the court of Ardavan. On the death of his grandfather he solicited the government, which being refused, he retired to Persia Proper, where he excited the people to revolt. He defeated and slew Ardavan and his son, on which he assumed the title of *king of kings*. He made great conquests, and regulated the affairs of his kingdom with prudence and wisdom, restraining the power of the nobles within proper limits, and ministering justice to all his subjects alike. He married the eldest daughter of Ardavan, who attempted to poison him, for which she was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution was committed, concealed the queen, who was in a state of pregnancy, and she was afterwards delivered of a son. The secret being discovered to the king he applauded the conduct of the officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. This was his successor, Sapor. Ardshir reigned 14 years, and died A. D. 240.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXIAS I. king of Armenia, of which country he was joint governor with Zabriades, under Antiochus the Great, but setting up for themselves they established the two kingdoms of Greater and Lesser Armenia, the first of which was obtained by Artaxias. He was defeated and made prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, but afterwards obtained his liberty and his throne. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXIAS II. king of Armenia, was placed on the throne when his father Artavasdes I. was taken prisoner; but he was soon expelled by Anthony, and by the as-

stances of the Parthians he recovered his kingdom. He was slain by his subjects, and succeeded by his brother Tigranes.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTAXIAS III. son of Poleno, king of Pontus, was placed on the throne by Germanicus, in the room of Orodes, son of Vologases. He reigned 17 years.—*Ibid.*

ARTEAGA (don Estevano), a Spanish jesuit, and the author of several ingenious works in different languages; the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise on ideal Beauty, in Spanish, a new edition of which, revised and enlarged, has been published in Italian. 2. Le Rivoluzioni del teatro musicale italiano dalla sua origine fino al presente, 1785, 3 vol. 8vo. He left the MS. of another Italian work, entitled *Ritmo Sonoro e del ritmo muto degli Antichi*, full of learned remarks on what the ancients called rhythm. He died at Paris in 1800, aged 55.—*L'Esprit* *Dis. Hist.*

ARTEDI (Peter), a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1705, and educated in the university of Upsal, where he applied to the study of medicine. There was so great a friendship between him and Linnæus, that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology, in which he made great improvements. He was drowned at Leyden in 1735. Linnæus published in 1738 his *Bibliotheca Ichthyologica*, and his *Philosophia Ichthyologica*.—*Moreri.*

ARTEMAS, or ARTEMON, the founder of a sect in the third century. He taught that Jesus Christ was but a man, and he and his followers are accused of having corrupted the scriptures to support their heretical opinions.—*Lardner.*

ARTEMIDORUS, was born at Ephesus, and acquired fame by his book on dreams. He lived in the time of Antoninus Pius. His work was first printed by Aldus in Greek, in 1518, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

ARTEMIDORUS of Ephesus wrote a description of the earth about 100 B.C. Of this work only a few fragments remain.—*Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

ARTEMISIA I. queen of Caria; she assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valour that the Athenians offered a reward for taking her, and the Spartans erected a statue to her honour.—*Un. Hist.*

ARTEMISIA II. queen of Caria, is celebrated for her conjugal affection. She erected a monument to her husband Mausolus, which was so magnificent as to give a name to structures erected in honour of the dead. She is also said to have mixed his ashes in her drink, and to have given a prize for an eulogium upon his character. Having captured the whole Rhodian fleet, she went with it to Rhodes, and took that city, B.C. 351.—*Ibid.*

ARTINGTON (Henry), an English fanatic of a good family in Yorkshire. Be-

coming a zealous puritan, he exerted himself very actively in promoting what was called the work of reformation; in prosecution of this design he joined with Edmund Coppinger, who introduced him to Hacket, a pretended prophet. These men were guilty of the most frantic proceedings, for which Hacket was executed. Arthington recanted, and was pardoned.—*Big. Br.*

ARTHUR, a British prince, was the son of Uther pendragon, or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and was immediately engaged in a war with the Saxons, in which he was completely successful. He next turned his arms against the Scots and Picts, in which he was also victorious. It is moreover said, that he conquered Ireland and the western isles of Scotland; and that, after a series of warlike exploits, he passed the remainder of his days in peace, governing his kingdom with great wisdom and moderation. He instituted the military order of the knights of the round table, and settled christianity at York in the room of paganism. These appear to be the real historical facts of this celebrated personage, of whom abundance of fabulous circumstances are related, which do not deserve to be mentioned. He died A.D. 542.—*Big. Brit.*

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry II. by Constance, daughter of the duke of Brittany. He was born in 1187, and was declared heir by his uncle Richard I. who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, took place, and Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England and France, Arthur was taken prisoner by John, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered.—*Ibid.*

ARTONI (Anthony Gachet), was born at Vienna in 1704. He wrote *Memoires d'Histoire de Critique & de Litterature*, 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1749. He was canon of the Greek church at Vienna, where he died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARTUSI (Giamaria), a musical writer of the 16th century. He published at Venice, in 1586, the *Art of Counterpoint* reduced to Tables, which he completed in 1589. He also wrote on the Imperfections of modern Music, 1600 and 1603.—*Burney. Harvins.*

ARVIZU (Laurent d'), was born at Marseilles in 1635. He resided in Syria and Palestine twelve years, and returned to France, stored with oriental knowledge, in 1665. In 1668 he was sent envoy to Tunis, and brought back with him 380 French captives. In 1672 he was employed at Constantinople, and in 1674 went to Algiers, where he obtained the freedom of 240 French slaves. In 1679 he was appointed consul at Aleppo, from whence he returned

to Marseilles in 1686, and resided there till his death in 1702. His memoirs, or travels, were published in 1734, in 6 vols. 12mo.—*Morri*.

ARVIRAGUS, a British king, said to have flourished in the time of Domitian. Jeffery of Monmouth says, that after a long and prosperous reign, he died, and was buried at Gloucester, in a temple which was built by him to the honour of Claudius.—*Biog. Br.*

ARUNDEL (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1353. At the age of 21 he was consecrated bishop of Ely. In 1396 he was raised to the primacy, with which he exercised the office of lord high chancellor. Richard II. banished him for some attempts to establish a regency, on which he went to Rome. When Henry IV. ascended the throne, Arundel returned to England. He was a zealous defender of the temporalities of the church, and exerted himself with great violence against the lollards, or wickliffites, many of whom were brought to the stake. He died in 1413.—*Ibid.*

ARUNDEL (Mary), was first the wife of Robert Ratcliff, who dying in 1566 she married Henry Howard, earl of Arundel. She was a learned woman, and translated the Wise Sayings and Deeds of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and from the Greek into Latin the Apophthegms of the seven wise Philosophers.—*Bullard's Brit. Ladies.*

ARUNDEL (Blanche, lady), the daughter of the earl of Worcester, and wife of Lord Arundel, deserves commemoration for her gallant defence of Wardour castle against the rebel army under sir Edward Hungerford. The besiegers were about 1300, and the garrison consisted of no more than 25; yet with this little force she bravely maintained the place six days, and then capitulated on honourable terms, which the rebels basely violated. She died in 1649, aged 66, and was buried in the chapel of Wardour castle.—*Seward's Anecdotes.*

ARZACHEL, a Spanish astronomer of the 11th century, who wrote a book of Observations on the Obliquity of the Zodiac.—*Morri*.

ASA, king of Judah, the son of Abijah, began his reign about 955 B.C. He was zealous in repressing idolatry; but in a war between him and the king of Israel, he called in the aid of Benhadad, king of Syria, for which the prophet Hanani was sent to reprove him. He reigned 41 years.—*SS.*

ASAPH, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, was cotemporary with David, and composed several of the psalms.—*Ibid.*

ASAPH (St.), a Welsh prelate, who gave name to the see he governed, flourished about the year 500. He wrote the life of his predecessor, Kentigern, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

ASAR-HADON, son of Sennacherib, king

of Assyria, succeeded his father B.C. 712. After reigning 32 years in Nineveh he obtained the kingdom of Babylon. He died B.C. 667.—*Esfiras I.*

ASCELIN, a divine of the 11th century, who defended transubstantiation against Berenger.—*Morri*.

ASCHAM (Roger), a learned English writer, was born in Yorkshire about 1513. In 1530 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where, in 1534, he took his degree of B.A. and was elected fellow. In 1536 he was created M.A. and appointed teacher of Greek. In 1544 Henry VIII. settled a pension of 10l. a year upon him, and about the same time he was appointed tutor to lady Elizabeth, with whom he read Cicero, Isocrates, Sophocles, and other ancient authors. After being thus honourably employed two years he returned to Cambridge, and had a pension settled upon him by king Edward; here he filled the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V. and remained in Germany three years. During this time he was appointed Latin secretary to king Edward, but on the death of that prince he lost his place and his pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to queen Mary, and employed by cardinal Pole. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preferment he obtained was a prebend in the church of York. He died in London in 1568. His most esteemed work is entitled, The Schoolmaster, or a plain and perfect Way of teaching Children to understand, write, and speak the Latin Tongue, &c.; an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711. His Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired by all good judges of elegant composition. His works were printed entire, in 1 vol. 4to. in 1769.—*Biog. Br. Life by Dr. Johnson.*

ASCHAM (Anthony), a priest and vicar of Burnishton, in Yorkshire, to which he was presented by Edward VI. He published several tracts on astrology, and a book entitled, A lyttel Herbal of the Properties of Herbs, &c. made and gathered in the year 1550, by Anthony Ascham, Physician, 12mo.—*Pullen's Sketches of Biog.*

ASCHAM (Anthony), an English republican, was educated at Eton school and King's college, Cambridge. At the beginning of the rebellion he joined the presbyterians, and became a member of the long parliament. In 1649 he was sent to the court of Spain in the quality of envoy, where six exiled royalists assassinated him and his interpreter, June 6, 1650. He was the author of a Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments, 8vo. 1648.—*Wood Ath. Oxon.*

ASCHARI, the head of a sect of musul-

mans, who denied fate and predestination. He died at Bagdat A. D. 940.—*D'Herbilot.*

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek philosopher, lived about 350 B. C. He and his friend Meno-demus studied under Plato, at Athens, and their poverty was so great that they were obliged to work at the mill in the night to enable them to attend the academy in the day. This being mentioned to the magistrates they presented the young disciples two hundred drachmas.—*Stanley. Bayle.*

ASCLEPIADES, a physician of Bithynia, who lived at Rome in the time of Pompey, and founded a new sect in physic.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

ASCOLI (Cecco di), whose right name was Francesco de Stabili, was one of those few luminaries who brightened the horizon of the dark ages. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and author of a commentary on the sphere of John Holywood (i.e. Sacrobosco). He also wrote an Italian poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was accused of heresy, and burned alive at Florence, in 1328, aged 70.

ASCONIUS (Pedianus), an ancient grammarian, was a native of Padua, and flourished about the time of Augustus. He wrote notes on Cicero's Orations, which are still extant.—*Fabricius Bibl. Lat.*

ASCOUGH (William), an English bishop, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and consecrated bishop of Salisbury in 1438. He was inhumanly murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers in 1450.—*Biog. Br.*

ASDRUBAL, a Carthaginian commander, was brother-in-law of Hannibal. He succeeded Hamilcar in Spain, where he built a city named New Carthage, now Carthage, and reduced the whole country into subjection to the Carthaginians. He was assassinated by a Gaul, in revenge for having put his master to death.—*Polybius. Plutarch.*

ASDRUBAL BARCA, the brother of Hannibal, commanded in Spain, where he was several times defeated by the Romans. He afterwards entered Italy with a numerous army to assist his brother, but at the river Metaurus he was attacked by the Romans, and after a bloody battle his army was routed, and himself slain B. C. 203.—*Ibid.*

ASELLI (Gaspard), was born at Cremona, and became professor of anatomy at Pavia. He discovered the lacteal veins in the mystery. He died in 1626, and the year after his description of the lacteals was published in 4to at Milan.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

ASOILL (John), an English writer, was born about the middle of the 17th century. He studied in Lincoln's-inn, and in 1699 went to Ireland, where he acquired a fortune, and was elected a member of parliament; but in 1700 he was expelled the house for writing a book entitled *An Argument*, proving that Man may be trans-

lated from hence without passing through Death, &c. This work was voted a blasphemous libel, and ordered to be burnt. Finding his affairs desperate he returned to England, where he was chosen member for Bramber, in Suffex, and enjoyed his seat two years. During an interval of privilege he was committed to the Fleet for debt; while he was in confinement, the house took into consideration the above book, and having voted it blasphemous, he was expelled from his seat. He continued in the rules of the Fleet and King's-bench thirty years, in which time he published several political tracts. He died in 1738.—*Biog. Brit.*

ASHE (Simeon), a nonconformist divine, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and exercised the ministry among the presbyterians in London above twenty years. He was an active man in the rebellion, and very zealous against the church. He died in 1662. Several sermons by him are in print.—*Calamy.*

ASHLEY (Robert), a native of Wiltshire, was educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in due time was called to the bar. He died in 1641. He published a Relation of the Kingdom of Cochin China, and the Life of Almanzor.—*Biog. Br. Wood.*

ASHMOLE (Elias), an English antiquary, was born in 1617 at Iitchfield, and educated at the grammar-school there; after which he served baron Paget of the exchequer. In 1638 he settled in London as an attorney; but on the breaking out of the rebellion he went to Oxford, and entered of Brazen-nose college. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined he settled in London, and became a member of the society of astrologers. In 1649 he married lady Manwaring, with whom he had a good fortune. In 1658 we find him at Oxford, employed in drawing up a description of the coins given to the public library by archbishop Laud. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1669 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1672 he presented his History of the Order of the Garter to the king, who rewarded him with 400l. In 1683 he gave to the university of Oxford his collection of curiosities, which gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. He died in 1692, and lies buried in Lambeth church. He left a great number of MSS. some of which were published, viz. The Antiquities of Berkshire; Miscellanies on several curious subjects; and Memoirs of his own Life, by way of diary.—*Biog. Br.*

ASHTON (Charles), a learned divine, was chosen master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1701; and at the same time installed prebendary of Ely. He lived to a good old age, and published some valuable works.

but anonymously, particularly, 1. *Leona Justin Martyris emendatus* in Apol. 1. p. 21. ed. Thirdy, in the Biblioth. Liter. 1744, No. viii. 2. Tully and Hirtius reconciled as to the Time of Caesar's going to the African war, with an Account of the old Roman Year made by Caesar, No. iii. p. 89. 3. *Origines de Oratore*, &c. 4. Hieroclis in *Anna Carmina Pythagoreæ*, Comment. 1748, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ASHTON (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in 1716, and educated at Rton, from whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, in 1783. In 1749 he was presented to the rectory of Sturminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire. In 1752 he obtained the rectory of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, and in 1759 took the degree of D.D. In 1762 he was appointed preacher at Lincoln's-inn, which he resigned in 1764. He died in 1775. A volume of his sermons was published in 1770.—*Ibid.*

ASWELL (George), a divine, was born in London in 1612, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, and was presented to the living of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, which he held till his death in 1693. He published a work on the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene Creeds, 8vo. 1653, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

ASWOOD (Bartholomew), a nonconformist divine, was ejected from the living of Axminster, in Devonshire, in 1662; he afterwards officiated to a congregation of dissenters at Peckham, in Surrey, where he died about 1690. He wrote two tracts, one entitled *The Heavenly Trade*, and the other *The best Treasure*.—*Calvary.*

ASWORTH (Caleb), a dissenting minister, was born in Northamptonshire in 1709, and bred a carpenter, which calling he abandoned, and became a student under Dr. Doddridge. He afterwards had a congregation at Daventry, and kept an academy there. He was created D.D. by some university in Scotland, and died in 1774. He wrote on the paradigms of the Hebrew verbs, and some other pieces.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ASKW (Anthony), a learned physician, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1722, and educated at Sedburgh school, from whence he was removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1745, and then went to Leyden. After studying there a year he accompanied the English ambassador to Constantinople. On finishing his travels he returned to Cambridge, and took his degree of M.D. soon after which he was admitted fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. He collected a noble library, which at his death was sold by auction for upwards of 5000l. He died at Hampstead in 1784.—*Gen. Mag. June 1803.*

ASKW (Anne), an accomplished English lady, was the daughter of sir William As-

low, of Killy, in Lincolnshire, where she was born about 1520. She had a learned education, and when young was married to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination. On account of some harsh treatment from her husband she went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where she was greatly taken notice of by those ladies who were attached to the reformation; in consequence of which she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield in 1546, in company with her tutor, and two other persons of the same faith. From her letters and other pieces in Fox and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.

ASPASIA, a Grecian lady, celebrated for her talents, was born at Miletus, but settled at Athens, where she kept a brothel. She was so eminent, however, for philosophy and rhetoric that the greatest men of the age, and the virtuous Socrates in the number, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married Aspasia, although she had been his concubine. After his death she became the mistress of a man of low condition, whom she raised to a post of importance in the state.—*Bayle.*

ASPASIA, the mistress of Cyrus, was by birth a Phœcean. Her name was originally *Miltis*, which Cyrus changed to Aspasia, and admitted her to his councils. When Cyrus was slain by his brother, she became the mistress of the victor.—*Moreri.*

ASSELIN (Giles Thomas), a French poet, and doctor of Sorbonne, was a native of Vire. In 1709 he gained the prize from the academy for the best poetry. He died in 1767, aged 85. His best performances are, an Ode on the Existence of God, and another on the Immortality of the Soul.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ASSELYN (John), a Dutch painter, was born in 1610. After studying under Vandewelde, a painter of battles, he went to Italy. In 1645 he returned to Amsterdam, where he obtained great reputation as a landscape and historical painter. He died in 1650.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Peintres.*

ASSEI, a Jewish rabbi, he lived in the 5th century, and wrote the Talmud of Babylon, so called from the place of the author's residence. It was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 12 vols. folio, 1744.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ASSER, or ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, bishop of Sherborne in the 9th century, was a native of Wales, and a monk of the benedictine order at St. David's. It is said that Alfred founded the university of Oxford by his advice. In gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by archbishop Parker in 1574. The Annals of Asserius

were printed at Oxford, in folio, in 1691. He died according to some in 883, and to others in 909.—*Godeuin de Praefat. Cave.*

ASSHETON (William), an English divine, was born at Middleton, in Lancashire, in 1641, and educated in Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. He became rector of Beckenham, in Kent, and was several times chosen prolocutor for Rochester in the convocation. He was a pious and learned man, and published several pieces in defence of the established church. But he is chiefly entitled to a place here, for being the author of a project for providing for clergymen's widows, and others, by a jointure payable by the merchants' company. He died at Beckenham in 1711.—*Biog. Br.*

ASSOURI (Charles Coypeau Sieur d'), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1604. He was an idle adventurer, and suffered imprisonment in the Bastille and Chatelet for imposture and intrigues; and at Rome he was lodged in the inquisition, which office he called a "pious hell." He died in 1679. His poems, in 3 vols. were published in 1678, but they possess little merit.—*Novo. Ditt. Hist.*

ASSYRIA. This ancient and extensive empire cannot well be dated before the establishment of monarchy at Nineveh, in the person of Pul, B.C. 790. This empire was overthrown, and Nineveh taken by Oyzaxares, king of Media, and Nebuchodonosor, king of Babylon, 609 B.C. This country afterwards shared the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part being added to the Parthian empire. In 1514 it fell into the hands of Ismael Sofi, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637.—*Univ. Hist.*

ASTELL (Mary), an English writer, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1668. Her father was a merchant, and from her uncle, who was a clergyman, she learnt Latin and French, with mathematics and philosophy. At the age of twenty she came and settled near London, where she devoted herself to a studious life, and formed an acquaintance with some of the greatest men of the age, as Atterbury, Hickes, Norris, and others. She died of a cancer in her breast, after suffering amputation with great patience, in 1731. Her works are as follow: 1. Letters concerning the Love of God, 8vo. 1695. 2. An Essay in Defence of the female Sex, in a Letter to a Lady, 1696, 8vo. 3. A serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest Interest, &c. 2 parts, 12mo. 1697. 4. A fair Way with the Dissenters and their Patrons, 1704, 4to. 5. Reflections upon Marriage, 1705, 8vo. 6. The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England, 1705, 8vo. &c.—*Biog. Br.*

ASTERIUS, an arian writer of the 4th century, was born in Cappadocia. In the persecution by Maximian he forsook chris-

tianity, on which account he was never afterwards held in estimation even by the sect to which he attached himself. He wrote several books against the catholic faith, none of which are extant.—*Lardner. Dupin.*

ASTERIUS, bishop of Amasea, in Pontus, in the 4th century, was born at Antioch, and educated by a Scythian slave. Some of his homilies are contained in the Bibl. Pat. 1641.—*Moreri.*

ASTERIUS URBANUS, a christian presbyter or bishop of the 3d century. He held a disputation with the montanists at Ancyra, in Galatia, an account of which is extant in Eusebius.—*Cave. Lardner.*

ASTLE (Thomas), an English antiquary, was the son of a farmer in Staffordshire, and after receiving a good education obtained the patronage of Mr. Grenville, who employed him about 1763, with sir Joseph Ayloffe and Dr. Ducarel, in superintending the records at Westminster. In 1766 he was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. In 1775 he became chief clerk in the record office in the Tower, and on the decease of sir John Shelly he succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. He died in December 1803. Many curious papers by him are in the volumes of the Archæologia; besides which, he wrote the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary, first printed in 1784, 4to. and again in 1803.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag. February, 1804.*

ASTON (Sir Arthur), a commander in the service of Charles I. during the great rebellion, was born at Fulham, in Middlesex, of an ancient family. He made several campaigns in foreign countries, and returning to England at the commencement of the civil war, engaged heartily in the king's cause. He commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and thrice defeated the earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg he was obliged to have it amputated. After the murder of the king he served in Ireland, where he was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell he had his brains beat out with his wooden leg.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

ASTON (sir Thomas), was born in Cheshire of an ancient family, and educated in Brazen-nose college, Oxford. In 1628 he was created a baronet, and in 1635 was high sheriff of Cheshire. On the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated and wounded in 1642 near Nantwich. Afterwards he was taken prisoner, and carried to Stafford, from whence, as he endeavoured to escape, a soldier gave him a blow on his head, which, with other wounds, produced a fever, of which he died in 1643. Sir Thomas wrote, 1. A Remonstrance against Presbytery, 1641,

eto. 2. Short Survey of the Presbyterian Discipline. 3. Brief Review of the Institution, Succession, and Jurisdiction of Bishops.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

ASTRONOME (L'), an historian of the 9th century. He wrote the life of his patron, Lewis the Debonnaire, to be found in Du Chesne's collection.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ASTRUC (John), a medical writer; he was born in 1684 in the diocese of Alais, and studied physic at Montpellier, where he became professor. In 1748 he was appointed physician to the king, and professor in the royal college at Paris. He was some time at Warsaw, as first physician to the king of Poland, which post he quitted for his native country and literary pursuits. He died in 1766. His works are numerous and respectable. The principal of them are: 1. *De Morbis Venereis*. 2. *Memoirs relative to the Natural History of Languedoc*. 3. *A Treatise on Pathology*. 4. *A Treatise on Therapeutics*. 5. *On the Inoculation of the Small-pox*. 6. *On Tumours and Ulcers*. 7. *On the Diseases of Women*. The first and last have been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ASTYAGES, king of the Medes, began his reign in the 594th year B. C. He was the grandfather of Cyrus the Great, and is called by some the *Abeserus* of the scripture.—*Univ. Hist.*

ATACALIPA, or ATAHUALPA, the last of the incas. His father dying in 1529 he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru, on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treacherously held him in captivity. The inca offered them, as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; and after the Spaniards had got possession of the treasure, they basely burnt the unhappy monarch at the stake in 1533.—*Robertson's Hist. of America*.

ATHALIAH, the daughter of Ahab, or of Omri, wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah, king of Judah. She counselled her son in all manner of wickedness; and after his death, that she might obtain the throne, murdered the whole royal family, except Joash a child, who was preserved by Jehoshaphat, the daughter of Jehoram. After enjoying the supreme power for seven years she was justly put to death.—*SS.*

ATHANASIUS (St.), was born in Alexandria; he distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him in 326, when he was about twenty-eight years of age. He had been greatly persecuted by the arians before his consecration, and now their rage against him was redoubled, particularly as he refused to admit their leader into the

church, though he was commanded to do so by Constantine. They raised against him various false accusations, and at length succeeded in getting him banished. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received by the people with great joy. When Constantine came to the throne, his enemies prevailed, on which he fled to Rome, where pope Julius espoused his cause, and by his good offices got him recalled, and reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of Julian's reign he was driven into exile once more; but on the accession of Jovian he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. He continued to enjoy his seat unmolested till his death in 371. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 3 vols. folio, 1698. The creed which goes by his name is supposed to have been compiled by an African bishop in the 5th century.—*Dupin. Cave*.

ATHELING (Edgar), the son of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was bred up by Edmund the confessor, his great uncle, who intended him for his successor. But on his death he was supplanted by Harold, the son of earl Godwin, in 1066, after whose death the people considered Edgar as king; but the success of William duke of Normandy frustrated their loyal intentions. He afterwards retired to the north, where he collected many followers and made himself master of York, but being deserted by many of his troops he was obliged to retire to Scotland. From thence he went to Normandy, where he was well treated by duke Robert. He was with Baldwin II. in the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. He spent the remainder of his days at Malmesbury.—*Biog. Br.*

ATRELISTAN, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title ofthane on every merchant who had made three voyages. He died in 941.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ATHENAGORAS, a christian philosopher of Athens in the 2d century, who addressed an apology for the christians to Antoninus and Commodus. He also wrote a Discourse on the Resurrection of the Dead. These pieces were printed in Greek and Latin at Oxford in 1706, 8vo.—*Cave. Dupin. Bayle*.

ATHENEUS, a Greek grammarian of the 3d century, was a native of Naucratis, in Egypt. His work, entitled *The Table Talk of the Sophists*, was published by Casaubon in 1657.—*Bayle. Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ATHENÆUS, an ancient mathematician, who lived about 200 years B. C. A tract of his on warlike machines was printed at Paris in 1693.—*Fabricius*.

ATHENEUS, a Roman orator and peri-

patetic philosopher in the time of Augustus.—*Strabo*.

ATHENAI, see EUDOCIA.

ATHENODORUS, a stoic philosopher; he was the tutor of Augustus, who always paid him the greatest respect. In his old age Athenodorus retired to Tarsus, in Cilicia, his native place, where he died at the age of 82. His countrymen honoured him with an altar, and a yearly festival. There was another philosopher of the same name and place, who was the intimate friend of Cato.—*Diog. Laërt. Fabricius*.

ATHENS was founded by Cecrops B.C. 1080. On the death of Codrus, in 804, it became a republic, and attained to great power; but in 404, at the close of the Peloponnesian war, it fell into the hands of the Spartans. In 481 Thrasybulus altered the form of government, and the Athenians recovered their liberty. It was taken by Sylla in 87 B.C. When Constantinople was taken by the Latins, in 1204, Athens was given to the Venetians, from whom the Turks took it in 1455. The Venetians recovered it in 1687, but it was soon afterwards taken from them by the Turks, who still hold possession.—*Univ. Hist. Young's Hist. Athens*.

ATHIAS (Joseph), a Jewish printer at Amsterdam in the 17th century. He published a Hebrew Bible in 2 vols. 1667, which is held in great esteem. He also printed the Bible in Spanish, German, and English. The states presented him with a gold medal and chain for his useful labours.—*Moreri*.

ATHIAS (Isaac), a Spanish Jew, who wrote a curious explication of the law of Moses, printed at Venice and Amsterdam.—*Ibid*.

ATKINS (James), a Scotch prelate, was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and educated first at Edinburgh, and lastly at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1677 he was made bishop of Moray, from whence he was afterwards translated to Galloway. He died in 1687. This bishop wrote some pieces in defence of episcopacy.—*Gen. Biog. Dietl*.

ATKYN (Sir Robert), an English judge, was born in Gloucestershire in 1621. He received his education at Balliol college, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. At the restoration he was made knight of the bath, and in 1672 was appointed a judge of the common pleas; but being disgusted with the proceedings of the court he resigned the office in 1679, and retired to his estate. He assisted lord Russell with his advice. In 1689 king William appointed him chief baron of the exchequer, and the same year the house of lords chose him for their speaker. In 1695 he resigned his place, and went to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1709. His tracts, in one vol. 8vo. are valued as a treasure of constitutional and legal knowledge.—*Biog. Brit.*

ATKYN (Sir Robert), the son of the preceding, was born in 1646. He was educated under his father's inspection, and became representative for his native county in parliament. He wrote the history of Gloucestershire, which has been twice printed in folio. He died in 1711.—*Ibid*.

ATKYN (Richard), a typographical author, was born in Gloucestershire and educated at Oxford. He published the Original and Growth of Printing in England, 4to. 1664, and some other pieces. He died in the Marshalsea prison in 1677.—*Ibid*.

ATRATUS, or **BLACK** (Hugh), a cardinal in the 13th century, was born at Evesham, in Worcestershire, and made so great a progress in the sciences, particularly philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, as to obtain the appellation of being the phoenix of his age. Pope Martin II. made him a cardinal in 1281. He died of the plague in 1287. He wrote *Genealogia Humanis*; *Problemata*, *Canones Medicinales*.—*Pisf. de Script. Angl. Moreri*.

ATTALUS I. king of Pergamus, began his reign B.C. 241. He was a warlike prince, and an encourager of learned men. He made great conquests in Ionia, and vigorously repelled Philip II. of Macedonia. He died in the 72d year of his age, and the 43d of his reign.—*Univ. Hist*.

ATTALUS II. son of the above, succeeded his brother Eumenes B.C. 159. His country was invaded in his time by Prusias, king of Bithynia, but was relieved by the Romans. Attalus passed the remainder of his days in peace, and died aged 82, after reigning 21 years.—*Ibid*.

ATTALUS III. nephew of the preceding, began his reign B.C. 138. He put to death most of his own family, and a great number of other persons, of whom he was suspicious. He died in the 5th year of his reign, and having left his goods to the Romans, they seized the whole of his dominions, and thus put an end to the kingdom of Pergamus.—*Ibid*.

ATTALUS, a Christian martyr in the 2d century, was a native of Pergamus, in Phrygia, and was burnt alive in the persecution of Marcus Antoninus, A.D. 177.—*Enfidius*.

ATTERBURY (Lewis), an English divine, was born at Milton, in Northamptonshire, in 1631, and became student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1647. In 1654 he was presented to the living of Broad Rissington, in Gloucestershire. In 1657 he obtained the rectory of Milton, in Buckinghamshire; and after the restoration he was created D.D. at Oxford. He was accidentally drowned in 1623. Dr. Atterbury printed a few single sermons.—*Biog. Br.*

ATTERBURY (Francis), an English prelate, was the son of the above, and born at his father's rectory in Buckinghamshire in 1662. He was educated at Westminster

school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1681. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A. and the same year vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the hon. Charles Boyle, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. One of his sermons, On the Power of Charity to cover Sin, was attacked by Hoadly; and another, entitled *The Scorn*, was severely animadverted upon by an able but anonymous disputant. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of convocations, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle, and in 1707 bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he had another dispute with Hoadly on the subject of passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christ church, Oxford, and the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester, and the deanry of Westminster. The death of queen Ann put a stop to the hopes of further advancement. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland he and bishop Smalridge refused to sign the Declaration of the Bishops; besides which he drew up some violent protests in the house of lords. In 1722 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the pretender, for which he was committed to the tower. An act of parliament having passed, though not without much opposition, for "inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop," he was banished for life, and left the kingdom in June 1723. He died at Paris in 1734. * The proceedings against him were arbitrary, harsh, and illegal in the extreme. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster abbey. Not long before his death he published a vindication of himself, bishop Smalridge, and dean Aldrich, from the charge brought against them, of having corrupted the MS. of lord Clarendon's history. Bishop Atterbury was a man of deep learning and brilliant talents, and he shines as a fine writer and an elegant preacher.—*Biog. Br.*

ATTERBURY (Lewis), the eldest brother of the bishop, was born in 1656, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Christ church Oxford. In 1684 he was preferred to the rectory of Symel, in Northamptonshire. He took his degree of L.L.D. in 1687, and in 1695 was chosen preacher of the chapel at Highgate; about

which time he became chaplain to princess Ann of Denmark. In 1707 he was presented to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex, and in 1719 to that of Hornsey. He died in 1731. There are four volumes of his sermons and tracts in print. He endowed a school for girls at Newport Pagnel, and bequeathed a number of books to Christ church library.—*Ibid.*

ATTICUS (Herodes), a celebrated orator of antiquity, was born at Marathon. He gave lectures on elocution with such applause that Titus Antoninus sent for him to instruct Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He was promoted to the consularship, and several other high offices. He was a liberal benefactor to Athens, and died at Marathon at the age of 76.—*Life by Burigny.*

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius), a Roman knight, was descended from an ancient family. His manners were so affable that he contrived to preserve the good will of opposite parties in times of the greatest dissensions. He assisted Marius the younger, and preserved the friendship of his adversary Sylla at the same time. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey he kept the friendship of both these generals; he did the same with regard to Brutus and Antony. And in the fierce contentions between Antony and Augustus he not only preserved himself in quietness, but enjoyed the esteem of each. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and brought about a reconciliation between him and his rival Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandize himself, and to his moderation we may attribute the tranquillity which he uniformly enjoyed. His daughter was married to Agrippa. He starved himself to death at the age of 77, B.C. 54.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

ATTICUS, patriarch of Constantinople. He flourished in the 5th century, and was by birth an Armenian. In 406 he condemned John Chrysostom, and got possession of the patriarchate, for which he was excommunicated by pope Innocent I. On the death of St. Chrysostom he was suffered to hold his seat. He died in 427.—*Dupin.*

ATTILA, king of Hungary, came to the crown with his brother Bleda in 433. He afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. Attila obliged the emperor Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. In the reign of Valentinian, A.D. 451, he entered Gaul at the head of a numerous army, and committed horrible ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Chalons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Not long after he entered Italy, which he nearly desolated. At last he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money, and send him his sister Honoria for a wife. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the

same night by the bursting of a blood vessel. This happened in 453, and with him expired the empire of the Huns.—*Univ. Hist.*

AVALOS (Ferdinand Francis d'), marquis of Pescara, was born in the kingdom of Naples. He served in the army of Charles V. and was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512. He beguiled the hours of captivity in writing a Dialogue on Love, which he dedicated to his wife. On being released he again served the emperor in a military capacity, and was present at the taking of Milan, where he died in 1525, aged 36.—*Moreri.*

AVALOS (Alphonso d'), marquis del Vasto, was nearly related to the preceding. He was born in 1502, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great zeal. He died in 1546.—*Ibid.*

AVANTIO (John Mario), an eminent Italian lawyer, was born in 1564. He professed first at Ferrara, and lastly at Padua, where he died in 1622. He wrote an ecclesiastical history from the beginning of the reformation, and some other pieces. His son Charles was a celebrated physician, and wrote a commentary on the work of Bapt. Fiera, printed at Padua in 1649.

AUBERT (Peter), a French lawyer, was born at Lyons in 1642. When young he published a romance, called *Rétour d'Isle d'Amour*. He filled several distinguished stations in his native city, and established a large library there for general use. He published 2 vols. of cases in 1710, and a new edition of Richelet's Dictionary, 3 vols. fol. 1728.—*Moreri.*

AUBERTIN (Edmund), a French protestant divine. He was born in 1595, and became minister of the reformed church at Paris in 1631. In 1633 he printed a work on the Eucharist of the ancient church, which was attacked by Arnauld, and other learned catholics. He died at Paris in 1652.—*Bayle.*

AUBERY (Anthony), a French lawyer and historian, was born in 1617. He was a very hard student, and preferred a life of retirement to the hurry of business. He died in 1695. His principal performances are: 1. The History of the Cardinals, 5 vols. 4to. 1642. 2. Memoirs of the Cardinal de Richelieu, 2 vols. folio, 1690. In this work he praises the cardinal at the expense of truth. 3. The History of the Cardinal Mazarin, 4 vols. 12mo. 1751. 4. On the Pre-eminence of the Kings of France, 1649, 4to. 5. A Treatise on the Pretensions of the King of France to the Empire, 1667, 4to.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

AUBERY (John), a French physician of the 17th century. He wrote an Apology for Physic, in Latin, Paris, 1608, 8vo. and an Antidote to Love, in French, 1559, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

AUBERY (Louis de Maurier), a French writer. He published Memoirs for a History of Holland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682. He died in 1687. In 1737 appeared at Amsterdam, his

Memoirs of Hamburg, Lubeck, Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden.—*Moreri.*

AUBESPINE (Claude de l') baron of Chateau-Neuf. He was descended of a noble family at Chartrain, and became secretary of state to several of the French kings; and died in 1567.—*Ibid.*

AUBESPINE (Charles de l'), chancellor of France, and marquis of Chateau-Neuf, was imprisoned ten years, but afterwards became a favourite with Henry IV. He died in 1653.—*Ibid.*

AUBESPINE (Gabriel de l'), bishop of Orleans, was of the same family with the above. He was a learned divine, and died in 1630, aged 52.—*Ibid.*

AUBESPINE (Magdalen de l'), a celebrated French lady. She was the wife of de Neuville, seigneur de Villeroy, and wrote several pieces in prose and verse. She died in 1596.—*Dict. Historique des Femmes Célèbres.*

AUBIGNE (Theodore Agrippa d'), a celebrated Frenchman, was born about 1550. Henry IV. had an esteem for him, and bestowed on him several places; but at length he lost the royal favour by his frankness, and retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. His chief work is, a Universal History, in 3 vols. folio, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. He also wrote two satirical pieces, The Confession of Sancy, and The Baron de Foeneste. The Memoirs of his own life were not printed till 1731. He died in 1630. His son Constant d'Aubigne was father of the celebrated madame de Maintenon.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

AUBREY (John), an English writer, was born at Easton-Piers, in Wiltshire, about 1626, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1646 he was entered of the Middle Temple, but quitted the study of the law owing to some embarrassments in his private affairs. He contracted an intimacy with several learned men, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society. Being reduced to poverty, he was supported at the close of life by lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, and died at her house in 1700. His works are: 1. Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c. 1696 and 1721, 8vo. 2. A Perambulation of the County of Surrey, 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUBRIOT (Hugo), treasurer of the finances, and mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille in 1369, but being accused of heresy he was sentenced to be confined between two walls, from whence he was released in 1381 by the Maillotins, a set of insurgents. He quitted them, and retired into Burgundy, where he died the year following. From him the French reformed were called Hugonots.—*Moreri.*

AUBUSSON (Peter d'), grand master of the knights of Rhodes, was born in La Marche in 1423. He entered into the or-

der of St. John of Jerusalem, of which, in 1476, he was elected grand master. He vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island by the Turks in 1480. Prince Zim, brother of Bajazet, having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson delivered him to the pope, for which treachery he received a cardinal's hat. He died in 1503.—*Moreri*.

AUDEBERT (German), a counsellor of Orleans. While at Venice he wrote a panegyric in verse upon that republic, for which the senate conferred on him the order of knight of St. Mark. Henry III. gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1598. His poems were published in 1602, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

AUDEBERT (John Baptiste), a French naturalist and engraver of natural history, was born at Rochefort in 1759. He excelled in the faithful and elegant representations of animals, so that his productions are esteemed as amongst the most valuable of their kind. His first performance was *L'Hist. Nat. des Singes des Makis et des Galéopithèques*, 1 vol. folio, 1800. This work introduced him to the professors of the museum of natural history at Paris, who made honourable mention of it, as well as of the author, to the minister of the interior. He was engaged upon other works of equal splendor, when he was taken off by death in the prime of life in 1800.—*L'Esay Dict. Hist.*

AUDIFRET (John Baptiste), a French geographer, was ambassador at the courts of Mantua, Parma, and Modena. He died at Nancy in 1733, aged 76. He wrote *Ancient and Modern Geography*, printed at Paris in 3 vols. 4to. 1689.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

AUDOUIN (Vital d'), a French nobleman, was born at Nais, near Ville-franche de Rouergue, about 1565. He wrote a treatise on Duels, printed at Paris in 1617; poems, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1614, and some other pieces. He died about 1630.—*Bayle*.

AUDINUS, the founder of a sect called by his name. He lived in the 4th century, and was banished into Scythia, where he gained many followers. They celebrated Easter after the manner of the Jewish passover, and attributed a human form to the Deity.—*Mosheim*.

AUDLEY (James, lord), of Heleigh, in Staffordshire, was born about 1314. He distinguished himself greatly under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the garter. He was present at the famous battle of Poitiers, where he was so grievously wounded that his esquires were obliged to bear him out of the field of battle, after which the Black Prince bestowed on him a noble pension, with many marks of his regard. For his services he was appointed constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poitou. He died about 1386.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUDLEY (Edmund), a descendant of the above, was educated at Oxford, and in 1480

was made bishop of Rochester, from whence he was translated first to Hereford, and lastly to Salisbury. He was a munificent prelate, and died in 1524. He was chancellor of the order of the garter, which honour now belongs to his successors, through the interest of bishop Seth Ward.—*Ibid.*

AUDLEY, or AWDELY (Thomas), lord chancellor of England, was born of a noble family in Essex. After receiving a university education he entered of the Inner Temple, and became learned in the law. In 1529 he was chosen speaker of the parliament, in which capacity he was very subservient to the king, who, on the resignation of sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the site of the priory of Christ church, with all the church plate and lands belonging to that house. He sat in judgment on his predecessor, sir Thomas More, and on bishop Fisher. Audley appears to have been a mere tool to Henry, and to have been as rapacious as any in the seizure of the church property. He died in 1544. He was a considerable benefactor to Magdalen college, Cambridge.—*Ibid.*

AUDRAN, the name of a family of artists in France: viz. Charles AUDRAN the elder was born at Paris in 1594. His works are numerous and excellent. They are distinguished by a K. He died in 1674.—*Claude*, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the royal academy of Paris, where he died in 1684.—*Girard*, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born at Lyons in 1640, and studied under Le Brun at Paris. He engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner. He died at Paris in 1703.—*Claude*, nephew of Girard, was born at Lyons in 1685, and became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter, and died in 1734.—*John*, brother of the last mentioned, was born in 1667, and studied engraving under his uncle Girard. He was an ingenious artist, and died at Paris in 1756.—*Moreri*, *Novv. Dict. Hist.*

AVENPACE, a peripatetic philosopher of the 12th century. He was a Spanish moor, and for attempting to explain the Koran by the system of Aristotle was committed to prison at Corduba. He wrote a comment upon Euclid.—*Pococke Specimen Hist. Arab.*

AVENTINE (John), a German historian, was born in 1466 at Abensperg, in Bavaria, and studied at Ingolstadt, and at Paris. In 1512 he became tutor to the two sons of the duke of Bavaria. He wrote the *Annals of Bavaria*. He died in 1534.—*Bayle*.

AVENZOAR, a physician of the 12th century, was born at Seville, in Spain, and died at Morocco in 1159, aged 135. He wrote a compendious practice of physic, which

contains many curious facts and observations.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

AVERANI (Benedict), a native of Florence, became Greek professor at Pisa, and wrote several critical discourses on classical authors. He died in 1707. His works were printed at Florence in 3 vols. 8vo. 1717.—*Landi. Hist. Lett. de'Italie.*

AVERANI (Joseph), brother of the preceding, was born in 1662. He became professor of law at Pisa, but applied chiefly to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy. He died in 1738. Two volumes of his orations in the academy at Florence, and other tracts, were printed after his death.—*Ibid.*

AVERDY (Clement Charles de l'), minister and comptroller general of the finances under Louis XV. was born at Paris in 1720. He was counsellor of parliament, and so high was his reputation that his appointment gave general satisfaction to the people; which, however, he lost by mismanagement, and in 1764 he requested his dismissal, on which he retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. In the revolution he was perfectly neutral, notwithstanding which he was seized, and guillotined Oct. 2, 1793. He wrote, 1. *Suite des Experiences de Gambais sur le bles noirs ou cariés*, 8vo. 2. *Memoire sur le Procès criminel de Robert d'Artois, Comte de Beaumont pair de France*.—*L'Ecu. Dict. Hist. Univ.*

AVERROES, or **AVEN ROSCH**, an Arabian philosopher of the 12th century. His father was chief magistrate of Corduba, in Spain, but Averroes was educated at Morocco, where he studied law, philosophy, and medicine. He succeeded his father, and became also a judge in Morocco, where he appointed deputies, and returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions gave offence to the zealous Mussulmans, who complained of him to Almanzor, the caliph, by whose orders he was degraded from his employments. He was shortly after thrown into prison, but on doing penance in the mosque, and making a recantation, he was released. He died at Morocco in 1206. He studied ardently, and never indulged in any diversion. His attachment to Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the *commentator*. He wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an Epitome of Ptolemy's *Almagest*, and a Treatise on Astrology. The best edition of his works is that of Venice, in 1608.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

AVESBURY (Robert of), an English historian of the 14th century. He wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356, which was published by Hearne in 1720.—*Dug. Br.*

AUGER (Edmund), a French jesuit, was born in 1530. He is said to have converted 40,000 protestants to the Roman commu-

nion by the force of his arguments. His zeal appears to have been honest, for he repeatedly refused a bishopric, and other preferments. He died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

AUGURELLO (John Aurelio), an Italian poet, was born at Rimini in 1441. He was professor of the belles lettres at Trevisa, where he died in 1524. He wrote several pieces, the best of which is a Latin poem, entitled *Chrysopæia*, or the art of making gold, printed in 1518. This poem he dedicated to Leo X. who presented him with a large empty purse, saying, "that as he could make gold he knew how to fill it."—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

AUGUSTINE (St.), a father of the church, was born at Tagaste, in Africa, in 354. His father was a plebeian, and his mother Monica was a woman of exemplary piety. Though he had all the advantages of a good education he squandered away his time in debauchery. In 371 his father sent him to Carthage, where he led a dissipated life, and became a convert to the manichees. In 380 he taught rhetoric at Carthage with great reputation, but still continued his licentious course of life, and kept a woman publicly, by whom he had a son named Adeodatus. His good mother took uncommon pains to bring him back to virtue, but finding all her endeavours ineffectual, she had recourse only to prayer on his behalf. Wearied with his situation in Africa, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and in 383 was appointed professor of rhetoric at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected a conversion. He renounced his heretical notions, and was baptized in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained priest in 391. He was at first the coadjutor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. He died in 430. His writings have always been held in veneration by the catholic church, and from them was formed that system commonly called scholastic divinity. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 10 vols. folio, 1679 and 1690.—*Augustin. Confess. Bayle. Moreri.*

AUGUSTINE (Leonard), or **AGOSTINI**, an Italian antiquary, was a native of Sienna, and flourished in the 17th century. He published an elaborate work on ancient gems, which first appeared in 1657, in 2 vols. 4to. and the last in 1707, 4 vols. 4to. It was translated into Latin by Gronovius, and published at Amsterdam in 1685, and at Franker in 1694.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUGUSTIN, or **AUSTIN** (St.), the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Roman monk, and sent by Gregory I. with 40 others, to convert the inhabitants of this island, about 596. On landing in Thanet, they informed king Ethelbert of their business, when the king assigned them Canterbury for their residence, with permission to exercise their function. The good mo-

narch himself embraced christianity, but never attempted to bring over any of his subjects by force. Augustin was in consequence consecrated at Arles archbishop and metropolitan of the church. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and then endeavoured to form a correspondence with the Welsh bishops, for christianity had long before been settled in Wales. To this end a conference was held in Worcestershire between Augustin and some monks from the monastery of Bangor. These fathers, it is said, before their departure from Wales, applied for advice how to act to an old hermit, who told them, that if Augustin was a man of God, they should submit to be directed by him; and, on their asking how they were to know this, he said, "if on your arrival in his presence he rises to salute you, he is God's messenger; but if not, he is haughty and proud, you ought to have no more to do with him." When they came to the assembly, Augustin received them sitting, in consequence of which the sturdy Welshmen opposed all measures of accommodation. The points in which they were required to yield were, the celebration of Easter, the mode of administering baptism, and the acknowledgement of the pope's authority. Augustin died at Canterbury in 1604, and was afterwards canonized.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUGUSTIN (Anthony), a Spanish prelate, was a native of Saragossa. In 1554 he was sent to England by the pope; after which he was at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona. He was so charitable as not to leave enough to bury him suitable to his dignity. He died in 1586. He wrote several treatises on law, and dialogues on medals, printed in 1587 in Spanish.—*Dapin. Moreri.*

AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Orestes, who having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but placed upon it his son in 476. Shortly after, Odoacer and the barbarians invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Campania, and a liberal pension was allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the west.—*Un. Hist.*

AUGUSTUS (Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus), was the son of Caius Octavius, by Atia, the niece of Julius Cæsar. He was born B. C. 62, and having received a liberal education, was adopted by Julius Cæsar. He was at Apollonia in Epirus, when his uncle was assassinated; and, on receiving the news, returned to Rome, where he found two parties, the republicans, and the followers of Antony and Lepidus. Octavianus was treated with great respect by the magistrates and principal citizens; but Antony treated him with contempt. When Antony was proscribed, he joined the army that was sent against him; but afterwards

he thought it prudent to enter into a treaty with that commander; and these two leaders, together with Lepidus, formed the famous *triumvirate*, by which they agreed to enjoy an equal portion of authority for five years. Soon after this, Octavianus gratified the malicious spirit of his associates, by sacrificing his friend Cicero: and, in short, the triumvirs filled Rome with the blood of its best citizens. On the death of Brutus at Philippi, another partition took place, Antony and Octavianus sharing the Roman empire, and Lepidus taking the African provinces. Octavianus obtained Rome, and gave his sister, Octavia, in marriage to Antony. At length Lepidus was deposed, and a difference broke out between Antony and Octavianus, which ended in the destruction of the former, and the establishment of the latter in the empire. In the 36th year of his age, the senate gave him the title of *Augustus*. It also complimented him by changing the name of the month *Septilis*, in which he came to the consulate, to *August*. After attaining the imperial dignity, he seems to have corrected his eager temper, and to have conducted himself with moderation. He made some good regulations in the government; reducing the number of the senators from 1000 to 600, and raising the degree of wealth which was to qualify them for that dignity. He also set about reforming the public morals. Augustus carried his arms with success into Gaul, Germany, and the East; but in the latter part of his life the Romans suffered some severe losses in Germany. He died at Rome A. D. 14, and in the 76th year of his age. He improved Rome considerably, and might say with justice, "that he had found it brick, but left it marble." He was, moreover, a great encourager of men of letters, so that his reign was called the Augustan age.—*Suetonius. Tacitus.*

AUMADI-MARAGAN, a Persian poet, who wrote some religious and amorous verses. He was liberally rewarded by the king of the Tartars, and died in 1319.—*D'Herbelot.*

AVICENNA, an Arabian physician, was born in 980. At the age of 18 he began to practise, with such success, that he became physician to the court of Bagdad. At last he fell under the displeasure of the prince in whose service he was engaged, and was thrown into prison, where he died in 1036. He left a number of works, chiefly on metaphysical and medical subjects, which have been often printed in Arabic and in Latin.—*D'Herbelot. Moreri. Friend.*

AVIENUS (Rufus Festus), a Latin poet of the 4th century. He translated the *Phænomena* of Aratus; the *Description of the Earth* by Dionysius; *Ætios's Fables*, &c. An edition of his works was printed at Paris, 12mo. 1690, and again in 8vo. 1731.

—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

AVILA (Giles Gonzales), a Spanish his-

torian. He was educated at Rome, and, on his return to his own country, he obtained a rich benefice, and was appointed historiographer to the king. He wrote the *Antiquities of Salamanca*, the *Theatre of the Churches of India*, &c. He died in 1658.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AVILA (Louis d'), a Spanish writer, and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German protestants, printed in 1546; also, *Memoirs of the War in Africa*.—*Ibid.*

AVILER (Augustine Charles d'), a French architect, was born in 1653. On his passage to Rome he was taken by the Algerines, and carried to Tunis, where he designed a grand mosque, which is greatly admired. He obtained his liberty in two years, and settled at Montpellier, where he died in 1700. He wrote a course of architecture in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

AVIRON (James le Bathelier), a French lawyer of the 16th century. He wrote *Commentaries on the Provincial Laws of Normandy*, which were published after his death.—*Ibid.*

AVITUS (Marcus Macilius), emperor of the west, was born in Auvergne, of an illustrious family. His merit raised him to several important stations, and, on the death of Maximus, in 453, he was chosen emperor. After his election he gave way to pleasure, which alienated the affections of the Romans from him, and he was obliged to resign his dignity in fourteen months after his election, and the senate intended to put him to death, on which he fled towards the Alps, but died on the road. His daughter married Sidonius Apollinaris, who wrote an eulogy on his father-in-law, which is still extant.—*Univ. Hist.*

AVITUS (Sextus Alcimus Ecdicius), bishop of Vienne in Dauphiné, was nephew to the preceding. He was raised to the episcopal dignity in 490. He was a great enemy to the arians. He died in 523. A collection of his poems, letters, &c. is extant.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

AULUS GELLIUS, a celebrated grammarian, was born in the reign of Trajan, and died in the beginning of that of Marcus Aurelius. He resided a considerable time at Athens. His *Noctes Atticæ*, *Attic Nights*, is a curious and valuable work. It has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe.—*Fabric.*

AUMONT (John d'), count of Chateauroux, a distinguished French general of the 16th century. He served with great reputation under Henry III. who made him a marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor first of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Comper, a castle near Rennes, in 1595, aged 73.—*Nouv. Hist. Dict.*

AUNGERVILLE (Richard), bishop of Durham, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in

Suffolk, in 1281, and educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. by whom he was preferred to the episcopal dignity, in 1333; the year following he was made lord high chancellor, and in 1336 treasurer of England. He was a very learned prelate, and founded a noble library at Oxford. He wrote a piece entitled *Philobiblos*, a discourse on the right use of books, which was printed at Oxford in 1599. He died at Durham in 1345.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUNOY (Marie Catherine comtesse d'), a celebrated French lady, was the wife of the count d'Aunoy, and died in 1705. She wrote *Tales of the Fairies*; *The History of Hippolytus*, Earl of Douglas; *Historical Memoirs of Europe*, from 1672 to 1679; *Memoirs of the Court of Spain*; and the *History of John of Bourbon*, Prince of Cænency.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AURELIAN, emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Illyricum. He displayed such bravery as a soldier, that Valerian appointed him superintendent of the troops, and, at last, consul. On the death of Claudius II., who chose him for his successor, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, reduced Tetricus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. After these victories he entered Rome in triumph, attended by his illustrious captives, to whom he behaved in the most generous manner, presenting Zenobia with a villa at Tibur, and restoring Tetricus to his rank as senator. He next turned his attention to the improvement of Rome, and to the reformation of public manners. On his march against Persia, he was assassinated in 275.—*Cresier's Hist. Rom. Emperors.*

AURELIUS VICTOR (Sextus), a Roman historian of the 4th century, was born of mean parents, in Africa; but his talents raised him to distinction. Julian made him prefect of the second Pannonia, in 361; and in 369 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. His Roman history has been several times printed; the best edition is that of Amsterdam, in 1733, 4to. It is faithful and minute.—*Fabricius. Vossius.*

AURELLI, or ARELLI (John Mutio), a Latin poet of the 16th century. Leo X. appointed him governor of some district, where he behaved so tyrannically that the inhabitants threw him into a well in 1520. His poems are much in the manner of Catullus.—*Moreri.*

AURENG-ZEBE, the great mogul, was third son of Schah Jehan, and born in 1618. In his youth he put on the appearance of religious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and his brother, Morad, seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Morad and his other brother, Dara, to death. It must be allowed, however, that he behaved tenderly to his father, who died in 1666. Aurengzebe greatly en-

larged his dominions, and became so formidable, that all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. Being jealous of the ambitious views of his sons, he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. He died at Ahmednager in 1707, aged 89. By his will he divided his possessions among his sons.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

AUREOLUS (Manius Acilius), who, from being a shepherd in Dacia, rose to the rank of general in the Roman army, under Gallienus, whom he caused to be assassinated. Claudius II. took him prisoner at Milan, and put him to death in 267.—*Univ. Hist.*

AURIA (Vincent), a Sicilian writer, was born at Palermo in 1625, and died in 1710. He wrote several books in Latin and Italian, particularly a History of the eminent Men of Sicily, 1704; and a History of the Viceroys of Sicily, 1697, folio.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

AURIFICUS (Nicholas), a carmelite monk of the 16th century, who published several books of devotion. He died about 1590.—*Moreri.*

AURIGNY (Gilles de), a French poet of the 16th century. Several good pieces by him are to be found in the *Annales Poétiques*.—*Novo. Diß.*

AURISPA (John), a Sicilian writer. Nicholas V. appointed him his secretary, and gave him two abbies. He died at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century. He translated the works of Archimedes, and Hierocles's Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.—*Moreri.*

AUROGALLUS (Matthew), professor of languages at Wittenberg, was by birth a Bohemian, and died in 1543. He assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible into German, and wrote a Hebrew and Chaldee Grammar, printed at Basse in 1539.—*Bayle.*

AUSONIUS (Decimus Magnus), a Latin poet of the 4th century, was the son of Julius Ausonius, a famous physician at Bourdeaux. The son became a teacher of grammar and rhetoric at that place with such reputation, that his fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, sent for him to instruct his son Gratian. He gave so much satisfaction that, in 379, he was raised to the consular dignity. His poems, though sometimes inharmonious, have great merit. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, in 1671.—*Bayle. Vossius.*

AUSTIN (William), an English author, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was the author of *Hæc Homo*, or the Excellency of Women, 12mo. He appears to have been indebted for a considerable part of this book to Agrippa's *De Nobilitate et Præcellentia Femine Sexûs*. He also wrote *Meditations on the principal Fasts and Feasts of the Church*, published after his decease, in folio, 1637.—*Granger.*

AUTEROCHÉ; see CHAPPE.

AUTHON (John d'), a French historian of

the 16th century. He was abbot of Anglé in Poitou, and wrote the History of France from 1490 to 1508, part of which has only been printed. He died in 1523.—*Moreri.*

AUTONINE (Bernard), a French lawyer, and advocate to the parliament of Bourdeaux. He wrote several books; as, a Comparison of the French and Roman Law; a Commentary on the Provincial Law of Bourdeaux; *Censura Gallica in Jus Civile Romanum*, &c.—*Moreri.*

AUTREAU (James d'), a French painter and poet, died very poor in the hospital of incurables at Paris in 1745. His dramatic works were published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1749. He had little merit as a painter.—*Moreri.*

AUVIGNY (N. Castres d'), a French historian. He was both a writer and soldier, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, aged 31. He wrote, 1. *The Memoirs of Madame Barneveldt*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *the Histories of Rome and France*, abridged, for young persons; 3. *the History of Paris*, 4 vols. 12mo.; 4. *the Lives of illustrious Frenchmen*, 8 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

AUXENTIUS, an Arian of the 4th century, was a native of Cappadocia. Constantius made him bishop of Milan; but he was excommunicated in a council held at Rome in 368. However he held his see to his death in 374. There was another of the same name and party who challenged St. Ambrose to a public disputation, which that great prelate wisely declined.—*Moreri.*

AUZOUT (Adrian), a French mathematician, was born at Rouen, and died in 1691. He is said to have invented the micrometer, his treatise on which was printed in 1693, folio. He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.—*Hutton's Math. Diß.*

AXIOTHEA, a female philosopher of Greece, who lived in the time of Plato, and whose lectures she attended dressed in man's clothes.—*Diog. Laërt.*

AXTEL (Daniel), a colonel in the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I. He was originally an apprentice to a grocer in London; but, becoming a follower of the puritans, they persuaded him to engage against the king; on which he entered into the army, and quickly rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Axtel had the principal charge of the king on his trial, to whom he behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where he behaved with great courage, and was made governor of Kilkenny. In 1659 he hastened to England to prevent the restoration, but was frustrated by the management of Monk. Soon after he was tried for high treason, found guilty, and executed.—*Biog. Br.*

AYESHA, the wife of Mohammed, and daughter of Abubeker. Though she bore the impostor no children, yet he loved her

better than his other wives. His followers had a profound regard for her. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was dismissed by the conqueror with civility. This turbulent woman died in 677, aged 67.—*Med. Univ. Hist.*

AYLESBURY (sir Thomas), a mathematician, was born in London, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. His mathematical knowledge recommended him to the duke of Buckingham, by whose means he was created a baronet, and made master of the mint. He greatly encouraged men of science, and the famous Thomas Harriot was one of his dependants. The learned Thomas Allen confided his MSS. to sir Thomas, as the best judge of their value. He suffered greatly in his property during the rebellion, and on the murder of his sovereign retired to Flanders, where he died in 1657. His daughter married the great earl of Clarendon.—*Biog. Br.*

AYLESBURY (William), son of the above, was born in Westminster, and entered of Christ church, Oxford, in 1628. After taking one degree he was made, by Charles I. governor to the duke of Buckingham and his brother, lord Francis Villiers, whom he accompanied on their travels. In Italy he was dangerously wounded by two bravoes, who mistook him for another person. On his return the king made him groom of the bed-chamber, and commanded him to translate D'Avila's History of the Civil Wars of France, which was printed in London in 1647, and again in 1678, folio. He was reduced to great poverty during the rebellion, but afterwards procured a situation at Jamaica, where he died in 1657.—*Wood, A. O.*

AYLETT (Robert), an English writer of the 17th century, was educated at Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1614, and afterwards became a master in chancery. He wrote *Sufanna*, or the Arraignment of the Two Elders, a poem, 1622, 8vo. and some other poetical pieces. Wood seems to attribute to him the *Britannia Antiqua illustrata*, which goes under the name of his nephew, Aylett Sammes.—*Biog. Br.*

AYLIN (John), an Italian writer of the 14th century. He wrote the History of Friuli, which may be found in Muratori's *Antiquitates Italicae medii Aevi*. Milan, 1740.—*Moreri.*

AYLMER (John), an English prelate, was born in Norfolk about 1521. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became tutor to lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow in Lincolnshire, and exerted himself strenuously against popery. On the accession of Mary he went abroad, and settled at Zurich. When

queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to his native country, and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and kept a strict hand upon the puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers. He died at Fulham, in 1594, leaving a large family. Dr. Aylmer was a learned and eloquent man; but his temper was quick and intemperate. He wrote an answer to Knox's Blast against the Empire of Women.—*Life by Strype, Biog. Br.*

AYLOFFE (sir Joseph), bart. of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, was born about 1708, and educated at Westminster-school. In 1724 he was admitted of Lincoln's-inn, and about the same time entered of St. John's college, Oxford. In 1731 he was elected fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies. He was secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, in 1737; and appointed one of the keepers of the state-papers in the paper office. He printed in 1772 *Calendars of the ancient Charters, &c.* in the tower of London, 4to. He also edited Leland's *Collectanea* in 9 vols. 8vo.; *Liber Niger Scaccari*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Hearne's Curious Discourses*, 2 vols. 8vo. besides other works. He died in 1781. There are many curious papers of his in the *Archæologia*.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

AYMAR (James), a French impostor; was born at St. Veran in Dauphiné. He gained a great name and considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century, by pretending to be in possession of a divining rod, for the discovery of hidden treasure. The fraud being detected, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion to de Vallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining rod.—*Nouv. Diß. Hist.*

AYMON (John), a Roman catholic priest of Piedmont, who turned protestant, and then went back to his former communion. He was pensioned by cardinal de Noailles, and wrote several books against the reformed churches. He also published the letters of Cyril Lucar, *Les Synodes nationaux des Eglises reformées de France*, 1710, 2 vols. 4to. and *Tableau de la Cour de Rome*, 1707, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

AYRES (John), an English penman of the 17th century. He was servant to sir William Athhurst, lord mayor of London in 1694, to whom he dedicated his *Arithmetic made Easy*. The year following he published his Tutor to Penmanship, engraved by John Strut. He lived at the Hand-and-pen in St. Paul's Church-yard, and probably taught school there.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

AYRMIN or AYERMIN (William), bishop of Norwich in the 14th century, was born in Lincolnshire. Edward III. made him chancellor of England and afterwards treasurer. He was also sent ambassador to Rome, where, instead of forwarding the king's business, he solicited and obtained

the grant of the bishopric of Norwich. This greatly provoked the king, who refused him admission into the see for some time, but at last consented. He died in 1337.—*Godwin de Praesul. Fuller's Worthies. B. B.*

AYSCUGH (George Edward), an English military officer, was the son of Dr. Ayscough, dean of Bristol, by a sister of lord Lyttleton. He died of a consumption in 1779. He wrote *Semiramis*, a tragedy, 1777, and *Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in England*, containing some accounts of France and Italy, 1778, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

AYSCUGH (sir George), a brave English admiral, was descended from a respectable family in Lincolnshire, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. He distinguished himself greatly against the Dutch in the time of the commonwealth, and in 1666 was appointed to the command of the Royal Prince, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch which lasted four days; but having the misfortune to strike upon the Gallipper sand, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland for some months, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

AZARIAH or **UZZIAH**, king of Judah, succeeded Amaziah about 810 B. C. He began his reign with great reputation, but

at the close of it turned idolator, and died a leper.—SS.

AZARIAS, a Jewish rabbi and historian of the 16th century, published at Mantua, in 1574, a Hebrew book, entitled, *The Light of the Eyes*, in which he treats of many historical and miscellaneous subjects. It also contains a Hebrew translation of the letter of Aristas on the Septuagint.—*Buxtorf's Bibl.*

AZEVEDO (Ignatius), a Portuguese jesuit, was born in 1527. Although heir to a large fortune, he resigned it for a religious life, and went to India as a missionary. On a second voyage thither in 1570, the ship was taken by pirates, who put all the missionaries, amounting to 40, to death.—*Moreri.*

AZORIUS (John), a Spanish jesuit in the 16th century. He wrote *Institutionum Moraliū; Incanticum, &c.* 3 vols. folio. He died at Rome in 1603.—*Ibid.*

AZPILCUETA (Martin), surnamed Navarre, a Spanish lawyer, was born in 1494, at Verafoa, near Pampeluna. He was professor in several universities, and died at Rome in 1586. His works were printed at Lyons, in six vols. folio, in 1597.—*Moreri.*

AZZO (Portius), an Italian lawyer, was a native of Bologna, where he was chosen professor of jurisprudence in 1190. He wrote an esteemed work, entitled, *A Summary of the Code and the Institutes*. He died about 1220.—*Tiraboschi.*

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BAAHIDIN (Mahomet Gëbet Amali), a Persian doctor, who wrote a summary of civil and canon law, under the name of Abbas the Great, by whose command it was written.—*Moreri.*

BAAN (John de), a Dutch portrait painter; was born in 1639, and died in 1702. He was in England for some time under the patronage of Charles II. His son *James* was a good artist, and came to England with William prince of Orange. He died in 1700, at the age of 27.—*Moreri.*

BAARDORP (Cornelius), physician and chamberlain to the emperor Charles V., was the author of a work in 5 vols. folio, entitled *Methodus Univerſe Artis Medicæ*, printed at Bruges, in 1598.—*Moreri.*

BAART (Peter), a Flemish poet and physician. He wrote a poem entitled *Flemish Georgics*, and another called *Le Triton de Frise*.—*Ibid.*

BABA, an impostor among the Turks, appeared in 1240. He held, that there is but one God, and that he was his messenger; and he found means to procure a number of followers, with whom he overran Naxos. Being defeated, his sect disappeared.—*Ibid.*

BABROT (Francis Noel), one of the actors of the French revolution, was at first a

footman, then a lawyer's clerk, and afterwards an attorney. He assumed the revolutionary name of *Gracchus*, and conducted an incendiary journal called the *Tribune of the People*; engaged in a conspiracy, and was condemned to be guillotined, but prevented the execution by killing himself in prison in 1797.—*Anecdotes of Founders of the French Republic.*

BABACOUSCHI, mufti of the city of Cassa, in Mauris, whose real name was Abdalrahman Mosthafa. He wrote a book called *The Friend of Princes*. He died in the year 783 of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

BABIN (Francis), a French divine, was born in 1651 at Angers, where he became professor of divinity at the age of 25. He published the conferences of the diocese of Angers in 18 vols. 12mo. and died in 1734.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BABINGTON (Gervase), an English prelate, was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was successively bishop of Landaff, Exeter, and Worcester, and died in 1610. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, in 1615.—*Biog. Brit.*

BABINGTON (Anthony), a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with some other zealous Roman Catholics to assassinate

queen Elizabeth, and to deliver Mary queen of Scots. Babington was stimulated to this enterprize also, in the hopes that Mary, out of gratitude, would take him for her husband. This scheme was discovered by Walsingham, and the conspirators executed in 1586.—*Rapin. Camden's Elizabeth.*

BABYLAS, bishop of Antioch, who was put to death in the persecution of Decius, A.D. 251.—*Moreri.*

BABYLONIA. The first account of this country is in scripture, where we read of Amraphel, king of Babylon, fighting under the king of Elam B.C. 1912. [*Gen. xiv.*] In 681 After Haddon, king of Assyria, took possession of this territory. In 730 Nabonassar, conjectured to be the son of Pul, founded the kingdom of Babylon, and in 625 Nabopolassar revolted from the Assyrians. Under Nebuchadnezzar this empire became famous; but in 538 Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and from that time it suffered the same changes as Persia. However, Bagdad on the Tigris continued subject in some degree to the Saracens till A.D. 1258, when it was taken by Hulaku, the Tartar, who put an end to the caliphate. It was taken by the Turks in 1534, conquered by the Persians in 1613, and recovered by the former in 1637.—*Univ. Hist.*

BACAI, the surname of Ibrahim Ben Omar, who wrote on the musliman law, and the lives of eminent men. He died in the year of the Hegira 885.—*D'Herbelot.*

BACALANI, a musliman doctor, who expounded the mysteries of the Koran.—*Ibid.*

BACCALAR Y SANNA (Vincent), marquis of St. Vincent, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. He wrote the Monarchy of the Hebrews, and Memoirs of Philip V. He died in 1726.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BACCALINI (Benedict), a benedictine monk, born in 1651, and educated at Parma. He published a literary journal, for which he was obliged to quit Parma, and removed to Modena, where the duke made him his historiographer and librarian. Here he made ample collections for a history of the house of Este, which he left to Muratori. He afterwards became professor of ecclesiastical history at Modena, and died there in 1721. He published several learned works.—*Moreri.*

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek poet, was born in the isle of Ceos, and flourished 452 B.C. Horace is said to have imitated him in some of his odes.—*Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

BACCHYLUS, a christian writer of the 2d century, and bishop of Corinth, who wrote a letter on the time of celebrating Easter, which is lost.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

BACCIO (Andrew), an Italian physician of the 16th century, was a native of Ancona, and medical professor at Rome. He wrote on gems and precious stones, on poisons and antidotes, on hot springs, &c.—*Moreri.*

BACCIO (Francis Bartholomew), an historical and portrait painter, was born near Florence in 1469, and died in 1517. His figures have great grace, and his colouring is admirable.—*Pilkington.*

BACH (John Sebastian), an eminent German musician, was born at Eisenach in 1685. In 1708 he became musician to the duke of Saxe Weimar, and obtained a victory at Dresden over a famous French organist, who had challenged all the German musicians. He is reckoned to have been equal to Handel on the organ, and his compositions are in the first style of excellence. He died at Leipzig in 1754. His sons Charles and John were also greatly celebrated as performers and composers in music; the former was living at Hamburg in 1773, and the other was in England in 1763.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

BACHAUMONT (Francois le Coigneux de), a French poet, was counsellor to the parliament, which profession he renounced for a life of ease and pleasure. He was the intimate friend of Chapelle, in conjunction with whom he wrote "A Journey to Montpelier," which is a lively piece. He was also the author of some other works of the humorous kind. He died at Paris in 1702, aged 78.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BACHAUMONT (Louis-Petit), a French author, born at Paris. He wrote Secret Memoirs towards a History of the Republic of Letters in France, 36 vols. 12mo. and other works. He died in 1771.—*Ibid.*

BACHELIER (Nicholas), an eminent French sculptor and architect, was the pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city, Thoulouse, with his productions. He died about 1554.—*Moreri.*

BACICI (John Baptist Gaudi), a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Genoa in 1639, and died in 1709. He excelled in portraits and scriptural representations.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Peintres.*

BACHOVIVS (Reinier), a German civilian, born at Cologne in 1544. On turning calvinist he was so much persecuted by the lutherans as to be obliged to remove into the palatinate, where he was patronized by the elector. He wrote a catechism in defence of calvinism. His son Reinier was professor of civil law at Heidelberg, and turned Roman catholic. His works are, Exercitationes ad Partem posteriorem Chiliodis Fabri, 1624; De Actionibus, 1626; De Pignoribus et Hypothecis, 1627; Disputationes de variis Juris civilis Materiis, 1604; In Institutionum Juris Justiniani Libros quatuor Commentarii, 1628.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BACKER (James), an historical painter of great merit, was born at Antwerp in 1590, and died in 1560.—*Pilkington.*

BACKER (Jacob), a portrait and historical painter, was born at Harlingen in 1609, and died in 1651. His pieces are held in great esteem.—*Ibid.*

BACKHOUSE (William), an English astrologer and alchemist, was born in Berkshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and settled on his estate, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. He published, 1. The pleasant Fountain of Knowledge, translated from the French, 8vo. 1644. 2. The Complaint of Nature. 3. The Golden Fleece. He was also the inventor of an instrument called the way-wiser. Elias Ashmole was his disciple, and used to call him father. He died in 1662.—*Wood A. O.*

BACKHUYSEN (Ludolph), an eminent painter, was born at Embden in 1631, and died in 1709. His favourite subjects were shipping and sea pieces.—*Pilkington.*

BACON (Robert), an English friar, was born about 1168, and became divinity lecturer at Oxford. In 1233 he was made treasurer of Salisbury. He wrote the Life of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, and other works. He died in 1248.—*Pittes of illust. Scr. Angl.*

BACON (Roger), an English philosopher, was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1214, and educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grossthead, bishop of Lincoln, who was through life his great patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students on account of the learned lectures there delivered, Bacon, after laying in a good store of knowledge at home, went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time, A. D. 1240, entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics, and so ardent was he in making experiments as to spend in the course of twenty years 2000*l.* entirely on these pursuits, which, considering the time he lived in, was a prodigious sum. The discoveries he made, and the celebrity he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. This bigoted and cruel conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation, for while he was under persecution by the monks he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first de-

clined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV. he collected his writings into a volume, entitled *Opus Majus*, or the Greater Work, and sent them to his holiness, who promised him his protection. This tranquillity, however, did not long continue, for on the death of that pope he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released he retired to Oxford, where he died June 11, 1292.—The uncommon attainments of Bacon obtained for him, according to the custom of that age, the appellation of "the wonderful doctor," and it must be allowed that no man ever deserved it better. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by this great man, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his *Opus Majus*, in 1 vol. folio, 1733, classes his writings under these heads: grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. It must, however, be confessed, that one and the same work by him has in other copies borne another title. His chemical tracts are in the *Thesaurus Chemicus*, printed at Franckfort, in 8vo. 1620. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmities of old Age," was first printed at Oxford in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces by him yet remain in MS. particularly one on chronology, entitled *Computus Rogeri Baconis*; another, called *Liber Naturalium*, and the *Compendium of Theology*, are in the king's library. Bacon was a considerable mathematician, and from some of his pieces in MS. it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses, and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He also gives descriptions which correspond with the camera obscura and burning glass. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was likewise very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested that reformation in it which was long afterwards adopted by Gregory XIII. In chemistry he appears to have been misled by the delusion which imposed upon other great men in more enlightened times than the one he lived in, that it was possible to transmute metals into gold. Yet this delusion has been the friend of experimental science, and Bacon in pursuing it discovered many secrets which modern philosophers have arrogated to themselves. In particular, he gives such a description of a certain composition and its powerful effects as proves he was not unacquainted with gunpowder.—*Jebb's Pref. to Opus Majus. Piss. Bale. Biog. Br.*

BACON (sir Nicholas), lord keeper of the
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great seal, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, in 1510. He studied at Bene's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, where he became so eminent in the law that he was appointed attorney in the court of wards. He obtained from Henry VIII. various manors in Suffolk on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury. At the accession of queen Elizabeth he was made keeper of the great seal, and a privy counsellor. He was a man of great industry, prudent and cautious in his conduct, making it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulency, that he had built his house too little for him: "Not so, madam," answered he, "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." He died in 1579. He left several manuscripts, none of which have been printed. He was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis.—*Biog. Brit.*

BACON (Anne), second wife of sir Nicholas, was daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI. and born about 1528. She was educated in the ancient and modern languages, and translated from the Italian, Ochinus's Sermons, and from the Latin, bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England. She died about 1600.—*Ibid.*

BACON (Francis), an illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the son of sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife, and born in London in 1561. When a child he gave such early indications of future eminence, that queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young chancellor." He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and while a student discovered the futility of the peripatetic philosophy, which then prevailed. At the age of sixteen he went to France in the suit of sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote an acute piece, On the State of Europe, which displayed great observation, though he was then but nineteen years of age. On his return to England he entered of Gray's-inn, and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors. But by his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have expected. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with a valuable estate; an act of friendship which Bacon ill requited by appearing against him at his trial. In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court, for which he incurred the queen's displeasure. On the accession of James I. he ob-

tained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning, for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the marshalsea court, and obtained the place of register of the star chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general; and in 1616 sworn of the privy council. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the favourite George Villiers, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal, and two years after constituted high chancellor of Great Britain, at which time he was advanced to the peerage by the title of baron of Verulam, and the year following was created viscount St. Alban's. In 1620 he published the most elaborate of all his works, the Novum Organum Scientiarum, shewing a perfect method of exercising the faculty of reason. The year following he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office, which heavy charge being admitted by his own confession, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000*l.* to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. He was soon restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles. It must not be omitted, that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servants, and of this he was sensible; for during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were sitting, they all rose up at his entrance, on which he said, "Sit down, my masters, your rise hath been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies. Notwithstanding his pension of 1800*l.* a year, and his paternal estate, which was worth 700*l.* a year, his liberality was so great, that at his death, in 1626, his debts amounted to 22,000*l.* His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Alban's, where his secretary, sir Thomas Meautys, erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and were published in an elegant form in 1778, 5 vols. 4to. and lately in 10 vols. 8vo. Bacon has justly been called the *father of experimental philosophy*.—*Biog. Br.*

BACON (Anthony), elder brother to the chancellor, was eminent for his skill in politics, but being very lame he could not move about the room, and therefore did not enter on public life. The earl of Essex having a great value for him, took him into his house, and settled a handsome income upon him. He maintained a strict

friendship with his brother, and left him his estate.—*Big. Br.*

BACON (Nathaniel), half brother to the chancellor, had a taste for painting, and executed some fine pieces, which are at Culford, where he lived, and at Gorhambury, his father's seat. He excelled in landscape and subjects of still life.—*Granger.*

BACON (Phanuel), an English divine of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded D.D. He was the author of some trifling dramatic pieces, and a poem called the Artificial Kite. He died in 1783.—*Gen. B. D.*

BACON (John), an ingenious English sculptor was born in Southwark, Nov, 24, 1740. When young he discovered an inclination for drawing, and in 1755 was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed, among other things, in painting on porcelain. Here he so greatly improved himself in forming shepherds, shepherdesses, and such small ornamental pieces, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt, and from the sight of them he conceived a strong inclination for his future profession. He applied himself to this pursuit with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained no less than nine premiums from the society for the encouragement of the arts; the first of these was in the year 1758, being a small figure of Peace, after the manner of the antique. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone, which he afterwards perfected, and the same is now successfully carried on in a manufactory at Lambeth. It was about 1763 that he first began to work in marble, and having seen that operation performed, he invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (technically called getting out the points), which instrument has since been adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the royal academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, since archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of his majesty, to be placed in the hall of Christ church college, Oxford. While he was modelling this bust the king asked him, "if he had ever been out of the kingdom;" and on being answered in the negative, "I am glad of it (said his majesty) you will be the greater honour to it." His execution of this work gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in forming another bust for the university of Göttingen, which was followed by several others. In 1777 he was employed to prepare a model of a monument, to be erected

in Guy's hospital to the memory of the founder, which recommended him to the execution of lord Chatham's monument at Guildhall. The year following he became a royal academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, which is in Bristol cathedral. After this his works are too numerous to be all specified; suffice it to mention the principal, which are two groups for the top of Somerset-house; a statue of Judge Blackstone for All Soul's college, Oxford; another of Henry VI. for Eton college; the monument of lord Chatham in Westminster abbey; and Dr. Johnson's and Mr. Howard's in St. Paul's cathedral. This great artist and excellent man died of an inflammation in his bowels August 4, 1799, leaving a widow and eight children. Mr. Bacon was an estimable private character, and of distinguished piety, as the inscription which he ordered to be placed over his grave evinces: viz. "What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance while I lived; but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus is the only thing of importance to me now." He also possessed respectable literary talents, of which the article *Sculpture*, in Rees's edition of Chamber's Cyclopædia, written by him, is a favourable specimen.—*Euse of John Bacon by Cecil*, 1801.

BACONTHORPE, or **BACON** (John), an English monk in the 13th century, was born in Norfolk. He was called the *resolute doctor*, and wrote Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences; a Compendium of the Law of Christ, &c. He died in London in 1346.—*Biog. Br.*

BACQUE (Leo), a French divine, was at first a protestant, but on turning Roman catholic and a Franciscan, he was made bishop of Pamiers. He wrote a Latin poem on the education of a prince, and died in 1694, aged 94.—*Moreri*

BACQUERRE (Benedict de), a physician of the 17th century, who wrote a book, entitled *Senum Medicus*, printed at Cologne in 1673.—*Ibid.*

BACQUET, advocate to the king of France. He wrote some learned pieces on the law, which were published at Lyons, in 2 vols. folio, 1744. He died in 1597.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BACTISHUA (George Ebn), a christian physician, was very eminent at the court of the caliph Almanzor, who understanding that he had an old woman for his wife sent him three beautiful girls and 3000 dinars as a present. Bactishua sent back the girls, and told the caliph that his religion prohibited his having more than one wife at a time; which so pleased Almanzor that he loaded him with presents, and permitted him to return to his own country of Khorasan. His son Gabriel was physician to Haroun al Raschid, and held in great estimation by that caliph.—*D'Herbelot.*

BADAKSCH, a Persian poet, who lived

under the caliph Moctafi. A collection of moral poems by him is still extant.—*D'Herbelot.*

BADASCH, an Arabian grammarian, died in the year of the Hegira 528.—*Ibid.*

BADCOCK (Samuel), an English divine, was born at South Molton, in Devonshire, in 1747. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters at St. Mary Ottery, in that county, after which he officiated to a congregation at Winbourne, in Dorsetshire, from whence he removed to Barnstaple in 1769, where he cultivated polite literature, and shook off the prejudices of calvinism. In consequence of a disagreement between him and his congregation he returned to his native place, where he officiated to the dissenters till 1787, when he was ordained in Exeter cathedral by the bishop of that church. After serving a curacy in Devonshire for a little time he went to Bath, and became assistant to Dr. Gabriel at the octagon chapel. He died at London in May 1788. Mr. Badcock is best known by his Critiques in the Monthly Review on Madan's Thelyphthora, Dr. Priestley's History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c. and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bamptonian Lectures. He was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning.—*Europ. Mag. Sept. 1792.*

BADENS (Francis), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1571, and died in 1603.—*Pilkington.*

BADREW (Richard de), the original founder of Clare hall, Cambridge, was born at Badow, in Essex. In 1326 he was chancellor of Cambridge, and the same year laid the foundation of a building to which he gave the name of University-hall, which being burnt down was rebuilt by the daughter of sir Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who named it Clare-hall.—*Biog. Br.*

BADILE (Antony), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1480, and died in 1560. His portraits bore a great resemblance to real life.—*Pilkington.*

BADUEL (Claude), a French protestant divine, was born at Nîmes. In 1557 he went to Switzerland, taught philosophy and mathematics, and exercised his ministry till his death in 1561. His works are chiefly theological.—*Bayle.*

BAERSIUS, or **VEKENSTIL** (Henry), a printer and mathematician of Louvain in the 16th century, who published Tables of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Planets, 1528, and other works.—*Moreri.*

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter of sea pieces and fish, died in 1687. His pieces are held in great esteem.—*Houbraken.*

BAP-KARAKAH, or **Abu Zohal**, an Arabian commentator on Euclid.—*Gen. B. D.*

BAGDEDIN (Mohammed), an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century, who wrote a treatise on the Division of Superficies, a Latin version of which was published by John Dee.—*Voss. de Math.*

BAGFORD (John), an antiquary, was a

shoemaker in London, but afterwards turned bookfeller, and became a great collector of curiosities. He was employed by Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, and the earl of Oxford, to enrich their libraries with scarce books and MSS. for which the former placed him in the Charter-house. He died in 1716, aged 65. Several of his letters are in the British Museum.—*Gen. B. D.*

BAGGER (John), bishop of Copenhagen, was born at Lunden, in Denmark, in 1646. His reputation was so high for oriental and theological learning, that at the age of 29 he was raised to the episcopal dignity. He revised the Danish liturgy, and published some learned Discourses in Latin and Danish. He died in 1693.—*Moreri.*

BAGI ZADEH, a Mohammedan writer, who commented on the book Escharat u al nadhair. He died in the year of the Hegira 1013.—*D'Herbelot.*

BAGLIONI (John Paul), a warlike Italian of the 16th century, was a native of Perugia, where he exercised a kind of sovereignty, till he was driven from it by Cæsar Borgia. Afterwards he served with reputation in the armies of different Italian states, particularly the Venetian. Pope Leo X. artfully drew him to Rome, and caused him to be beheaded in 1520.—*Moreri.*

BAGLIVI (George), an eminent physician, was born at Ragusa, and educated at Padua. He became professor of anatomy at Rome, and died there in 1706, aged 38. His works were collected and printed in 1 vol. 4to. 1710.—*Haller Bibl. Med. Præf.*

BAGNIOLI (Julius Cæsar), an Italian poet, was a native of Bagna Cabano, and died in 1600. He wrote the tragedy of Aragonois, and a poem on the Judgment of Paris.—*Moreri.*

BAGOAS, an eunuch (as the word implies), was an Egyptian, and governed a long time under Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia, whom he poisoned to avenge the death of Apis, which was worshipped by his countrymen, and slain by that prince. He afterwards poisoned the son of Ochus, and was himself put to death by Darius Codomanus, B. C. 356.—*Diod. Siculus.*

BAGSHAW (William), an English divine, was born in 1628, and educated in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, after which he obtained the living of Gleslop, in Derbyshire, which he held till 1662, when he was ejected for nonconformity. He then officiated to a congregation of dissenters, and died in 1708. He wrote some good books on practical divinity.—*Life by Ashe. Calamy.*

BAGSHAW (Edward), a violent nonconformist, was student of Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He was for some time assistant to Dr. Busby, in Westminster school, and was ordained by Dr. Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter. He was a man of abilities, but of extreme quick passions, and was sent to Newgate for refusing to take the oath of allegiance and supre-

mary, in which he died in 1671. He wrote, 1. *Dissertationes duæ Antifocinianæ*, 4to. 2. *De Momarchia absoluta dissertatio politica*, &c.—*Cademy*.

BARA AL HAKA U ALDIN, the title given to Omar Nakhshbendi, and which signifies "the ornament of justice and religion." He was a Mohammedan saint, to whom the muslulmans attribute many miracles. He died in the year of the Hegira 857.—*D'Herbelot*.

BARALI, an Arabian, who wrote a book on the etymologies of names. He died in the year of the Hegira 220. There was another of the same name, who wrote on the differences of the muslulman doctors.—*Ibid*.

BAHAR AL HEYDH, or *The Sea of Memory*, is the surname of Abû Othman ben Amrû, who wrote a book on the manners of princes. He died in the year of the Hegira 255.—*Ibid*.

BAHIER (John), a French Latin poet, was a native of Châtillon, and priest of the Oratory. He died in 1707. His pieces are in the collection of de Brienne.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

BAHRAM, surnamed *Giubin*, a Persian general and usurper, was an eminent commander in the army of Chosroes I. or Nushirvan, and his son Hormouz. He caused the latter prince to be deposed, and ascended the throne, from which he was driven by Chosroes, the son of Hormouz. He then fled to the great khan, who, after employing him for some time, put him to death.—*Univ. Hist.*

BAHRDT (Charles Frederic), a German writer, was born at Bischofswerda in 1741. He studied at Leipic, where he took the degree of M.A. and became deputy to his father, who was professor of divinity there. Being forced to quit Leipic on account of an amour, he became professor of biblical antiquities at Erfurt, and published *An Essay towards a System of the Doctrines contained in the Bible*, 1769, in which he broached several heterodox opinions. From Erfurt he removed to Gießen, in Hesse, where he published a number of theological works, filled with the boldest extravagancies. He left Gießen in 1774, and went to Durkheim, where he became preacher to the count Von Leiningen Dachsburg, who gave him his house for a seminary of education, to be called the *Philanthropinum*, which was opened in 1777. Bahrdt went to Holland and England to get pupils, and in the latter country obtained four; but on his return he found that a prosecution had been commenced against him at Vienna, in consequence of which he was obliged to fly to Prussia. He afterwards settled at Halle, where he became an avowed deist, and turned tavernkeeper and farmer. There also he instituted a new society of freemasons, for which he was imprisoned twelve months. On his enlargement he returned to his business as a land-

lord, and having turned off his wife, kept his servant girl as a mistress. He died in 1792. He wrote many pieces, most of which are extravagant and licentious.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology*.

BAIAN, or **BAION** (Andrew), an Indian convert, born at Goa, and on becoming christian went to Rome, where he was ordained priest about the year 1690. He wrote several ingenious pieces; and translated the *Æneid* into Greek verse, and the *Laïad* of Camoens into Latin.—*Moreri*.

BAJAZET I. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father Amurath I. in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the christian army under Sigismund, king of Hungary; but in 1402 he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the others maintain, that Timur shut him in an iron cage, and exposed him to the gaping crowd. He died at Antioch of Pisidia in 1403.—*Univ. Hist.*

BAJAZET II. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mohammed II. in 1481. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, from whence the grand master sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assassinated. He obtained several signal advantages over the Venetians and other christian powers. His son Selim rebelled against him, and though defeated, Bajazet, instead of punishing him, resigned to him his crown, which the ungrateful monster repaid by causing his father to be poisoned in 1512.—*Ibid*.

BAIER (John William), a learned German divine, was born at Nuremberg in 1647. After receiving several academical honours, he became the first rector and professor of divinity at Hall, in Saxony, where he died in 1694. He wrote a *Compendium of Theology*, and other works.—*Moreri*.

BAIER (John James), a German physician, was born at Jena in 1677. He was at first professor of physiology and surgery at Altdorf, and afterwards president of the college of physicians, and director of the botanical garden. He died in 1795. He wrote, 1. *Gemmarum affabre sculptarum Thesaurus*. 2. *De Hortis celebrioribus Germaniæ, et Horti medici Academici Altdorfii Hist.* 3. *Orationes varii Argumenti*. 4. *Biographia Professorum Med. in Acad. Altd. &c. &c.*—*Moreri*.

BAIR (Lazarus), abbot of Charoux and of Grenetiere, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris, was a native of La Flèche, and employed in various embassies. He wrote *De re Vestitaria*, and *De re Navali*,

printed at Basle in 1541. His son *John Anson* was the author of several poems, and died in 1592.—*Moreri*.

BAIE (Louis), a learned French divine of the 17th century, who wrote a Summary of Councils, printed at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1672, and an Account of celebrated Preachers.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BAILLES (William), physician to Frederick II. king of Prussia, and member of the colleges of London and Edinburgh. He wrote an Essay on the Bath Waters in 1757.—*Gen. B. D.*

BAILLET (Adrian), a French writer, was born in 1649 near Beauvais. In 1676 he entered into orders, and obtained a living of 30l. a year, on which he supported his brother and himself. He died in 1706. His great work is his *Jugemens des Savans, sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs*; or Judgment of the Learned on the principal Works of Authors, in 9 vols. He wrote a great number of books on theological and historical subjects, particularly the Life of Des Cartes, in 2 vols. 4to. 1691, and the Lives of Saints, 4 vol. fol.—*Moreri*.

BAILLI (Roche), better known by the name of *La Riviere*, was first physician to Henry IV. and pretended to great skill in astrology. He was a great admirer of Paracelsus, and wrote a summary of his doctrine. He died in 1605.—*Ibid.*

BAILLIE (Robert), a Scotch divine, was born in 1595 at Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.A. received episcopal orders, and became regent of philosophy. He afterwards obtained the living of Kilwinning; but at the commencement of the civil war he joined the covenanters, renounced episcopacy, and was sent to London to draw up the charge against archbishop Laud. While there he was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and returned to his own country in 1646. He was one of the commissioners sent by the general assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric if he would have conformed. He died in 1662. His letters, and journal of his transactions while in England, were published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1775, from which it appears, that though a man of learning he was an intolerant bigot.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BAILLON (William de), an eminent French physician, was born in 1538, and died in 1616. He wrote *Conciliorum Medicinatum, libri duo*, Paris, 1635, 4to. All his works were printed at Geneva in 1762, 4 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BAILLY (David), a painter, was born at Leyden, where his father, who was a good painter, encouraged his inclination, and placed him under de Geyn, an engraver. He afterwards studied painting in Holland and Italy, and attained considerable eminence as a portrait painter. In 1613 he

settled at Leyden, where he died about 1630. He also distinguished himself as a writer.—*Houbraken*.

BAILLY (John Sylvain), a French astronomer, was born at Paris in 1736. He early shewed a strong inclination to scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young he communicated some valuable papers to the royal academy of sciences, and in 1773 wrote a letter to Bernoulli on some discoveries respecting the satellites of Jupiter. In 1768 he published the eloge of Leibnitz, for which he received a gold medal from the academy of Berlin. This was followed by the elogies of Charles V. La Caille, and Corneille, which, with the former, were collected together. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his History of Astronomy, the third and last volume of which was published in 1779. Besides these works he published several historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. He was elected a member of the French academy in 1763. How is it to be lamented that the phrenzy of revolutionary politics should seize on such a mind as that of Bailly! He entered eagerly into the convulsions of his native country, and was president of the first national assembly. On the 14th of July, 1789, he was chosen mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the liberal sentiments which he expressed for the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the standing laws. In consequence of this he resigned his office in 1791, and went into that philosophical retirement from whence it would have been prudent for him not to have issued at first. In the sanguinary period which followed he was apprehended, and after a mock and summary process, condemned to be guillotined. He suffered with firmness, November 12, 1793.—*Anecd. of Founders of French Republic, Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BAINBRIDGE (John), an English physician and astronomer, was born at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, in 1582. He was bred at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then practised physic in his native town, and taught school. He settled afterwards in London, where he gained so great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that sir Henry Savile appointed him his first astronomical professor at Oxford, whither he removed, and was entered of Merton college. He published 1. An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, 1618, 4to. 2. Procli Sphæra, et Ptolomæi de Hypothesibus Planetarum liber singularis; to which was added Ptolemy's Canon Regnorum, 1620, 4to. He left also several mathematical MSS.—*Biog. Ar.*

BAITHOSUS, a jew, who with his fellow disciple Sadoc, founded a sect which denied a future state and resurrection. At first this sect was called both Baithosæi and

Sadducees, but in process of time it was only distinguished by the latter.—*Lights-foot.*

BAIUS (Michael), a divine, was born at Melun in 1513. He became professor of divinity at Louvain, which appointed him its deputy at the council of Trent. His partiality to Augustine, however, brought upon him the charge of siding too much with Calvin, and several of his opinions were condemned by his college and the pope. He died in 1589. His works were printed at Cologne in 1696, 4to.—*Moreri.*

BAKER (David), an English benedictine monk, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied law at the Temple. On turning Roman catholic he went to Italy, where he entered among the benedictines, and was sent a missionary to England in the reign of Charles I. He died in London in 1641. He was of a mystical turn, and published in that way an exposition of Walter Hylton's book, entitled, *The Scale of Perfection*.—*Wood, A. O.*

BAKER (Sir Richard), an English historical writer, was born at Sissinghurst in Kent, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, after which he travelled abroad for improvement. In 1608 he was knighted by James I. and in 1620 was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, which went through several editions; the last in 1730 fol. He died in 1645.—*Biog. Br.*

BAKER (Thomas), a learned mathematician and divine, was born in Somersetshire in 1625, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he obtained the living of Bishop's Nymmet in Devonshire. He published the *Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked*, 1684, 4to. The royal society sent him some questions, which he solved in so satisfactory a manner that they presented him with a medal. He died at his vicarage in 1690.—*Wood, A. O.*

BAKER (Thomas), a learned antiquary, was born at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, in 1656. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. On entering into orders he had the living of Long Newton, which he resigned in 1690, because he could not take the oaths to king William, and in 1717 lost his fellowship, but still continued to reside in the college; and Mathew Prior, who was fellow of the same society, retained the place on purpose that he might give the profits of it to Mr. Baker. He kept up a correspondence with many learned men, and greatly assisted them in their works. He died at his chambers in 1740, and was buried in St. John's chapel, to which college he bequeathed his collection of books and MSS. He wrote, 1. *Reflexions on Lear-*

ing, 1710, 8vo. 2. *The Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby*, 1708. He also compiled the *History of St. John's college*, which is in MS. 8vo.—*Life by Grey.*

BAKER (Henry), an eminent naturalist, was born in London and brought up to the business of a bookseller, which profession he quitted, and undertook to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel de Foe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and obtained from the latter in 1740 the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. He died in 1774, aged 70. He published the *Microscope made easy*, 8vo. 1742, and *Employment for the Microscope*, 8vo. 1764. He also wrote *Original Poems*, serious and humorous, published in 8vo. 1725. His poem entitled *The Universe possesses considerable merit*. Several of his papers are in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He left 100l. to the royal society for an anatomical or chemical lecture.—*Biog. Br.*

BAKER (David Erskine), eldest son of the preceding, was adopted by an uncle, who was a silk throwster in Spital-fields, and succeeded him in the business; but being fond of theatrical entertainments, he squandered his property and joined some low strolling companies. He was the author of "a Companion to the Play-house," 2 vols. 12mo 1764, since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of *Biographia Dramatica*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BAKEWELL (Robert), a celebrated grazier, was born in 1726, at his paternal estate of Dishley, in Leicestershire. He conducted the farm for several years before his father's death, and turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of his cattle, for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were distinguished above all others, and he has let one of his rams for the enormous sum of 400 guineas! One in particular produced in one season the sum of 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. Bakewell's own stock, which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 1200 guineas! The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the ossal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved his black cattle, and frequently let his bulls at 50 guineas a season each! Mr. Bakewell died in 1795. —*Annual Necrology*, 1798.

BALAAM, the son of Beor, or Bosor, a soothsayer of Perhor, a town of Mesopotamia. He was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites; but, moved by a superior power, he pronounced a

bleffing inftead of a curfe. He was flain with Balak in battle, about 1450 B.C.—*SS.*

BALAMIO (Ferdinand), a learned Sicilian phyfician, was greatly efteemed by pope Leo X. He tranflated feveral pieces of Galen into Latin, which were publifhed in an edition of that author at Venice, in 1586.—*Moreri.*

BALASSI (Mario), an hiftorical and portrait painter of Florence, was born in 1604, and died in 1667. He copied the tranfiguration by Raphael with fuch exactnefs as to aftonifh the beft judges.—*Pilkington.*

BALATHI, the author of a book entitled *Afch Kati al Kath*, or of the Figures and Characters of different Alphabets. He alfo wrote an account of thofe who maintain the two principles, like the manichees.—*D'Herbelot.*

BALBI (John), a dominican of Genoa, who wrote a book entitled *Catholicon*, feu *Summa Grammaticalis*, which was printed in folio at Mentz, in 1460.—*Moreri.*

BALBINUS (Decimus Cælius), emperor of Rome, was born of an illuftrious family, and chofen emperor by the fenate in 237, in conjunction with Maximus. Both were murdered by the foldiers at Rome in 238.—*Univ. Hift.*

BALBOA (Vafco Nugnes de), a Caftilian, was one of the firft who vifited the Weft-Indies, where he gained immenfe riches. He fettled on the coaft of Darien, where he built a town. In 1513 he croffed the ifthmus, and returned next year with a prodigious quantity of wealth. He fent an account of his difcovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias Davila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was aftonifhed to fee Balboa in a cotton jacket, fandals made of hemp, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, jealous of Balboa, caufed him to be beheaded in 1517, at the age of 42.—*Moreri. Robertson's Hift. America.*

BALBUENA (Bernard de), a Spanifh poet, was a native of Toledo, and became a doctor at Salamanca. He was appointed bifhop of Porto Rico, in America, where he died in 1627.—*Moreri.*

BALCANQUAL (Walter) a learned Scotch divine, who attended James I. to England, and took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became chaplain to the king, mafter of the Savoy, and representative of the church of Scotland at the fynod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochefter, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He fuffered feverely in the rebellion, being forced to fly from place to place: and died at Chirk caftle in Denbighfhire, Chriftmas day, 1645. He wrote the Declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late tumults in Scotland, folio, 1630; Epiftles concerning the Synod of Dordt, in John Hales's Golden Remains, and fome fermons.—*Wood. Aitken. Oxon.*

BALDERIC, a French hiftorian of the 12th century. He became bifhop of Dol in Brittany, and was at the council of Cler-

mont. He wrote a hiftory of the croifade to the year 1099.—There was another bifhop of the fame age, who wrote a chronicle of the bifhops of Arras and Cambrai.—*Moreri.*

BALDI (Bernard), a learned Italian, was born at Urbino in 1553. He ftudied at Padua, and afterwards became mathematician to the duke of Guftalla. He died in 1617. He tranflated into Italian feveral works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote fome good poems in that language. His lives of mathematicians were printed in 1707.—*Tirabofchi.*

BALDI DE UBALDIS, an Italian lawyer of the 14th century, was born at Perugia in 1319. He died at Pavia in 1400. His works are in 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

BALDI (James), a German jefuit, was born in Upper Alface in 1603. He was a famous preacher and poet, and died at Neuburg in 1668. His works were printed at Cologne in 4to. and in 12mo. 1645.—*Moreri.*

BALDI (Lazaro), an hiftorical painter, was a native of Tufcany, and the difciple of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed by Alexander VII. to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo. He died in 1703.—*Pilk.*

BALDINI (John Anthony), a learned Italian nobleman, was born at Placentia in 1654. He was employed as ambaffador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congrès at Utrecht. A catalogue of his collection of curiofities and books was printed in the Italian Literary Journal. He died in 1725.—*Gen. Biog.*

BALDINUCCI (Philip), an Italian artift and biographer, was born at Florence in 1624. He wrote 1. the General Hiftory of Painters, 6 vols. 2. A Vocabulary of Defigns, 3. an Account of the Progrès of Engraving on Copper. He died in 1696.—*Tirabofchi.*

BALDOCK (Ralph de), bifhop of London. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and in 1304 was raifed to the epifcopal bench. In 1307 king Edward I. appointed him lord high chancellor. He died in 1313. He wrote a Hiftory of Britifh Affairs, which Leland had feen, though it is now loft.—There was at the fame time one *Robert de Baldock*, a divine who was in great favour with Edward II. whofe misfortunes he fhared, and died in Newgate.—*Biog. Br.*

BALDWIN I. emperor of the eaft, was the fon of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and diftinguifhed himfelf fo greatly in the 4th croifade, that on the conquelt of Conftantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was chofen emperor. But the Greeks, affifted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated Baldwin, who being made prifoner, was never heard of afterwards. He was fucceeded by his brother Henry.—*Univ. Hift.*

BALDWIN II. fucceeded his brother Robert in the empire of the eaft in 1228, being only 11 years of age. In 1261 Conftantinople was taken by Michael Palæolo-

gas, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273.—*Ibid.*

BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Exeter. He accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, and died there in 1191; he was a generous and learned prelate. His works were collected and published by Tiffier in 1682.—*Bale de Script. Brit. Biog. Brit.*

BALDWIN I. king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Boulogne, and accompanied Godfrey his brother into Palestine, where he gained the country of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and the year following took Antipatris, Cesarea, and Azotus. In 1104 he took Acre, after a long siege. He died after an active life in 1118; and was interred on Mount Calvary.—*Moreri.*

BALDWIN II. king of Jerusalem, the son of Hugh count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace brother of Baldwin I. had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. He gained a great victory over the Saracens in 1120, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and ransomed on giving up the city of Tyre. He died in 1131.—*Moreri.*

BALDWIN III. was the son of Fulk of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143 under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places, and died in 1163.—*Ib.*

BALDWIN IV. the son of Amaury, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father in 1174, but being leprous, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew Baldwin V. and died in 1185. The year following his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, that her husband Guy de Lusignan might enjoy the throne.—*Ibid.*

BALDWIN (Francis), a learned civilian, was born at Arras in 1520. He recommended himself successively to the patronage of the emperor Charles V. Anthony king of Navarre, and Henry III. king of Poland, the latter of whom invited him to his court, but while he was preparing for the journey he was taken off by a fever in 1572. He wrote *Leges de re rustica*; *Novella constitutio prima*; *de hereditibus & lege Flacidia*, &c. Baldwin is accused of having, alternately, become a protestant and catholic four times.—*Ibid.*

BALE (Robert) an English divine, was born in Norfolk, and entered among the carmelites at Norwich, of which society he became prior. He wrote 1. *Annales perbreves Ordinis Carmelitarum*. 2. *Historia Helix prophetæ*. 3. *Officium Simonis Angli*. He died in 1503.—*Pitt. Wood.*

BALE (John), in Latin *Baleus*, an English divine, was born in Suffolk, and educated in the monastery of carmelites at Norwich, from whence he went to Jesus col-

lege, Cambridge. He embraced the protestant religion, and became a zealous writer against popery. On the death of his patron, lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. and obtained first a living in Hampshire, and in 1552 the bishopric of Ossory in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Mary, he retired to Basle in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth came to the throne, when he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury. He died in 1563, aged 68. He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled *Scriptorum illustrium majoris Britannie Catalogus*, or *An Account of the Lives of eminent Writers of Britain*, Basil, 1557.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Brit.*

BALECHOU (Nicholas), a French engraver, was born at Arles in 1719, and died in 1765. He was expelled from the academy of painters at Paris for taking proof impressions of his print of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness. His engravings are held in high estimation.

BALEN (Mathias), a Dutch antiquary, was born at Dordt in 1611. He wrote the description of his native city, which was published in 1677, and is a work of considerable merit.—*Moreri.*

BALEN (Hendrick Van), an eminent historical portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1560, and died in 1632. The finest of his performances are the drowning of Pharaoh, and the judgment of Paris. His son John Van Balen distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.—*Houbraeken. Pilkington.*

BALES (Peter), a celebrated English penman, was born in 1547: he excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship; and was employed by Walsingham in imitating hand-writing. He published in 1590 the *Writing Master*, in three parts; the first teaching swift writing, the second true writing, the third fair writing. He died about 1600.—*Biog. Br.*

BALESTRA (Antony), an eminent historical painter, was born at Verona in 1666. In 1694 he gained the prize of merit given by the academy of St. Luke. He died in 1720.

BALEY or BAILEY (Walter), an English physician, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. He became queen's professor of physic in that university, and physician to her majesty. He died in 1592, aged 63. He wrote 1. *A Discourse of Pepper*, 1588, 8vo. 2. *A Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eye Sight*; several times printed in 8vo. 3. *Directions for Health*, 4to.—*Biog. Br.*

BALGUY (John), a learned English divine, was born in 1686 at Sheffield in Yorkshire. In 1702 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In the famous Bangorian controversy Mr. Balguy distinguished himself so well that bishop Hoadly gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1729 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire. He died at Harrowgate in 1748. Mr. Balguy wrote, besides his tracts in the Bangorian dispute, 1. *On the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue*, 8vo. 1726. 2. *The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or a farther Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue*, 1728. 3. *Divine Rectitude, or a brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity, particularly in respect of Creation and Providence*, 1730. 4. *An Essay on Redemption*, 1741. 5. *Sermons on several Occasions*, 2 vols. 8vo. This last is posthumous. His son, the learned Doctor Thomas Balguy, who died archdeacon and prebendary of Winchester, published a volume of excellent sermons and charges.—*Ib.*

BALI (Moula Bali), a mohammedan writer, who is the author of a treatise on the Jurisprudence of the Mussulmans. He died in the 977th year of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

BALIOI, or **BALLIOI** (sir John de), the founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, was born at Barnard Castle in Durham. In 1248 he was made governor of Carlisle; and on the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III. to Alexander III. king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to him and another lord; but in about three years they were charged with abusing their trust, and the king of England marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by advancing a considerable sum of money Baliol made his peace. In 1269 he laid the foundation of Baliol college, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons he sided with the king, for which the barons seized his lands. He died in 1269, leaving three sons.—*Biog. Br.*

BALIOI (John de), king of Scotland, was son of the above, and being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, on the death of queen Margaret in her passage from Norway, he laid claim to the vacant throne by virtue of his descent from David earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce. Edward I. being declared arbitrator, he declared in favour of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, Nov. 12, 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long, for remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Ba-

liol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Baliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were committed to the tower. At the intercession of the pope they were released and delivered to his legate in 1299. Baliol then went to France, where he resided upon his own estate, and died there in 1314. His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it, but held it not long, and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.—*Ibid.*

BALKINI, a mohammedan author, who wrote, 1. *Questions on the Sciences*; 2. *On the Meditations of Anavi*, and several other books.—*D'Herbelot.*

BALL (John), a puritan divine, was born in Oxfordshire in 1585. He contrived to subsist on a curacy in Staffordshire of 20l. a year and a small school. Though he disapproved of the ceremonies and church government in some respects, yet he wrote strongly against those who separated from the church on that plea. He died in 1640.—*Biog. Br.*

BALLAEDEN (sir John), a Scotch divine of the 16th century, who translated Hector Boethius's History. Being a firm papist he quitted Scotland and retired to Rome, where he died in 1550. He was the author of several pieces in prose and verse.—*Ibid.*

BALLARD (George), an English biographer, was born at Campden, in Gloucestershire, and bred a tailor: he became so skilled in the Saxon language, that lord Chedworth and some other gentlemen gave him a pension of 60l. a year to pursue his studies at Oxford, where he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the university beadles. He published *Memoirs of learned British Ladies*, 4to. 1752. He died in 1755.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BALLERINI (Peter and Jerome), two Italian priests and brothers, were born at Verona, the first in 1698, and the second in 1702. They published in conjunction several editions of ecclesiastical authors, besides some learned and ingenious performances of their own.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALLEKOED (N.), a citizen of Geneva, was born in 1726, and died there in 1774. He wrote a book on the physical education of children, which obtained the prize given by a society in Holland. He was also the author of a dissertation on this question, *What are the principal Causes of the Deaths of so many Children?* 1775.—*Ibid.*

BALLI (Joseph), a scholastic divine, was born at Palermo in Sicily, and died at Pa-

dua in 1640. He was a canon of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and wrote, 1. *De Fecunditate Dei*. 2. *De Morte Corporum Naturalium*.—*Moreri*.

BALLIANI (John Baptist), a native and senator of Genoa, was born in 1586; he wrote a treatise on the natural Motion of heavy Bodies, 1646, and died in 1666.—*Tiraboschi*.

BALLIN (Claude), a French artist in gold and silver, was born in 1615: he was brought up to the business of a goldsmith under his father. At the age of 19 he made four silver basons, on which were represented the four ages of the world, which were purchased by cardinal Richelieu, who employed him to make four vases after the antique, to match them: he also executed several handsome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for casts and medals. He died in 1678.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALSAMON (Theodore), patriarch of Antioch in the 12th century; who wrote several works on the canon law, which were printed at Paris in 1620, folio.—*Fabric. Bib. Græc. Dupin*.

BALSHAM (Hugh de), bishop of Ely, and founder of Peter-house, Cambridge, flourished in the 13th century. He died in 1285.—*Biog. Br.*

BALTHAZAR (Christopher), a learned French writer of the 17th century, who renounced his profession as an advocate, and embraced the protestant religion. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun settled upon him a pension, in consideration of his eminent services as a champion for the reformed. He combated Baronius with great ability.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

BALTHAZARINI, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1531 he composed a ballet for the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse with mademoiselle de Vaudemont, sister to the queen, called Ceres and her Nymphs, which is supposed to be the origin of the ballet heroique in France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Berny*.

BALTUS (John Francis), a French jesuit, was born at Metz in 1667; he became librarian at Rheims, and died there in 1743. His principal work is an Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles, Straßburg, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

BALUE (John), a Roman cardinal, was born in France about 1420, of mean parents. He gained several rich preferments by his servility and art, particularly the see of Angers, after the deposition of his old patron the bishop of that diocese. Paul II. gave him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Bern, to the disadvantage of Louis, which being discovered, he was imprisoned in an iron cage 11 years. On regaining his liberty he went to Rome, and

was sent to France as legate by Sixtus V. He died in 1491.—*Ibid*.

BALUZE (Stephen), a French writer, was born in 1631, and educated at Thoulouze, where he was patronized by the archbishop, on whose death he became librarian to Colbert. The king made him professor of the canon law in the royal college, and granted him a pension, both which places he lost by inserting some obnoxious remarks in his Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne. He died in 1718. Besides the above history he wrote the Lives of the Popes of Avignon, and the History of Tulle, his native place.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALZAC (John Lewis Guez de), a noble French writer, was born at Angoulême in 1594. Cardinal Richelieu granted him a pension, and gave him the places of councillor of state, and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his Letters, which were first published in 1624. His style is rather bombastic, but his sentiments are good. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. He died in 1654. Besides his Letters, he wrote 1. *Le Prince*; 2. *Le Socrate Chretien*; 3. *L'Aristippe*; 4. *Entretiens*; 5. *Christ Victorieux*.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAMBROCCIO, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nick-name of Bamboccio, on account of his singular deformity. He was born at Laerden near Narden, in 1613. He lived at Rome 16 years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers shops, cattle, and conversations, with great effect. His style is sweet and true, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. He died in 1678.—*Pill.*

BAMBRIDGE (Christopher), archbishop of York, to which see he was translated from Durham in 1508. He was a native of Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Henry VIII. sent him ambassador to pope Julius II. who gave him a cardinal's hat. He was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows he had given him, in 1514.—*Biog. Brit.*

BAMFIELD (Francis), a nonconformist divine, was born of a genteel family in Devonshire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1641 he obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and was also minister of Sherborn in Dorsetshire, but was deprived as the restoration for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate, London, for holding conventicles, and died there in 1684. He wrote a book in vindication of the observation of the seventh day sabbath, &c.—*Calamy*.

BANCHI (Seraphin), a dominican of Flo-

rence, to whom, in 1593, Peter Barriere, a hot-headed fanatic, communicated his intention of murdering the king; which the priest prudently communicated to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned, and retired to the monastery of St. James at Paris, where he died.—*Moreri*.

BANCK (Lawrence), a Swedish lawyer, was professor at Norkoping, his native place. He wrote several books against the papal usurpations, and died in 1662.—*Bayle*.

BANCROFT (Richard), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Lancashire in 1544, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He distinguished himself with so much learning and eloquence against the puritans, that in 1597 he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton-court, and on the death of archbishop Whitgift, in 1604, he was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the anglican church. He died in 1610.—*Biog. Brit.*

BANCROFT (John), nephew of the above, was born in Oxfordshire, and entered of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1592. In 1609 he was elected master of University college, where he continued above twenty years; and was at great pains and expence to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1622 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddefsden. He died in 1640, and was buried in the church of Cuddefsden.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Brit.*

BANDARRA (Gonzales), a Portuguese fanatic, who set up for a prophet in the 16th century, and narrowly escaped being burnt as an heretic by the inquisition in 1541. He died in 1556.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BANDELLO (Mathew), a dominican monk, who wrote novels in the manner of Boccace. He was born at Castlenovo, in the Milanese, about the end of the 15th century. On the invasion of that country by the Spaniards, Bandello went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen in 1550, but he resigned it in 1555, and died in 1561. The best edition of his novels is that of London, 1740, 4 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BANDINELLI (Bacio), was born at Florence in 1487. He distinguished himself by his skill in sculpture and painting; but he excelled in the former line, and his group of the Laocoon is greatly admired. He died in 1559.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Sculpteurs*.

BANDURI (Anselm), a learned benedictine, was born at Ragusa in Dalmatia. He studied in France, where he applied chiefly to antiquities, and published, 1. The Antiquities of Constantinople, 2 vols. folio;

2. Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum a Trajano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos, 1718. He died at Paris in 1749.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BANGIUS (Peter), a Swedish divine, was born at Helsingberg in 1638. He was professor of theology at Abo 32 years, and in 1682 was made bishop of Wyburg. He died in 1696, and left an ecclesiastical History of Sweden; a treatise on sacred Chronology, and other works.—*Moreri*.

BANGIUS (Thomas), professor of divinity, philosophy, and Hebrew, at Copenhagen. He died in 1661, aged 61. He wrote an exercitation on the origin of diversity of languages; a Hebrew lexicon, &c.—*Bayle*.

BANIER (Anthony), a French writer, was born in 1673. He studied at Paris, and then became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz. He wrote an historical Explanation of the Fables of Antiquity, 2 vols. 12mo., which was afterwards published under the title of Mythology, or the Fables explained by History. He died in 1741. He had a hand in Picart's Religious Ceremonies, and other esteemed works. An English translation of his Mythology was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BANISTER (John), an English physician of the 16th century, was educated at Oxford, where he was graduated in physic. He settled in Nottingham, where he obtained great practice, chiefly in surgery. His works on chirurgical subjects were formerly in considerable esteem.—There was another physician named Richard Banister, who wrote a treatise of diseases of the eyes. He resided at Stamford, and was esteemed a great oculist. He died about 1624.—*Biog. Brit.*

BANKES (Sir John), an English judge, was born at Keswick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1630 he was made attorney-general to the prince of Wales, and in 1640 chief justice of the common pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the rebellion; and his lady defended Corff castle, the family seat, against the parliament forces, till it was relieved by the earl of Carnarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there in 1644.—*Biog. Br.*

BANKS (John), an English writer, was born at Sunning in Berkshire, in 1709, and bred a weaver at Reading; after which he came to London, and turned bookseller; but not meeting with success, he had recourse to his pen, and published several works, one of which, a Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, was well received. He died in 1751.—*Gen. B. D.*

BANKS (John), an English play writer of the 18th century, was bred a lawyer, but quitted the dry practice of the courts for the train of the tragic muse. He produced several pieces which were once very popu-

lar, particularly the earl of Essex. When he died is uncertain, but his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster.—*Bigg. Dram.*

BANNIER (John), a Swedish general, was born in 1601, and served under Gustavus Adolphus, on whose death he became commander-in-chief, and obtained several victories, and took many important places. Afterwards his good fortune failed, and the imperialists succeeded in driving him into Bohemia. He died on his retreat from the German dominions in 1641.—*Moreri.*

BANQUO, or **BANCHIO**, a Scotch general of royal extraction, obtained several splendid victories over the highlanders and the Danes, in the reign of Donald VII. He tarnished his glory by aiding Macbeth in the conspiracy against that monarch; but was afterwards put to death by the usurper.—*Buchanan.*

BAPTIST (John), surnamed **MONNOYER**, a Flemish painter, was born at Lille in 1635. He was at first an historical painter, but afterwards applied to flower-painting. King William employed him in decorating Kensington-palace, Montague-house, and other edifices. He died in 1699. His son Anthony shone in the same line with his father. There was another painter of the same name, who came from Antwerp to England, and distinguished himself in portraits. He died in 1691.—*Pilkington.*

BAPTISTIN (John Baptiste Struk), a musician, born at Florence, and who died about 1740. He first brought the violoncello into fashion in France. He was besides a good composer.—*Burney.*

BARACH, 4th judge of the Hebrews, after delivering them from bondage to Jabin, king of Canaan, and defeating Sifera. He ruled 33 years, and flourished about 1240 B. C.—*SS.*

BARADEUS, also called **ZANZALUS JACOBUS**, a monk of the 6th century. He revived the sect of the monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edeffa. He died in 588, and from him the sect took the name of *Jacobites*.—*Mosheim.*

BARANZANO (Redemptus), a barnabite monk, born in 1590, in Piedmont. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics at Auneci, and was the correspondent of lord Bacon, who had a great esteem for him. He died at Montargis, in 1622. His works are: *Uranoscopia, seu Univerſa Doctrina de Cælo*, 1617, fol.; *Campus Philosophicus*, 1620, 8vo.; *De novis Opinionibus Physicis*, 8vo. 1617.—*Bayle.*

BARATHIER (Barthelemy), an Italian lawyer of the 15th century. He was born at Placentia, and became a professor at Pavia and Ferrara. He published a *New Digest of the Feudal Law* at Paris, in 1611.—*Moreri.*

BARATHIER (John Philip), an extraordinary youth, born at Schwobach, near

Nuremberg, in 1721. At five years old he understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. He next studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the scripture into Latin. In 1751, he was entered in the university of Altdorf, and the same year wrote a letter to M. le Maitre, on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*. The year following he published the *Travels of Benjamin of Tudela*, translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1784 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year, and the use of his library. The year following he submitted a plan, for finding the longitude, to the royal society, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the academy at Berlin, and created M. A. by the university of Halle. He died of a decline in 1740, aged little more than 19. Besides the above works, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, and a treatise against the socinians, called *Anti-Artemonius*.—*Life by Dr. Johnson.*

BARBA (Alvarez Alonzo), curate of St. Bernard de Potosi in the 11th century. He wrote a curious book on metallurgy, printed at Madrid in 1620, 4to. and abridged, in French, 1 vol. 12mo. 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBADILLO (Alphonſus Jerom de Salas), a Spanish dramatic writer, born at Madrid, who died about 1630. He wrote several comedies, and the *Adventures of Don Diego de Noche*, 1624, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

BARBADINO, a learned Portuguese, who published at Paris, in 1746, a piece in his native language, *On the present State of Literature in Portugal*, which was severely attacked by a Portuguese jesuit, and defended by Don Joseph de Maymo.—*Gen. Biog.*

BARBARO (Francis), a learned Venetian, was born in 1598. He was governor of several places; but distinguished himself chiefly by his literary works, particularly translations of some of Plutarch's *Lives*. He wrote *De Re Uxorâ*; on the *Choice of a Wife*, and the *Duties of Women*, printed at Paris in 1515. He died in 1454. His letters were printed in 1743.—*Bayle. M. r.*

BARBARO (Ermolao) the elder, nephew of the preceding. He was learned in the Greek language, and translated some of *Æſop's Fables* into Latin, at the age of 12. He became successively bishop of Trevisa and Verona, where he died in 1470.—*Tirabſchi.*

BARBARO (Ermolao), grandson of Francis, born in 1454. He gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederic, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and pope Innocent VIII. made

him patriarch of Aquileia, for which the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where he died in 1493. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and published critical elucidations of Pliny.—*Tiraboschi*.

BARBARO (Daniel), nephew of the last mentioned. He was born in 1518, and became joint patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 1570. He wrote a Treatise of Eloquence, Venice, 1557, 4to.; Practice of Perspective, 1568, folio; and a translation of Vitruvius, in 1584.—*Ibid*.

BARBAROSSA (Aruch), a famous pirate. Being called in to assist Selim Entemi, prince of Algiers, against the Spaniards, he murdered that monarch, and took possession of his throne. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken that capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king; after which he marched to Tremecen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch. The heir to the kingdom of Tremecen applied to the marquis of Gomares, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped from thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken with a small number of Turks, the whole of whom died sword in hand, in 1518. Barbarossa was then in the 44th year of his age.—*Univ. Hist.*

BARBAROSSA (Heyradin), succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Selim II. emperor of the Turks. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V. in 1536. After this, he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen in Arabia Felix, to the Turkish government. He died in 1547, aged 80.—*Ibid*.

BARBAROUX (Charles), a native of Marfeilles, and member of the national assembly. He was a vehement enemy to Robespierre and Tallien, and repeatedly brought charges against them. He also proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family. When the party of the Girondists were overthrown he was arrested, but made his escape. He was afterwards taken and guillotined at Bourdeaux, June 25, 1794.—*Dict. des Hommes Marq. de la fin du 18me. Siecle*.

BARBASAN (Stephen), a French writer, born in 1696, and who died in 1770. He is known as the editor of old French books, particularly of Tales and Fables of the 12th and 13th centuries, 1760, 3 vols. 12mo. He also wrote Instructions from a Father to a Son, 1760, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBATELLI (Bernardino), an eminent Italian painter. He was the disciple of Ghirlandaio, at Florence. He afterwards went to Rome, where he studied with so much assiduity, as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting history, fruit, animals, and

flowers. He died in 1612, aged 70.—*Pilkington*.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE (John Lewis), a French writer, was the son of a wood-monger at Paris, and born in 1710. He published an historic map of the world, which combines geography, chronology, and history in one view. He edited, and for the most part compiled, the Chronological Tables of the Abbé Lenglet; the Modern Geography of La Croix; and the two last volumes of the Bibliothéque de France. He also translated into French Strahlemberg's Description of Russia, &c. He died in 1781.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBERINO (Francis), an Italian poet, born at Barberino, in Tuscany, in 1264. He wrote an excellent poem, entitled, The Precepts of Love, printed at Rome in 1610. He died at Florence in 1348.—*Tiraboschi*.

BARBERINO (Francis), a Roman cardinal, nephew of pope Urban VIII. and legate in France and Spain. He was the father of the poor, and patron of the learned. He died in 1679. His brother Anthony was also a cardinal, but on the election of Innocent X. who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archbishop of Rheims, and died in 1671.—*Moreri*.

BARBEU DUBOURG (James), a physician, was borne at Mayenne, in 1709. He published, 1. A Journal of Medicine, in 1761; 2. A System of Botany, 2 vol. 1767; 3. Aphorisms of Medicine, 1780, 12mo. He died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBEYRAC (Charles), an eminent physician, was born at Ceresse, in Provence, and studied at Montpellier, where he settled. Locke, who was intimate with him, compared him to Sydenham. He died in 1699, aged 70. He wrote only two works, *Traité nouveau de Médecine*, &c. 1654, 12mo.; and *Questions Médicæ Duodecim*, 4to. 1658.—*Moreri*.

BARBEYRAC (John), nephew of the above, was born in 1674, at Beziers. He was professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen. He translated into French Puffendorff's Law of Nature and Nations; his treatise on the Duties of Man, and Grotius's treatise of the Rights of War and Peace, with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the Morality of the Fathers, 4to. 1728; another on Gaming, 2 vols. 8vo. 1709, &c. He died about 1747.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBIER D'AUCCOUR (John), a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, born at Langres in 1641, and educated at Dijon. He was tutor to the son of the famous Colbert, and in 1683 became member of the French academy. On the death of his patron he returned to the bar, and died at Paris in 1634. He wrote *Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene*, par

le Père Bouhours, Jesuite, 12mo. 2 vols. 1671. He wrote besides several other pieces against the jesuits.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBIER (Mary Anne), a French dramatic writer, who wrote several tragedies and operas, printed in 1 vol. 12mo. She died in 1745.—*Moreri*.

BARBIERI (John Francis), an eminent historical painter, born in 1590. He studied under Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste of design was natural, but not always elegant. Among artists, he goes under the name of Guercino. He died in 1666, aged 76. His brother Paulo Antonio excelled in painting still life and animals. He died in 1640.—*D'Argenville*.

BARBOSA (Arias), a learned Portuguese, who was Greek professor at Salamanca 20 years. The king of Portugal appointed him preceptor to his sons, Alphonfus and Henry. He wrote some Latin poems, and a treatise on prosody. He died in 1540.—*Moreri*.

BARBOSA (Peter), born at Viana in Portugal. He was first professor of law at Coimbra, and afterwards chancellor of the kingdom. He died about 1596. His works on the Digests were published in 3 vols. fol. 1613.—*Ibid*.

BARBOSA (Emanuel), counsellor to the king of Portugal, died in 1638, aged 90. He published a treatise De Potestate Episcopi, and other works.—*Ibid*.

BARBOSA (Augustin), son of the above. Philip IV. of Spain gave him the bishopric of Ugento, in the territory of Otranto, in 1648, but he died a few months after. He wrote De Officio Episcopi, and other learned works.—*Ibid*.

BARBOUR (John), a Scotch divine, was born about 1520, and educated in the abbey of Aberbrothick. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse the Life and Actions of King Robert Bruce, printed at Glasgow in 1671. He died in 1578.—*Gen. Big. Dict.*

BARBUD, a Persian musician in the service of Kosru Parviz. His name was adopted to express the master of music in all succeeding times. The Persians also give the name of Barbud to a sort of lyre.—*D'Herbelot*.

BARCHUSEN, or **BARKHAUSEN** (John Conrad), an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Herne, in Germany, in 1666. After visiting several countries, he settled at Utrecht, where he read lectures in chemistry till his death in 1717. He wrote *Elementa Chemicæ*; *Historia Medicinæ*, and other esteemed works.—*Moreri*.

BARCLAY (Alexander), a writer of the 16th century, was, according to some, a native of Scotland, but others as strenuously maintain that he was an Englishman, which last is most probable, since he received his education at Oriel college, Oxford. He afterwards travelled through

most parts of Europe, and on his return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his monastery he obtained a living in Essex. He died at Croydon in 1532. Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He rendered into English that curious book entitled *Navis Stultifera*, or *Ship of Fools*.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARCLAY (William), a learned Scotch writer, was born at Aberdeen, but educated in France, where he took his doctor's degree in law, and became professor in that faculty, first at Pontamousson and afterwards at Angers, where he died in 1605. He published some books on the rights of kings and popes.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

BARCLAY (John), son of the above, was born at Pantamousson in 1582, and received his education among the jesuits, who wanted to engage him among them, but in this they were frustrated by his father, which occasioned their resentment against him. On the death of his father he went to London, and after residing there ten years, returned to Paris, and the year following went to Rome, where he died in 1621. He wrote several ingenious and learned works: the chief of which are, *Euphormio*, a satire in Latin, and a romance, entitled *Argenis*. This last has been translated into several languages.—*Ibid*.

BARCLAY (Robert), a quaker, was born at Edinburgh in 1648, and sent by his father, colonel Barclay, to Paris, under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots' college. He was drawn over to the Romish religion, on which his father sent for him home, and having himself embraced the opinions of the quakers, persuaded his son to do the same. In 1670 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 he printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, *An Apology for the true Christian Divinity*, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called, in scorn, Quakers, printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English, in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate, and died in 1690.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARCOCHEBAS, or **BARCOCHAB**, "the son of a star," a famous impostor among the jews, who pretended to be the star predicted by Balaam. He gained a multitude of followers, who overran Judea, and put a number of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who committed a dreadful massacre on the jewish nation, by way of revenge, A. D. 134.—*Moreri*.

BARDAS, a nobleman of Constantinople,

was uncle and guardian to the emperor Michael III. He endeavoured to assume the supreme power, but after committing several arbitrary acts, was put to death by Basilus the Macedonian, in 866.—*Un. Hist.*

BARDAS, called *Sclerus*, general of the army under the emperor John Zimisces, after whose death he prevailed with his troops to invest him with the purple. Bardas Phocas vanquished him in Persia, on which he fled to the caliph of Bagdad, who made him prisoner in 979. After a year's confinement, he obtained his liberty, and joined Phocas, who assumed the imperial dignity. On his death, Bardas submitted to the emperor Basil, who took him into favour.—*Ibid.*

BARDESANES, a heretic in the 2d century, was a native of Edeffa, in Mesopotamia, and the disciple of Valentinus, part of whose opinions he adopted, with new errors of his own. He held the existence of *Æons*, and denied the resurrection. He is not to be confounded with an author of the same name, who lived in the 3d century, and wrote a curious book on the Gymnosophists.—*Mosheim. Moreri.*

BARDIN (Peter), a French writer. He was born at Rouen, and became a member of the French academy. He was drowned in the humane act of endeavouring to save another, in 1637. He wrote, 1. *Le grand Chambellan de France*, 1623, folio; 2. *Pensées Morales sur l'Ecclesiaste*, 1629, 8vo; 3. *Le Lycée, ou de l'honête Homme*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

BARDNEY (Richard), an English monk of the benedictine order, was born at Bardney, in Lincolnshire. He wrote the *Life of Robert Grossetest*, or Grossthead, bishop of Lincoln, in Latin verse, and died in 1504.—*Wood.*

BAREBONE (Praise God), a rebel and fanatic, was a leatherfeller, and became one of the most active members of the parliament assembled by Cromwell in 1654, which took its denomination from his name. When Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of such a rabble as alarmed even that intrepid general. A petition was presented to the parliament by their leader, for the exclusion of the king and royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of complaint to the parliament, for encouraging the furious zealot and his adherents. Mr. Granger says, that he had heard there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name, viz. Praise God, Barebone; Christ came into the world to save Barebone; and, If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned, Barebone: some are said to have omitted the former part of the sentence, and to have called him only "Damned Barebone."—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

BARNT (Dietrick), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, born at Amsterdam in

1534. He studied in the school of Titian, with whom he continued several years, and then returned to his own country, where he died in 1582.—*De Piles.*

BARETTI (Joseph), an ingenious writer, was the son of an architect at Turin. Of the early part of his life little seems to be known, only that he was a great traveller. In 1750 he came to England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which he wrote with facility and correctness. About 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced into Mr. Thrale's family as teacher of the Italian language. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began a periodical work entitled *Frustra Literaria*, which was published at Venice, but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, he found it expedient to quit that country, and once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man, who assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his *Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy*, 4 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the royal academy, he was appointed foreign secretary, and in lord North's administration he obtained a pension. He died in 1789, aged about 73. He was an ingenious, pleasant, and charitable man. He wrote, A *Dissertation on the Italian Poetry*; An *Introduction to the Italian Language*; *The Italian Library*, 8vo.; A *Dictionary, English and Italian*, 2 vols. 4to.; A *Grammar of the Italian Language*, 8vo.; An *Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy*, 2 vols. 8vo.; An *Introduction to the most Useful European Languages*, 8vo.; A *Dictionary, English and Spanish*, 4to.; *Tolondron Speeches to John Bowle*, about his edition of *Don Quixote*, 8vo. &c.—*Europ. Mag.*

BARGRAVE (Isaac), an English divine. He was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and became chaplain to James I. and dean of Canterbury, in 1625. At the commencement of the civil war, he was thrown into the Fleet by colonel Sandys, whom he had saved from the gallows. He lay there three weeks, and died soon after, in 1642, aged 56.—*Todd's Lives of the Deans of Canterbury.*

BARKHAM (John), an English antiquary, born at Exeter about 1572, and educated at Oxford. He was made dean of Bocking in Essex, where he died in 1642. He gave medals and coins to archbishop Laud, who added them to the collection which he had given to the university of Oxford. Dr. Barkham is said to have been the sole author of the *Display of Heraldry*, which goes under the name of Guillim.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Br.*

BARKSDALE (Clement), an English divine, was born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, in 1609, and educated first at Abingdon-school, and next at Oxford, where he became master of the grammar-school at He-

reford; but when that city was taken by the rebels, he went and kept a school at Hawling in Gloucestershire. At the restoration, he was presented to the living of Naunton, where he died in 1687. He published, 1. *Monumenta Literaria*: five obitus et Elogia Doctorum virorum, ex Historiis J. A. Thuani, 4to.; 2. *Nympha Libethris*, or the Coriworld Muse, 1651, 8vo.; 3. *Life of Hugo Grotius*, 1652, 12mo.; 4. *Memoirs of worthy Persons*, 1661, 12mo., besides several sermons and tracts.—*Wood, A. O.*

BARLAAM, a learned divine of the 14th century, was a native of Calabria, but on visiting Constantinople, to study the Greek language, the emperor Andronicus the younger gave him the abbey of St. Saviour, and employed him to negotiate a reunion between the two churches, and to solicit succours from the christian princes against the infidels. Barlaam, on his return, wrote against the Latins; but on being made bishop of Gieraci, in Italy, he changed his principles, and employed his pen against the Greeks. He died in 1348. His letters were printed at Ingolstadt in 1604.—*Moreri.*

BARLEUS (Gaspard), a modern Latin poet, was born at Antwerp in 1584. He became professor of logic at Leyden, of which place he was deprived for being an arminian. He then taught philosophy at Amsterdam, where he died in 1648. His orations and letters have been printed, but his Latin poems are most esteemed.—*Bayle.*

BARLEUS (Lambert), professor of Greek at Leyden. He translated, in conjunction with Rivius, the confession of the reformed churches into Greek, and published the *Timon of Lucian*, with notes, also *Annotations on Hesiod's Theogony*. He died in 1655.—*Moreri.*

BARLAND (Adrian), a learned Dutch critic, was professor of eloquence at Louvain, where he died in 1542. He published *Notes on Terence*, *Virgil*, *Pliny the younger*, and *Menander*; *An Abridgment of Universal History*; *The Chronicle of the Dukes of Brabant*; *De Literatis urbis Romæ Principibus*, &c.—*Moreri.*

BARLETTA (Gabriel), a whimsical character in the 15th century, was a native of Barletta in the kingdom of Naples. He was born about 1400, and was a dominican. His sermons exhibit such a mixture of religious and comic expressions, sublime and vulgar ideas, the serious and the ridiculous, and, what is more remarkable, the whole written in such a barbarous language, compounded of Greek, Latin, and Italian, as to have rendered them one of the most extraordinary productions in literature. Such, however, was his fame among his contemporaries, as to have occasioned this proverb: *nescit predicare qui nescit Barlettare*. Owing to this odd and scarce merit, his

sermons rapidly went through more than 20 editions; the best is that of Venice, in 1577, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

BARLOW (Thomas), an English bishop, was born in 1607, at Orton, in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which society he successively became fellow and provost. He was also chosen keeper of the Bodleian library and Margaret professor of divinity. In 1675 he was made bishop of Lincoln, and distinguished himself as a zealous writer against popery; but on the accession of James II. he paid his court to him, and vindicated the royal power to dispense with the penal laws. Yet at the revolution he took the oaths, and was forward in depriving the nonjuring clergy in his diocese. Besides his tracts against popery, he wrote *Cases of Conscience*, and some other books. He died at Buckden, in 1691, aged 85.—*Biog. Br.*

BARLOW (Francis), an English painter, was born in Lincolnshire, and studied under Shepherd, a portrait painter. He died in 1702. Barlow excelled in painting birds, beasts, and fish, which he imitated very exactly.—*Pilkington.*

BARLOWE (William), an English prelate, was prior of a monastery at the dissolution of the religious orders in the reign of Henry VIII., after which he was made bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to St. David's. In 1547 he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, but was deprived by queen Mary for being married, on which he went to Germany. At the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, he returned, and was made bishop of Chichester. He died in 1658. He wrote several books.—*Wood, B. Br.*

BARLOWE (William), son of the above, was born in Pembrokehire, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford; after which, he travelled abroad, and became well skilled in navigation. On entering into orders, he was made prebendary of Winchester, and at last archdeacon of Sarum. He was the first writer on the properties of the loadstone. He likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. To him also are we indebted for the proper way of pointing magnetic needles, and of piecing and cementing loadstones. He died in 1625.—*Ibid.*

BARNABAS (St.), of the tribe of Levi, born in the isle of Cyprus. On embracing the gospel, he sold his estate, and gave the produce to the apostles. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples; and was the companion of St. Paul. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. There is an epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1724, by Le Clerc.—*Cow's Lives of the Apostles.*

BARNARD (Theodore), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam, and afterwards settled in England, where it is said he

painted the figures of the kings and bishops for Chichester cathedral.—*Houbraken*,

BARNARD, or BERNARD (John), an English divine, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated partly at Cambridge and partly at Oxford, where he became fellow of Lincoln college. At the restoration he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and, in 1669, took his degree of D.D. He died in 1683. He wrote a Life of Dr. Heylyn, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARNARD (Sir John), an eminent magistrate of London, was born at Reading in Berkshire, in 1685, of parents who were quakers. His father was a wine merchant, to whose business he succeeded. In the 19th year of his age he quitted the quakers, and became a member of the established church. He was first brought into notice by being appointed by the body of wine-merchants to state before the house of lords their objections to a bill then pending in that house, affecting their trade. In consequence of the abilities he displayed on this occasion he was nominated in 1721 candidate for the city of London, and the year following was elected. He continued to represent the city in parliament near forty years, and he discharged that trust with such fidelity as to gain the veneration of his fellow-citizens, who erected his statue in the exchange. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood from George II. whom he attended with an address. In 1737 he served the office of lord mayor, in which situation he considerably reformed the police. He died at Clapham in 1764, leaving one son and two daughters. Sir John Barnard was a worthy magistrate, an upright senator, a good speaker, and a religious man.—*Ibid.*

BARNAVE (Anthony), one of the actors and victims of the French revolution. He was a member of the national assembly, where he distinguished himself by his vehemence. When the king was stopped at Varennes he was nominated to conduct his majesty and family to Paris, in which mission he behaved with great respect to his illustrious captives. He was guillotined at Paris as a royalist in 1794, aged 32.—*Dict. des Hommes Marquans de la fin du 18me. Siecle.*

BARNES (Juliana), born at Roding in Essex, at the beginning of the 15th century. Her singular accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, a place belonging to St. Alban's. She was living in 1486. She wrote on heraldry, hunting, and hawking, which treatises were printed at the monastery of St. Alban's.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARNES (Robert), an English divine and D.D. He was chaplain to Henry VIII. who sent him to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of his divorce. Here he became a Lutheran, and on his return propagated his new opinions with such zeal that he was taken up,

and in 1540 burnt in Smithfield. He wrote a treatise on Justification, and some other books.—*Fox's Martyrology.*

BARNES (Joshua), a learned divine. He was born in London in 1654, and educated at Christ's hospital, from whence he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1675. The year following he published a poem on the History of Esther, and in 1688 the Life of Edward III. In 1694 he printed his edition of Euripides. In 1700 he married a widow lady of fortune. In 1705 he published his Anacreon, and the next year his Homer. Dr. Bentley used to say that he understood as much Greek as a Greek cobbler; yet his edition of Anacreon is deservedly in high esteem. He died in 1712.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARNEVELDT (John d'Olden), a celebrated Dutch statesman, who rose by his merit to the first dignities in the government. He was sent ambassador to queen Elizabeth of England, and Henry IV. of France. On his return to Holland he endeavoured to limit the authority of Maurice prince of Orange, which, added to his being the patron of the arminians, made him obnoxious to the prince, who got him tried on the absurd charge of plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. Of this he was found guilty, and beheaded in 1619. His sons, William and René, formed a conspiracy against Maurice to revenge their father's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but René was taken prisoner and executed.—*Brandt's Hist. Reform. in the Low Countries.*

BARO (Peter), a French protestant divine, who came to England on account of his religion, and in 1574 was chosen lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge, where he brought himself into trouble by opposing the calvinistical notion of predestination. He died in London at the beginning of the 17th century, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart-street. He published some polemical books in Latin.—*Biog. Br.*

BAROCHE (Frederic), an Italian painter, was a native of Urbino, and died there in 1612, aged 84. He chiefly excelled on religious subjects, and his pictures are held in high esteem.—*De Piles.*

BARON (Bonaventure), a Franciscan monk, whose true name was Fitzgerald, was born at Clonmell in Ireland. He died at Rome in 1696. He wrote a body of divinity in 6 vols. and three books of Latin poetry.—*Biog. Br.*

BARON (Michael), a famous French actor, was the son of a merchant at Moudun. Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was insufferable; this will appear from a saying of his; "that once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron." He was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV. be-

cause the order for it was worded thus, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called *Baron*," &c. He died at Paris in 1729, aged 77. Three volumes of his comedies were printed after his death.—*Moreri*.

BARON (Hyacinth Theodore), professor of medicine at Paris, who had a considerable hand in the Pharmacopœia, printed there in 1732, 4to. He also wrote a *Discours* on Chocolate. He died in 1758, aged 72.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARONI (Leonora), a famous singer, was born at Naples, but resided the greater part of her life at Rome. She was the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyrics were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages was printed in 1639 in her praise. She also wrote several poetical fables of merit.—*Bayle*.

BARONIUS (Cæsar), a learned Roman cardinal, was born in 1538 at Sora, in the kingdom of Naples. In 1560 he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and was for some time employed in the instruction of youth. In 1583 he was elected superior-general of his order. Clement VIII. made him his confessor, and in 1596 raised him to the cardinalship. He afterwards became librarian of the Vatican, and on the death of that pontiff would have been elected pope if the Spanish party had not prevailed. He died in 1607. His *Ecclesiastical Annals*, in 12 vols. folio, have been often printed.—*Moreri*.

BAROZZI (James), a famous architect, better known by the name of *Vignola* from the place of his birth in the duchy of Modena, was born in 1507. He first studied painting, which he quitted for architecture, and became a member of the academy of design at Rome. In 1537 he visited France, where he resided two years. He built several palaces in and near Bologna, and constructed the famous canal which goes from thence to Ferrara. He was also employed to build some churches at Rome, and succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's. He died in 1577. He wrote a celebrated book, entitled *Rules for the five Orders of Architecture*, which has gone through sixteen editions; also a *Treatise on practical Perspective*.—*D'Argenville's Les des Archit.*

BARRAL (Peter), a French abbé, born at Grenoble, and who died in Paris in 1772; he compiled an historical Dictionary, 6 vols. 8vo. 1759, and a Dictionary of Roman Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo.

BARRE (Lewis Francis Joseph de la), an ingenious writer, was born at Tournay in 1638. He was educated in the college of St. Barbe, at Paris, where he assisted Anselm Banduri in his great work, the *Imperium Orientale*, and the collection of medals of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given

him by the grand duke of Tuscany. He also published *Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy*, and several other esteemed works. He died in 1738.—*Moreri*.

BARRE (Joseph), a learned and industrious French writer, was born in 1692. He was canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris. His principal works are, *Vindiciæ librorum deutero-canoniconum veteris testamenti*; a general History of Germany, 11 vols. 4to.; *Life of Marthal de Fabert*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *History of the Laws and the Tribunals of Justice*, 4to. He died in 1764.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARRELIER (James), an eminent botanist of the order of preaching friars, who died in 1673, aged 67. A posthumous work of his, entitled *Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italian observatæ, et Iconibus Æneis exhibitæ*, was printed at Paris, 1714, folio.—*Moreri*.

BARRETE (Peter), a physician of Perpignan, who died in 1755. He wrote *Relation et Essai sur l'Histoire de la France Equinoxiale*, 1748, 12mo. *Dissertation sur la Couleur des Negres*, 1741, 4to. *Observations sur l'Origine des Pierres figurées*, 1746, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARRETT (George), an eminent landscape painter, was born in Dublin about 1732. He was self-taught, and obtained when young the premium of 50l. offered by the Dublin society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762 he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium of 50l. given by the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. for the best landscape. He was one of the first who planned the royal academy, of which he became a member. His best pieces are in the possession of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, and of Mr. Locke. He died in 1784.—*Pilkington*.

BARRETT (William), an English topographical author. He was born in Somersetshire, and settled in Bristol as a surgeon, in which line he was very eminent. He employed above twenty years in collecting materials for a history of that city, which he published in 1788, in 1 vol. 4to. He was the early patron of the eccentric Chatterton. Mr. Barrett died in 1789.—*Gent. Mag.*

BARRINGTON (John Shute lord viscount), a learned English nobleman, was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant, and born at Theobald's, in Hertfordshire, in 1678. He was educated at Utrecht, and on his return to England entered of the Inner Temple. In 1701 he published a tract on the toleration of protestant dissenters, which was followed by another, entitled *The Rights of Protestant Dissenters*, in two parts. In 1708 he was made a commissioner of the customs, but was dismissed in 1711. In the reign of queen Anne he was adopted by Mr. Wildman, a gentleman of large fortune in Berkshire, who left him his estate, as did Mr. Barrington, who had married his first cou-

fin; in compliment to whom he took his arms and name. In 1720 he was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick upon Tweed. In 1723 he published his *Miscellanea Sacra*, in 2 vols. 8vo. which was reprinted in 1770, in 3 vols. He also wrote *An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind*, and other works. He died in 1734. His lordship married the daughter of sir William Daines, by whom he left six sons and three daughters.—*Biog. Br.*

BARRINGTON (Daines), fourth son of lord Barrington, was brought up to the law, and in 1737 was made a Welsh judge, after which he was appointed second justice of Chester. He resigned these offices long before his death, and lived in a retired way in the Temple, amusing himself chiefly in antiquarian pursuits. He wrote *Observations on the Statutes*, 4to.; *Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole*, 4to.; and a number of curious papers in the transactions of the royal and antiquarian societies, of both which he was a member, and of the latter vice-president. He died March 14, 1800, and was buried in the Temple church.—*Gent. Mag. Europ. Mag.* 1800.

BARRINGTON (Samuel), fifth son of lord Barrington, was born in 1729, and entering into the navy, was made post captain in 1747. In 1778 he was created rear-admiral of the white, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation; he distinguished himself particularly in the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. He died August 16, 1800.—*Ibid.*

BARROS, or **DE BARROS** (John), a learned Portuguese, born at Viseo in 1496. He became preceptor to the sons of king Emanuel, and when his pupil Don Juan came to the throne he made him governor of a settlement on the coast of Guinea, and afterwards treasurer of the Indies. He died in 1570. He wrote a *History of Asia and the Indies*, in four decades; the last edition was that of Lisbon, in 1736, 3 vols. folio.—*Merr.*

BARROW (Isaac), an English prelate, was born at Spiney abbey, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but was ejected by the presbyterians about 1643. He then went to Oxford, and was appointed one of the chaplains of New College. He suffered considerably in the rebellion, and at the restoration was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, from whence he was afterwards translated to St. Asaph. He was a great benefactor to both bishoprics, but particularly the former. He died in 1690, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Asaph.—*Wood's A. G. Biog. Brit.*

BARROW (Wile), a learned English divine and mathematician, was born in Lon-

don in 1630. He was first placed in the Charter-house, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, from whence he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen scholar in 1647, and subscribed the engagement; but repenting of what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic, with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. On his return he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry; and the year following was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D. and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity college; on which occasion the king said, "that he had given it to the most learned man in England." In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He died in 1677, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. His works are numerous. Those in English were published by doctor Tillotson, in 3 vols. folio, 1682. King Charles II. used to say that he was an unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject on which he discoursed. His sermons are inestimable. His mathematical works are, *Euclid's Elements*; *Euclid's Data*; *Lectures Geometricæ*; *Archimedis Opera*; *Apollonii Conicorum*, lib. iv.; *Theodosii Sphericorum*, lib. iii.; *Nova Methodo illustrata, et succincte Demonstrata*. After his death appeared *Lectio in qua Theoremata Archimedis de Sphæra et Cylindro, &c. Mathematicæ Lectiones habitæ in Scholis publicis Academiæ Cantab.* Dr. Barrow was a man of courage and pleasantry, as appears by the following anecdotes. In his voyage between Leghorn and Smyrna the ship was attacked by a corsair, which, after a stout resistance, was obliged to sheer off, Barrow standing to his gun to the last.—Being on a visit at a gentleman's house in the country, where the necessary was at the end of a garden, as he was going to it before day, a fierce mastiff which used to be chained up all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution, on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only did his duty. At length he was heard by some of the family, who came out and freed both from their disagreeable situation.—As a proof of his wit we are told the following story: Meeting lord Ro-

chester at court, his lordship, by way of banter, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester, improving his blow, quickly returned it, with "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" which was as smartly followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."—*Biog. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

BARRY (Girald), commonly called *Giraldus Cambrensis*, a writer of the 12th century, was born in Pembrokeshire of a noble family. He received a liberal education, and obtained several ecclesiastical preferments. He had the care of the church of St. David's for some time, and was chosen bishop of that diocese by the chapter, but his election was declared void by the pope. In 1215 he was offered the same bishopric, but refused it. When he died is unknown. He wrote the *History of the Conquest of Ireland*, and *Topographia Hibernica*, both edited by Camden in 1602. His *Itinerarium Cambrie* was published by David Powel. He also wrote a curious book against the monks, entitled *Ecclesie Speculum*.—*Biog. Br.*

BARRY (Spranger), a celebrated actor. He was born at Dublin in 1719, and bred a silversmith, which profession he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first attempt in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury-lane, which he soon quitted for Covent-garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick, who was the leader of the other house. In 1758 he went to Ireland, and was concerned in two new play-houses, one at Dublin and the other at Cork; but these failing, he returned to England, where he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket; but in 1766 he accepted the proposals of Garrick, and removed to Drury-lane. About 1773 Barry left Drury-lane for Covent-garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary gout. He excelled in tragedy.—*Biog. Dram.*

BARRY (James), lord of Santry, and chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, was born in Dublin, which city his father represented in parliament. He studied the law, and in 1629 was made king's serjeant, and in 1634 one of the barons of the exchequer, with the honour of knighthood. He was a great friend to the earl of Strafford, and at the restoration was advanced to the office of chief justice and the peerage. He died in 1673, and was buried in Christ church, Dublin. He wrote *The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of*

defective Titles, Dublin, 1637, folio, and in 1725. 12mo.—*Biog. Br.*

BARSUMA, or **BARSOMA**, metropolitan of Nisibis, who revived the notions of Nestorius in the time of the emperor Justin. There are several discourses and letters of his extant in the Syriac language.—*Meibom.*

BARTAS (Guillaume de Sallust du), a French poet, born in 1544. He was sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. Bartas was of the protestant communion, and died in 1590. He wrote a poem, entitled *The Week of the Creation*, in 7 books, translated into English by Sylvester.—*Moreri.*

BARTH (John), a French naval commander. He was born at Dunkirk, where his father was a poor fisherman. Barth distinguished himself by his daring exploits. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant ships, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Barth fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men of war, but though he was so much inferior, he retook the prizes and their captors. For this he obtained a patent of nobility. He died at Dunkirk in 1702, aged 51.—*Ibid.*

BARTHE (Nicholas Thomas), an ingenious French writer, was born at Marseilles in 1733. He wrote several dramatic pieces, and translated Ovid's *Art of Love* into French verse. He died at Paris in 1785.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARTHELEMI (Nicholas), a benedictine monk of the 15th century, who wrote some Latin poems on religious subjects, and a book in prose on the *Active and Contemplative Life*, 1523.—*Ibid.*

BARTHELEMY (Jean Jacques), a learned French writer. He was born at Calais, in Provence, in 1716. He received his education first in the college of the oratory at Marseilles, from whence he removed to that of the jesuits, where he acquired a vast store of learning, particularly in the Greek and oriental languages. In 1744 he visited Paris, where he was nominated associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, and afterwards became secretary to the academy of inscriptions. On the death of M. de Boze, in 1753, Barthelemy was nominated keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755 he visited Naples, then rendered peculiarly interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a specimen of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts; but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It con-

tained twenty-eight lines, which Barthemy read over attentively, and going aside, transcribed the whole, and sent the facsimile to the academy of belles-lettres. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul, minister for foreign affairs, gave him a pension of 250*l.* a year; to which, in 1765, he added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours, and in 1768 the place of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled, *The Voyage of the younger Anacharsis in Greece*, upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French academy. In August, 1793, this respectable man was arrested on the charge of being an aristocrat, and hurried to prison, from whence, however, he was released the same night by order of the government. He died April 30th, 1795. The abbé was a member of the most distinguished societies abroad, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound learning an equal portion of modesty, simplicity, and good nature. Besides his *Anacharsis* he wrote a great number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the academy of inscriptions, and in the *Journal des Savans*.—*Life by the Duke d'Nivernois*.

BARTHUIS (Gaspard), a learned writer. He was born at Custrin, in Brandenburg, in 1587. At the age of 12 he translated David's Psalms into Latin verse. After finishing his studies in his own country he went through a principal part of Europe. On his return he settled at Leipzig, where he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and published a prodigious number of books, the chief of which are his *Adversaria*, in folio; and his *Commentaries on Statius and Claudian*, 4to. He died in 1658.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

BARTHOLINE (Gaspard), a Danish physician and divine, was born at Malmoe, in Schonen, 1585. He studied at different universities, and took his degree of M.D. at Basil in 1610. After filling the medical chair at Copenhagen eleven years, he applied to the study of divinity. He was afterwards appointed professor of theology, and had the canonry of Roschild. He died in 1629. He wrote *Institutiones Anatomicæ*, and various other works.—*Moreri*.

BARTHOLINE (Thomas), son of the preceding. He was born at Copenhagen in 1616, and studied physic at Leyden, but took his doctor's degree at Basil in 1645. The year following he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1648 he obtained the anatomical chair. In 1661 he retired into the country in consequence of his infirmities, and died in 1680. His anatomical and medical works are universally known. His son Gaspard succeeded him in the anatomical professorship, and his other sons were all men of learning and eminence. Thomas was counsellor to the king, and professor in antiquities; Christo-

pher was professor of mathematics; and John was professor in theology. His daughter Margaret distinguished herself by several ingenious poems in the Danish language.—*Moreri*.

BARTHOLOMEW (St.), one of the twelve apostles. He preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is said to have been flayed alive in Armenia, but the assertion is not well founded.—*Cave*.

BARTHOLOMEW (of the martyrs), archbishop of Braga, was born at Lisbon in 1514. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he strenuously urged the necessity of a reform among the clergy. He was the father of his flock, and in a time when the pestilence raged amongst them he remained on his post doing good. He resigned the archbishopric, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1590. His works are in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

BARTLEIT (John), an English nonconformist divine. He was for many years minister of St. Thomas, near Exeter; from whence he was ejected in 1662, on which he removed to that city, where he officiated to a small congregation of dissenters, and died very old. He wrote a volume of pious meditations. His brother William, a violent independent, was ejected from the rectory of Bideford, in that county. He wrote a *Model of Church Government*, 4to. He died in 1682.—*Calamy*.

BARTOLI (Daniel), a learned jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1608. He published a great number of works, the chief of which is the history of his society, in 6 vols. folio. He died at Rome in 1685.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

BARTOLI (Cosimo), an Italian writer of the 16th century, was born at Florence. He was sent by the great duke Cosmo as his resident to Venice, where he lived five years. He wrote the life of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in Italian, and other works.—*Gen. Biog.*

BARTOLO, an eminent lawyer of the 14th century, was born in the marche of Ancona. He took his doctor's degree with great reputation at Bologna, and was appointed professor of laws at Pisa, from whence he removed to Perugia. The emperor Charles IV. conferred on him the title of counsellor, and other marks of distinction. He died in 1359, at the age of 46. His works make 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

BARTOLOCCI (Julius), a cistercian monk. He was born at Celano in 1613, and died at Rome in 1687. He published a *Bibliotheca Rabbinnica*, in 4 vols. folio, which was continued by a disciple of his in another volume.—*Moreri*.

BARTON (Elizabeth), commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," a religious impostor in the reign of Henry VII. She was a servant at Alington, and under the management of the priests was enabled to distort her limbs and face in a surprising manner. She pretended to be honoured

with divine illuminations, and delivered the messages with which she was favoured to the crowds who followed her, exhorting them to a strict obedience of the Roman church, and to avoid all innovations. She was executed, with her associates, in 1534, at Tyburn, where she confessed the imposture, and threw all the blame upon her employers.—*Biog. Br. Burnet's Hist. Reform.*

BARUCH, the prophet, was of a noble family, and attached himself to Jeremiah, whom he followed into Egypt. The book which bears his name is not received as canonical either by the Jews or protestants.—*Jeremiah, xxxiii. &c. Baruch. Usher.*

BARWICK (John), an English divine, was born at Witherlack, in Westmoreland, in 1612, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He exerted himself with singular dexterity in behalf of the royal cause during the civil war, for which he was committed to the Tower, where he remained a long time. At the restoration, in producing which he had a considerable concern, he obtained the deanry of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. He died in 1664.—*Life by Dr. Peter Barwick, 8vo.*

BARWICK (Peter), an eminent physician. He was brother to the dean, whose life he wrote in elegant Latin. He also defended the right of king Charles to the *Eikon Basilike*, and doctor Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He died in 1705.—*Biog. Brit.*

BAS (le), a French engraver, whose landscapes and sea pieces are held in great esteem. He died about 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BASEDOW (John Bernard), a modern author, was the son of a barber at Hamburg, where he was born in 1723. He studied under Reimarus, and afterwards at Leipzig. In 1753 he was chosen professor of moral philosophy and the belles lettres at Soroe, in Denmark, from whence he was afterwards removed for expressing opinions in religion very different from lutheranism. He next formed a plan of reformed education, for the perfecting of which he collected large sums of money; but the plan, after being partially tried, came to nothing. He died in consequence of intemperate living, in 1790. His works are ingenious, but full of dogmatical assertions and fanciful notions.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

BASHUYSEN (Henry James Van), a learned divine, was born at Hanau in 1679. He became professor of the oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Hanau; afterwards professor of divinity, and member of the royal society at Berlin. He had a printing-press in his house, from which he sent out several curious works, chiefly on rabbinical learning. He died in 1758.—*Gen. Biog.*

BASIL (St.), was born in 326, and ordained by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by

Valens, because he would not embrace arianism. He died in 379. His works are in 9 vol. folio.—*Dupin.*

BASIL, bishop of Ancyra, was placed in that see by Eusebius and the arian party, on the deposition of Marcellus in 336; but he was excommunicated and deprived by the council of Constantinople.—*Mosheim.*

BASIL, a physician and heretic. He asserted that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called *Sathanael*, who having revolted against his father, was cast down from heaven to earth, with the angels whom he had drawn over to him, and that Jesus Christ was afterwards sent to destroy his power, who shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. He permitted his followers to have every thing, even their wives, in common. The emperor Alexius Comnenus caused him to be burnt alive in 1118.—*Moreri.*

BASILIDES, the founder of a sect at Alexandria in the second century. He enjoined his disciples to observe a five years' silence.—*Mosheim.*

BASILISCUS, emperor of the east, was brother to Verina, wife of Leo the elder, by whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genferic. By his mismanagement the greatest part of the fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the instigation of his sister he conspired against the emperor Zeno, and having succeeded, placed himself on the throne in 475; but his conduct proving offensive, Zeno entered Constantinople without any opposition from the people, and Basiliscus was obliged to fly to the great church for protection, where he resigned the crown. He died in confinement in 477.—*Univ. Hist.*

BASILIVS I. called the *Macedonian* emperor of the east. He was born at Adrianople of poor parents, and became a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael, who made him his equerry and chamberlain. In 867 he murdered that prince, and took possession of the throne. He defeated the Saracens at Cæsarea, and was killed by a stag in hunting in 886.—*Univ. Hist.*

BASILIVS II. succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He suppressed two insurrections; afterwards he turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014. He treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of 99, gave them the hundredth for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, who took two days to view them. He died in 1025, aged 70.—*Univ. Hist.*

BASILIVS, an impostor, was born in Macedonia, and excited a revolt in the eastern empire in 934, by pretending to be Constantine.

line Ducas, who had been dead for some years. The emperor Romanus caused his right hand to be cut off; on which Basilius is said to have contrived an artificial hand, the use of which he acquired to great perfection. He then collected his partizans, and obtained several advantages over the imperial troops, but was at last taken prisoner, and burnt alive at Constantinople.—*Moreri*.

BASILOWITZ (John), emperor of Russia, which country he recovered from the dominion of the Tartars, and thus laid the foundation of the Russian empire. He was the first who assumed the title of czar, and added Astracan to his territories. He died in 1584, and was succeeded by Feodor.—*Univ. Hist.*

BASINGSTOKE, or BASINGE (John de), a learned man of the 13th century, was born at Basingstoke, in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he remained many years. He travelled to Athens, where he obtained a great knowledge of the Greek language. On his return home he was made archdeacon of Leicester. He died in 1252. He wrote some sermons, and translated a few Greek books into Latin.—*Biog. Brit.*

BASIRE (Isaac), a learned divine, was born in the isle of Jersey, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. In 1646 he went abroad, and travelled through Syria and Palestine. On his return he was made professor of divinity in Transylvania; but after the restoration he was recalled by the king, and recovered the preferments he had lost, of which the prebend of Durham was the principal. He died in 1676. He wrote some religious pieces, and an account of his travels, addressed to sir Richard Browne.—*Ibid.*

BASKERVILLE (sir Simon), an English physician. He was born at Exeter in 1573, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he studied physic. He afterwards became physician to James I. and Charles I. the latter of whom conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1641, and left an immense fortune behind him, which gained him the name of "Sir Simon Baskerville the rich."—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Brit.*

BASKERVILLE (John), a celebrated printer. He was born at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, in 1706. In 1726 he kept a writing-school in Birmingham. In 1745 we find him engaged in the japanning business on an extensive scale, and possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and letter-founder in which he was at first unsuccessful. At length the productions of his press grew into esteem. He printed in a superb, but not very correct, manner, *Paradise Lost*, several of the Latin classics, the New Testament in Greek, and other works. He died in 1775, aged 69. His types were purchased by a society

at Paris in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works.—*Biog. Brit.*

BASNAGE (Benjamin), a French protestant divine, was born in 1580. He succeeded his father as minister of the church of Carentan, and assisted at the national synod of Charenton. He was also deputy from the French national churches to James VI. of Scotland. A work by him, entitled *A Treatise on the Church*, has been much esteemed. He died in 1652.—*Bayle*.

BASNAGE (Anthony), eldest son of the above, was minister of Bayeux, and imprisoned on account of his religion at Havre de Grace. On being liberated he went to Holland, and died there in 1691, aged 81.—*Ibid.*

BASNAGE (Henry du Fraquenay), younger son of Benjamin, was bred a lawyer, and became an advocate in the parliament of Normandy. He published the *Coutume de Normandie*, and a *Treatise on Mortgages*. He died in 1695, aged 80.—*Ibid.*

BASNAGE (Samuel de Flottemanville), the son of Antony, was assistant to his father, and a man of considerable learning, as appears from his continuation of Casaubon's *Criticisms on the Annals of Baronius*, and his *Annales Ecclesiastici*, 3 vols. folio. He died in 1721.—*Ibid.*

BASNAGE (James), a French protestant divine. He was born at Rouen in 1653, and was educated first at Saumur, and then at Geneva, after which he became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Rotterdam. In 1709 he was chosen one of the pastors of the Walloon church at the Hague; and he was also employed in state affairs, which he managed with great address. The French ministers at the Hague were directed to apply to him for his counsel, and in return for his services he obtained the restoration of all his property in France. He was held in great esteem by men of all parties. Mr. Basnage died in 1723. He wrote several valuable books, particularly the *History of the Jews* since the time of Jesus Christ, 1716, 15 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

BASNAGE (Henry), sieur de Beauval. He was brother of the above, and admitted advocate in the parliament of Rouen in 1679. In 1687 he retired to Holland, where he succeeded Bayle in writing the *History of the Works of the Learned*. He published several other works.—*Ibid.*

BASNET (Edward), dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was born in Denbighshire, in Wales, and about 1537 obtained the above preferment. He was a friend of the reformation, and in the rebellion of O'Neal in 1539 laid aside the sacerdotal habit, and served in a military capacity under the lord deputy. On account of his good services he was made a privy counsellor, and obtained a grant from the crown of the lands of Kilternan, near Dublin, and other fa-

years. He died in the reign of Edward VI.—*Biog. Brit.*

BASSANO (James), an Italian painter, was born at Venice in 1510, and died in 1592. He excelled in landscape, and his pieces are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists. *Francis* put an end to himself in 1594. *Leander* was knighted. *John Baptist* imitated the manner of his father. *Jerome*, another son, was bred a physician, but quitted that line, and became a painter also.—*De Piles.*

BASSANDYNE (Thomas), a printer of the 16th century. He learnt the art of printing at London, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he produced several books, which are now scarce. He died in 1591.—*Gen. B. D.*

BASSANI (Giambattista), a musical composer of the 17th century, and master to Corelli. His compositions are characterised as pure and pathetic.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

BASSANTIN (James), a Scotch astronomer of the 16th century, who was educated first at Glasgow, and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher of the mathematics. In 1662 he returned to his own country, and died there in 1668. His works are, *Astronomia*, &c. 1599; a Treatise on the Astro-labe, in French, 1555; *Mathematica Geometricalia*; *Arithmetica*; *Musica secundum Platonem*; *De Mathesi in Genere*.—*Biog. Brit.*

BASSET (Peter), an English historian. He was chamberlain to king Henry V. whose history he wrote, which is still extant in MS. in the college of heralds.—*Ibid.*

BASSI (Laura), an ingenious Italian lady. She was a native of Bologna, and received a liberal education, not only in the accomplishments usual for those of her sex, but in the languages and sciences. Her singular attainments procured her, in 1732, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued so to do till her death in 1778. She married Dr. Verati, and preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BASSOMPIERRE (Francis), marshal of France. He was born in Lorraine, of a noble family, in 1579. He was a prisoner in the Bastille twelve years, for some offence given to Richelieu. While there he wrote his *Memoirs*, printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. 1665. After his release he was employed in several embassies, of which he wrote a relation, printed in 1668, 2 vols. 12mo. Bassompierre was a man of wit and gallantry. He died in 1646.—*Moreri.*

BASSUEL (Peter), an eminent surgeon, was born at Paris in 1706. He gained reputation, not only by his practice, but by his dissertations communicated to the academy of sciences, and that of surgery. He died in 1757.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BASTA (George), a celebrated general of the 16th century. He was born at Rocca,

near Tarentum, and served under the duke of Parma, with great honour to himself, and satisfaction to his master. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania. He died in 1607. There are two treatises of his in print, on military discipline, in Italian.—*Moreri.*

BASTARD (Thomas), an English poet. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He became rector of Hamer, in his native county, but died in Dorchester prison in 1618, where he was confined for debt. He wrote some ingenious epigrams and sermons.—*Big. Br.*

BASTON (Robert), an English poet of the 14th century, was born in Yorkshire, and became prior of the carmelite monastery at Scarborough, poet laureate, and public orator at Oxford. His poetry is tolerable for the age in which he lived. He died about 1310.—*Ibid.*

BASTWICK (John), an English physician. He was born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua. He wrote some flagitious libels against the church of England, for which he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the isles of Scilly. In 1640 he was released by the parliament, and had a reward of 5000*l.* allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. He died about 1650.—*Ibid.*

BATE (John), a learned divine of the 15th century. He was a native of Northumberland, and took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became prior of the convent of carmelites at York, and died in 1499. He was skilled in the Greek; and wrote a compendium of logic, besides other works. *Ibid.*

BATE (George), an English physician; was born near Buckingham, in 1608, and took his degree of M.D. at Oxford, in 1637, soon after which he became principal physician to Charles I. During the rebellion he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and was appointed physician to Cromwell. At the restoration he was made head physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the royal society. He died in 1669. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars, in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects.—*Biog. Br.*

BATE (Julius), a learned English divine. He was the disciple of the celebrated John Hutchinson, whose works he edited, and by whose interest he obtained the living of Sutton in Suffex. He compiled a Hebrew and English lexicon, and wrote some able books in defence of the Hutchinsonian system. He died in 1771.—*Gen. B. D.*

BATECUMBE (William), an English mathematician of the 15th century. He was a teacher of mathematics at Oxford, and wrote, 1. *De Sphaera concava fabrica et*

bis. 2. De Sphæra solida. 3. Operatione Astrolabii. 4. Conclusiones Sophiæ.—*Pitt. Bale.*

BATEMAN (William), the founder of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, was bishop of Norwich, and a great master of the civil and canon law. He died at Avignon, where he was ambassador to the pope, in 1354.—*Biog. Br.*

BATES (William), an English nonconformist divine. He was born in 1625, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1647, and at the restoration was admitted to that of D.D. by royal mandate. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, for revising the liturgy, and was offered the deanry of Lichfield, which he refused. He lived the remainder of his life at Hackney, and died in 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the *Lives of learned and pious Men*, in one volume, 4to. 1681, Latin.—*Calamy. Biog. Br.*

BATHALMIUS, the name of an Arabian author, who died in the year of the Hegira 421. He wrote on the Qualities requisite in a Secretary and good Writer, and on Genealogies.—*Moreri.*

BATHE (Henry de), an English judge, was born of an ancient family in Devonshire. After studying the law he was advanced by Henry III. in 1238, to be one of the justices of the common pleas, and afterwards one of the justices itinerant; but in 1251 he fell into disgrace, upon some malicious charges which were alleged against him. However he was at length restored to favour, and made chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1261.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Br.*

BATHE (William), an Irish jesuit, who was governor of the seminary belonging to that nation at Salamanca in Spain, and died there in 1614. He wrote, 1. An Introduction to the Art of Music. London, 1584, 4to. 2. Janua Linguarum, 1611, and some theological pieces.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Br.*

BATHURST (Ralph), a learned English physician and divine. He was born in 1620, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he at first studied divinity, which he quitted for that of physic. At the restoration he entered into orders, was made chaplain to the king, and elected a fellow of the royal society. In 1664 he was chosen president of Trinity college, and in 1670 appointed dean of Wells. In 1691 he refused the bishopric of Bristol, chusing rather to reside in his college, the chapel of which he rebuilt. He died in 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. His Latin poems are very neat and elegant; they are contained in the *Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta*.—*Life by Warton, 8vo.*

BATHURST (Allen), an eminent English nobleman. He was the son of sir Benjamin

Bathurst, of Pauls Perry, Northamptonshire, born in Westminster in 1684, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1705 he was chosen member for Cirencester in Gloucestershire, which place he represented the two next parliaments. He joined the tory party, by whom he was brought into the house of peers in 1711. He was a zealous opposer of the measures of sir Robert Walpole. In 1704 he married a daughter of sir Peter Apsley, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. In 1742 he was admitted of the privy council; in 1757 he was appointed treasurer to the prince of Wales; at his majesty's accession he obtained a pension of 2000*l.* a year, and in 1772 he was created earl Bathurst. He died in 1775, aged 91. His lordship lived on terms of great intimacy with Swift, Pope, Addison, and other shining characters.—*Biog. Br.*

BATONI (Pompeo), an eminent painter, was born in 1708, at Lucca in Italy. One of his most admired pieces is the picture of Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, in the great church dedicated to that apostle at Rome. Batoni's fame was so great that the most exalted personages were anxious to obtain his productions. He obtained a profusion of honours and riches, and received from the emperor Joseph the patent of nobility. He died in 1787.—*Pilkington.*

BATORI (Stephen), king of Poland. He was born of a noble family in Transylvania, of which country he was elected prince in 1571: and his reputation was such, that when Henry, duke of Anjou, quitted the throne of Poland, he was chosen to succeed him. He corrected many abuses, and repulsed the Muscovites. He died in 1586.—*Un. Hist.*

BATTAGLINI (Mark), bishop of Cesena, He died in 1717, aged 71. He wrote a History of Councils, 1686, folio, and *Annales du Sacerdoce & de l'Empire du xvii Siècle*, 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

BATTELY (John), an English divine, was born at Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, in 1647, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the rectory of Adisham in Kent, and the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He died in 1708. Dr. Battely wrote *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, and *Antiquitates St. Edmundburgi*.—*Gen. B. D.*

BATTEUX (Charles), a French writer, was born in the diocese of Rheims in 1713. He became professor of philosophy in the royal college, member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and honorary canon of Rheims. He published a number of books, particularly *The four Poetics of Aristotle*, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771. He died in 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BATTIE (William), an English physician, was born in Devonshire in 1704, and edu-

cated at Eton, from whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge. Having taken his degrees in physic he settled at Uxbridge, from whence he removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice. In the dispute between the college and Dr. Schomberg in 1750, Dr. Battie took so active a part, that he was made the subject of a satirical poem, called the *Battiad*. He was appointed physician to St. Luke's hospital, and kept a private madhouse at Islington. In 1763 he was examined before the house of commons on the state of the private madhouses in England, and in the report his name is mentioned in an honourable manner. He died in 1776. Dr. Battie wrote some medical tracts in Latin; a treatise on Madness, which was answered by Dr. Monro; and published an edition of *Uicrates* in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. B. D.*

BAUDELOT DE DAIKVAL (Charles Cæsar), advocate of the parliament of Paris. He was born in 1648 and died in 1722. He wrote a learned work, *Of the Utility of Travelling*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BAUDET (Stephen), a French engraver, was born at Blois, and died in 1671, aged 73. His chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino.—*Ibid.*

BAUDIER (Michael), historiographer to Lewis XIII. He published a General History of the Religion of the Turks; The Theology of Mahomet, 1636, 8vo.; History of the Cardinal D'Amboise, 1651, 8vo.; History of Marthal de Toiras, 1644; The Histories of Suger, Ximenes, &c.—*Moreri.*

BAUDIN (Peter Charles), born at Sedan in 1751. He became member of the national assembly and of the convention, in which he behaved with moderation. He died in 1799. He wrote, 1. *Anecdotes sur la Constitution*; 2. *Of the Liberty of the Press*, 8vo.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BAUDIUS (Dominic), professor of history at Leyden, was born at Lisse in 1561. He attended the Dutch embassy to England, where he became acquainted with several eminent men, particularly sir Philip Sidney. He afterwards resided in France several years. He became professor of eloquence and of history at Leyden. In 1611 he was appointed historiographer to the states, and wrote the History of the Truce. Baudius was an elegant writer, as appears from his Letters, and his Latin poems, published in 1637. He died at Leyden in 1613.—*Bayle.*

BAUDOT DE JUILLI (Nicholas), a French historian, was born at Vendome in 1678, and died in 1759. He wrote the History of Catherine of France, Queen of England; *Germaïne de Foix*, a novel; *The secret History of the Constable de Bourbon*; *An Account of the Invasion of Spain by the Moors*, 4 vols. and other works of a like kind.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BAUDOUIN (Benedict), a French divine of the 17th century. He was a native of

Amiens, and wrote a dissertation, *De la Chauflure des Anciens*, published in 1685.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BAUBRAND (Michael Anthony), a geographer, was born at Paris in 1633, and died in 1700. He was prior of Rouvres, and is the author of a geographical dictionary, 2 vols. fol. in Latin and French.—*Moreri.*

BAUHINUS (John), an eminent physician, who quitted France on account of his religion, and settled at Basil, where he died in 1582. His son was born at Lyons in 1541, and practised physic, first at Basil, and afterwards became physician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He applied principally to botany, on which he wrote a great work, entitled *Historia Plantarum*, 3 vols. fol. He also wrote an account of medicinal waters throughout Europe. He died in 1613.—*Moreri.*

BAUHINUS (Gaspard), brother of the last-mentioned, was born at Basle in 1560, and died in 1624. He wrote *Institutiones Anatomicæ*; *Theatrum Botanicum*; *Treatise on Hermaphrodites*; *Pinax Theatris Botanicæ*—*ibid.*

BAULDRI (Paul), professor of sacred history at Utrecht. He was born at Rouen in 1639, and died in 1706. He published an edition of *Lactantius de Morte Persecutorum*, with learned notes; *Chronological Tables*, and other works.—*Moreri.*

BAULOT, or BRAULIEU (James), a celebrated lithotomist, was born in 1651, of poor parents. He was for some time a soldier, after which he became acquainted with an empirical surgeon, who pretended to cure the stone. Having received some lessons from this man, he assumed a monastic dress, though he belonged to no religious order; called himself brother James, and after operating in various provinces went to Paris, where his practice was not approved of at first, but succeeding in the cure of a boy, he soon acquired a great number of patients. When he had extracted the stone he left the wound to heal of itself. The method of brother James was adopted, with improvements, by the famous Cheselden. He died in 1720.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BAUME (James Francis de la), a French ecclesiastic, who wrote a bombastic piece, entitled *The Christiade*, 6 vols. 12mo. 1753, and some other pieces. He died in 1757.—*Ibid.*

BAUMER (John William), a physician, was born at Rheweiler in 1719, and educated at Jena and Halle. He was at first a minister, which profession he quitted for physic, and became professor in that faculty at Erfurt. He died in 1788. He wrote the *Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom*, 2 vols.; *A Natural History of Precious Stones*, and other esteemed works.—*Gen. Biog.*

BAUMGARTEN (Alexander Gottlieb), a Prussian writer, was born at Berlin in 1714.

He studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfort on the Oder. He died in 1752. He wrote *Metaphysica*, 8vo.; *Ethica Philosophica*, 8vo.; *Aesthetica*; *Initia Philosophiae practicae primae*. His brother *Sigismund* was a distinguished divine of the Lutheran church, and professor of theology at Halle. He died in 1757.—*Ibid.*

BAUR (John William), a painter and engraver, of Strasburg. He died in 1640, aged 30. His pictures of buildings and landscapes are very excellent.—*De Piles.*

BAUR (Frederic William, von), a Russian general, was born in the county of Hessian Hannau. He entered early on a military life, and in 1755 was in the British service, as an officer in the Hessian artillery. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer. Frederic II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II. empress of Russia, who named him director of the salt works in Novogorod. He was also employed in two great works, the supplying of Moscow with water; and in deepening the canal near Peterburgh, at the end of which he constructed a large harbour. He died in 1783. He published *Memoires Historiques et Geographiques sur la Valachie*, &c. 8vo.; *Carte de la Moldavie, pour servir de la Guerre entre les Russes et les Turcs*, in seven sheets.—*Gen. Biog.*

BAUSCH, the author of a book, called *Eknas fil corat Sebaa*, or on the seven different ways of reading the Koran. He died in the 546th year of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

BAUSSURI, the author of a poem, entitled *Kaukab al Derriat*, or the Brilliant Star, in praise of Mahomet.—*Ibid.*

BAUTRU, William, member of the French academy. He was born at Paris in 1588, and died there in 1661. He was a man of wit, and many of his bon mots are preserved. When in Spain, he went to see the library of the Escorial, the keeper of which was exceedingly ignorant. The king asking his opinion of the library, he answered that "it was a very fine one; but your majesty," adds he, "ought to make the librarian treasurer of your finances."—"Why so?" said the king. "Because," says Bautru, "he never meddles with what he is entrusted with."—*Novv. Dig. Hist.*

BAXTER (Richard), an English nonconformist divine. He was born in Shropshire in 1615, and was rather unlucky in his tutors, who were either men of little ability, or who paid little attention to their duty. He was, therefore, left principally to his own diligence. In 1638 he was ordained, and in 1640 he became minister at Kidderminster, which he quitted on the commencement of the troubles, being inclined to the parliament side. He then went to Coventry, where he officiated to the garriſon. Afterwards he was chaplain to the

army, which he left in 1657, and returned to Kidderminster. In a conference with Cromwell he had the honesty to speak boldly in defence of monarchy. At the restoration he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and was a leading man at the Savoy conference. He was offered the bishopric of Hereford, which he refused. In 1685 he was committed to the king's bench, for some passages in his paraphrase on the New Testament, and being declared guilty, was sentenced to be confined two years; but soon obtained his discharge. He died in 1691, and was interred in Christ church, his funeral being attended by a great number of persons, and many dignitaries of the established church. His works are numerous, and several of them have been useful, particularly his *Saint's Everlasting Rest*.—*Biog. Br. Life by Calamy.*

BAXTER (William), nephew of the above, was born in 1650, at Lanugany, in Shropshire. He published a grammar of the Latin tongue in 1679; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an edition of Horace in 1710; and a dictionary of British antiquities in 1719. His glossary of Roman antiquities was not printed till 1726. He kept for several years a school at Tottenham High-croft, and was afterwards appointed master of the mercers' school in London. He died in 1723.—*Biog. Br.*

BAXTER (Andrew), an ingenious writer, was born in 1687, at Aberdeen, and educated in King's college there. He became tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled, and on his return settled at Whittingham, in East Lothian, where he died in 1750. Mr. Baxter is known by two good works; 1. An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, wherein its immateriality is evinced from the Principles of Reason and Philosophy, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. *Matho: five Cosmotheoria puerilis, Dialogus In quo prima Elementa de Mundi ordinis et ornatu Proponuntur*, &c. This work was translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

BAYARD (Peter chevalier de), a celebrated captain of the 16th century, was born in Dauphiné, and slain in an action with the imperialists in Italy, in 1524. He was at the taking of Breſcia, where he performed a noble act of generosity in returning to the daughter of his hostess 2000 pistoles, which the mother had given him to save her house from plunder. When mortally wounded, he turned himself towards the enemy, saying, "As in life I always faced the enemy, so in death I will not turn my back upon them."—*Novv. Dig. Hist.*

BAYER (John), a German astronomer, who published, in 1603, an excellent work, entitled, *Uranometria*, being a celestial atlas, or folio charts of all the constellations; he first distinguished the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in

each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1697, under a new title, viz. *Cosmum Stellatum Christianum*.—*Hutton*.

BAYER (Theophilus Sigfred), a learned philologist, was born at Königsberg in 1694. He acquired a great knowledge of the eastern languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Königsberg, and in 1726 was invited to Peterburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities, and died there in 1738. His *Museum Sinicum*, printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo. is a very curious and learned work.—*Moreri*.

BAYEUX (N.), an advocate at Caen, who obtained from the academy at Rouen the prize for a poem on Filial Piety. He translated the *Fasts* of Ovid, to which he added curious notes, printed in 4 vols. 8vo. He wrote also, *Reflections on the Reign of Trajan*, 4to. He was sent to prison at Orleans, and fell in the massacre there in 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAYLE (Peter), a celebrated French writer, was born at Carla, in the country of Poix, in 1647. He was educated for the ministry among the protestants, but while attending the jesuits' college turned Roman catholic, to the great grief of his father, who was a minister among the reformed. However he did not long continue in that persuasion, but returned to his former communion, and went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Basnage. He was for some years professor of philosophy at Sedan, but when that academy was suppressed by the king in 1681, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1684 he began a literary journal, entitled *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, which obtained great celebrity. In 1693 he was deprived of his professorship, on suspicion of being in the pay of France. The first volume of his greatest work, *The Historical and Critical Dictionary*, appeared in 1695, and quickly reached a second edition. It was, however, attacked by some writers, particularly by M. Jurieu, with whom he had before a bitter controversy, respecting an anonymous book written against Jurieu's prophetic opinions, and which was generally and truly attributed to Bayle. This learned, industrious, and ingenious writer, died of a decline in 1706. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, *Thoughts on Comets*; a *Criticism on Maimbourg's History of Calvinism*; a *Philosophical Comment on the Words of Christ, 'Compel them to come in,' &c.* It must be owned, however, that his writings betray no small portion of scepticism on religious subjects.—*Life by Des Maiseaux*.

BAYLE (Lewis), an eminent prelate, was born at Caermarthen, in South Wales, and educated at Oxford. In 1616 he was made bishop of Bangor, and died in 1632. He

wrote that well known book, *The Practice of Piety*.—*Wood's A. O.*

BAZLY (Thomas), son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and became subdean of Wells in 1638. He afterwards turned Roman catholic, and published some books in vindication of his new faith, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but effected his escape, and went abroad, where he died about 1657.—*Ibid.*

BAYNARD (Anne), an ingenious English lady, was the daughter of Dr. Edward Baynard, an eminent physician, and born at Preston in Lancashire in 1672. Her father gave her a very liberal education, and under his instructions she acquired an extensive knowledge of philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics, as well as of the Latin and Greek languages. She died in the prime of life in 1697, and was buried at Barnes in Surry. She wrote Latin with great fluency and elegance.—*Collier's Hist. Dict.*

BAYNES (John), an English lawyer, was born in 1758, at Middleham, in Yorkshire, and educated first at Richmond school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn. He was a member of the constitutional society, and wrote a number of pieces in prose and verse in the public papers; but being political, they are sunk into oblivion. He intended to have published a correct edition of lord Coke's tracts, but was prevented by death in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

BAYNES (sir Thomas), an English physician, and professor of music at Gresham college, was born about 1632, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he applied to the study of physic. He accompanied sir John Finch to Italy and Constantinople, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. He died at Constantinople in 1681, to the great grief of sir John Finch, who did not long survive him. They left in conjunction 4000*l.* to Christ's college.—*Biog. Br.*

BAZZAZ, the author of the *Adab al Mofredat*, or a Treatise on the particular Conditions and Properties of Traditions, and some other works on the mohammedan theology.—*D'Herbelot*.

BZ (William le), a French engraver and letter-founder, was born at Troyes in 1525, and died at Paris in 1598. His sons and grandsons were very famous as founders and printers.—*Moreri*.

BEACON (Thomas), an English divine of the 16th century. On the accession of queen Mary, he fled to Germany, where he wrote several books against popery. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was made prebendary of Canterbury. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio.

BEALE (Mary), an English portrait painter. She was the daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton upon-Thames, and compared with great exactness the works of sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. Her colouring.

was clear and strong, with a great look of nature. She had also a poetical turn, and paraphrased some of David's psalms. Her husband was an artist, as were two of her sons, but one of them relinquished that profession, and after studying under the great Sydenham, became a physician at Coventry. Mrs. Beale died in 1697, aged 66.—*Biog. Brit. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

BEARD (John), an English actor and singer, was brought up a sizer in the king's chapel. His first appearance on the stage was in the character of sir John Loverule, in the *Devil to Pay*, in 1737, at Drury-lane. In 1739 he married lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of lord Edward Herbert, who brought him little fortune. After quitting the stage some years, he returned to it in 1744, and continued engaged at Covent Garden till 1758, in which year he joined with Mr. Rich, whose daughter he married, on the death of his wife. He died in 1768, aged 74.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BEATON (David), a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, was born in 1494. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France; and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbacy of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal. He negotiated the marriage of James V. with princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538, about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, from whence he was released not long after by the regent, and made chancellor. He now persecuted the protestants with great fury, and among others caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. Shortly afterwards he was assassinated in his house by Lesley and other protestants, in 1546.—*Biog. Br.*

BEATON (James), a nephew of the cardinal, was born at Balfour in 1530, and raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow at the age of 25. In 1560 he collected the sacred vessels and records of his cathedral, and went to France, where he died in 1603. He wrote a history of Scotland, which was never printed.—*Ibid.*

BEATUS RHEMANUS, a learned man of the 15th century. His father's name was Anthony Bilde, which he altered to Rheanus, from the place of his nativity, Rhennach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the history of *Velleius Paterculus*. He also edited the works of *Tertullian*, to which he added valuable notes. He died at Strasburg in 1547. He wrote annotations on several classical works, epistles, and other learned pieces.—*Gen. Biog.*

BEATTIE (James), a distinguished modern writer, was born in Kincardineshire in Scot-

land, in 1755. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who after giving him a good education, sent him to the university of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies in such a manner as to gain the particular esteem of his superiors, and became a burfar, that is, obtained what in the English universities is called an exhibition or scholarship. He afterwards acted as a schoolmaster at Alloa in Fifeshire, from whence he removed to Aberdeen, where he became assistant in the grammar school, and married the master's daughter. About this time he applied to poetry, and in 1760 published a small volume of original poems and translations. In 1765 appeared his *Judgment of Paris*. But his greatest performance was a prose work, published in 1770, entitled, *An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth*, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism. This was avowedly an attack upon the philosophy of David Hume, who was so much affected by the strength of its arguments and its popularity, as never afterwards to bear the name of Beattie mentioned without betraying emotions of uneasiness. In 1771 our author brought out the first book of his beautiful poem, the *Minstrel*, which was completed in 1774, and soon ran through several editions. This production recommended Mr. Beattie to the friendship and patronage of the earl of Errol, by whose interest he was elected professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, which honourable situation he filled with high reputation till his death. He also obtained a pension from the king of 200l. per annum. About this time he was created LL.D. and visited London, where he was kindly received by the most eminent literary characters, particularly Dr. Johnson and Dr. Porteus, the present bishop of London. In 1783 he presented the world with *Dissertations moral and critical*, 1 vol. 4to. In 1786, at the recommendation of the bishop of London, he published two small volumes on the *Evidences of the Christian Religion*. Besides these works he published the *Elements of Moral Science*, being a summary of his lectures. This very excellent man, all of whose labours tended to enlighten and benefit mankind, died in October 1803.—*Month. Mag.*

BEATTIE (James Hay), eldest son of the above, was born at Aberdeen Nov. 6, 1768. His mildness and docility were such, that his father had never occasion to reprove him above three or four times in his life. The first rules of morality taught him by this affectionate parent were to "speak truth and keep a secret;" and "I never found," says he, "that in a single instance he transgressed either." At the age of 13 he was entered a student of the Marischal college, and in 1786 took the degree of M.A. To a young man so qualified

and educated in a great measure within its own walls, the university of Aberdeen was eager to exhibit some mark of its regard, and the professor accordingly recommended him to his majesty as a proper person to be assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic to his father, which was granted when he was not quite nineteen. He applied himself also to the study of theology, and was so deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of religion as to carry about with him a pocket Bible and the Greek New Testament; yet his piety was cheerful and active. He studied music as a science, and performed well upon the organ and violin; and contrived to build an organ for himself. This amiable and promising young man died of a nervous atrophy, Nov. 19, 1790. His father published a small volume of his son's poetical performances in 1799, with a sketch of the life and character of the author, from whence this article is extracted. In 1796 the doctor lost another son named Montague Beattie.

BEAU (John Lewis le), professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He was born at Paris in 1721, and died in 1766. He published an edition of Homer in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 1746, and the *Orations of Cicero*, 3 vols. 1750. He also wrote a discourse on the poverty of the learned.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAU (Charles le), brother of the preceding. He was professor in the royal college, and secretary of the academy of inscriptions. He was born in 1701, and died at Paris in 1778. His *History of the Lower Empire*, in 29 vols. 12mo. is a judicious performance. His *Opera Latina* were published at Paris in 1783, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGUILLON (Francis), archbishop of Metz, was at the council of Trent, where he pleaded with great eloquence for a reformation. He resigned his bishopric, and went into retirement, in which he wrote his *Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562*, Lyons, 1625, fol. He died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

BEAUCAMP (Richard), earl of Warwick, was born in 1381, and died at Rouen in Normandy, in 1439; he was at the council of Constance, and obtained several victories over the French. His remains were conveyed to England and interred with his ancestors at Warwick.—*Biog. Br.*

BEAUCAMPS (Peter Francis Godard), a French writer, died at Paris in 1761, aged 72; he wrote *Recherches sur les Theatres de France*, 4to, and translated the Greek romances of Ilinene and Ilinenias, by Eustathius; and Rhodantes, and Doricles, by Theodorus Prodromus; he also gave a poetical version of the letters of Abelard and Eloisa.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUCAMPEAU (Francis Matthew Chateaux), a French poet. He was born at Paris

in 1645. While a child his poetical talents introduced him to court; at the age of 12 he published a collection of poems, entitled *La Lyre de jeune Apollon*. He went into the east, where it is supposed he died, but when is unknown.

BEAVER (John), a benedictine monk of Westminster in the 14th century, who wrote a Chronicle of British affairs from Brutus to his own time, and a book de Rebus canobii Westmonasteriensis.—*Pitts. Bala.*

BEAUFILS (William), a jesuit, was born in Auvergne in 1674 and died at Toulouse in 1758. He published several funeral discourses, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUFORT (Henry), brother of Henry IV. king of England, was made bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was translated to Winchester: he was also chancellor of the kingdom, and sent ambassador to France. In 1426 he was made cardinal and appointed legate in Germany. In 1431 he crowned Henry VI. in the great church of Paris. He was a proud, turbulent prelate, and his last scene, as described by Shakespeare, appears to have been not merely a poetical, but a true picture of the man. He died at Winchester in 1447.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEAUFORT (Margaret), countess of Richmond and Derby, was the daughter and heiress of John duke of Somerset; and born in 1441; she married Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married first Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue, and on his death she became the wife of Thomas lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. She founded the colleges of Christ and St. John in Cambridge, and died in 1509. Her remains were interred in Westminster abbey.—*Ibid.*

BEAUFORT (Francis de Vendome, duke of), was the son of Caesar, duke of Vendome, and born in 1616; he was imprisoned on the charge of conspiring against the life of cardinal Mazarin, but escaped, and began a civil war, which soon subsided. On making his peace at court he was made admiral of France, and in 1665 defeated the Turkish fleet near Tunis. He was killed at the siege of Candy in 1662.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUFORT (Louis de), a learned writer, who died at Maestricht in 1795; he was chosen fellow of the royal society of London, and distinguished himself in the republic of letters by some excellent works, as the *History of Germanicus*; *Dissertation upon the Uncertainty of the Five First Ages of the Roman Republic*; *History of the Roman Republic*, or *Plan of the ancient Government of Rome*.—*Ibid.*

BEAULIEU (Lewis le Blanc), professor of divinity at Sedan, was born in 1611 at Plessis-Marli. His *Theses Sedanenses* were

published in 1683, folio. He died in 1675.—*Moreri*.

BEAULIEU (Sebastian Pontault de), a French engineer, died in 1674. His views and plans of the sieges and battles of Lewis XIV. are in 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUMARCHAIS (Peter Augustin Caron de), was the son of a clock-maker at Paris, and born there in 1732. He applied with diligence to his father's profession, and invented a new escapement, the honour of which was contested by another person, but determined in favour of young Beaumarchais by the academy of sciences. He also distinguished himself by his musical skill, and particularly by his taste in playing on the harp. This recommended him to the notice of the sisters of Louis XV. who admitted him to their concerts and private parties. He was engaged in three public causes, on which he exercised his literary talents to such advantage, as to obtain a considerable post under government. He was an active, intelligent, and enterprising man. On the revolution he went to Holland and England, and was proscribed; but returning he was sent to prison, in which he died, in 1799. His principal works are, 1. *Memoires contre les Sieurs de Goëssman, la Blache, Marin, d'Arnaud*, 1774. 2. *Memoir in answer to William Kornmann*, 1787. 3. *Eugenie*, a play in five acts. 4. *The Two Friends*, a play. 5. *The Barber of Seville*, a comedy. 6. *The Marriage of Figaro*, a comedy, &c.—*Ibid*.

BEAUMELLE (Laurence), a French writer, was born in the diocese of Allais in 1727, and died at Paris in 1773; for some time he was professor of belles-lettres in Denmark. He was twice imprisoned in the bastille for some libels and satires, but in 1772 was appointed librarian to the king. He wrote a *Defence of the Spirit of Laws*, *Letters to Voltaire*, *Thoughts of Seneca*, a *Commentary upon the Henriade*, a *Life of Mad. Maintenon*, &c.—*Ibid*.

BEAUMONT (sir John), son of Francis Beaumont, a judge of the common pleas, was born at Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire, in 1582, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1626 he was knighted by king Charles I. and died in 1628. He wrote, 1. *The Crown of Thorns*, a poem. 2. *Bosworth Field*, a poem, and other pieces, which were collected and published after his death by his son, sir John Beaumont, bart.—*Wood's A. O.*

BEAUMONT (Francis), a relation of the above, was educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died in 1615, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote a number of plays in conjunction with Fletcher, which possess great merit.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEAUMONT (Joseph), an English divine, who was master of Peter-house, Cambridge,

and regius professor of divinity. He died in 1699, aged 84. He wrote a religious poem, entitled *Psyche*, or *Love's Mystery*. A collection of his poems was published in 1749, in 4to.—*Gen. B. D.*

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX (Hardouin), a French historian, who was preceptor to Louis XIV. by whom he was made archbishop of Paris. He wrote the *History of Henry IV.* and died in 1670.—*Moreri*.

BEAUMONT (Elie d'), a French advocate, was born at Carentan in 1732; he distinguished himself by his affecting memoir in favour of the unfortunate family of Calas, which produced a powerful effect upon the nation. He was also the author of several other esteemed pieces. He died in 1785. His wife was the author of an excellent novel, entitled *Letters of the Marquis de Roselle*, 12mo. She died in 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUNE (James de), baron of Samblançai, and superintendant of the finances under Francis I. When Lautrec was sent to the defence of the Milanese, he stipulated that 300,000 crowns should be sent to pay the troops. This money, however, the queen mother obtained of the superintendant for herself, with threats of ruining him if he did not comply. The expedition having failed for want of the promised supply, complaints were laid before the king against Samblançai, who alleged the real cause in justification of himself. The queen mother bribed his secretary to deliver to her the receipts she had given, which being the only testimonies poor Samblançai had, he was accused of having applied the money to his own use, and was hanged in 1527. Gentil, his secretary, was afterwards executed for another crime.—*Moreri*.

BEAUNE (Floriment de), a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. He died in 1652.

BEAURAIN (John de), geographer to Louis XV. was born at Aix in 1697, and died in 1771. He constructed a number of charts, and published a topographical and military Description of the Campaigns of Luxembourg from 1690 to 1694, 3 vols. fol.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUKIEU (Gaspard-Guillard de), an ingenious French philosopher, and author of the excellent work, *L'Esprit de la Nature*, the *Pupil of Nature*, 2 vols. and of many other publications. He was born in the county of Artois in 1727. To the eternal disgrace of the revolution, this respectable man died in an hospital in 1795.—*Ibid*.

BEAUSOBRE (Isaac de), a French protestant divine, was born at Mort in 1659. On leaving his own country he went to Holland, and from thence to Berlin, where he was made chaplain to the king of Prussia; and died in 1738. His works are; 1. *Defence de la Doctrine des Reformés*; 2. *A Translation of the New Testament*, with

notes, in conjunction with L'Enfant; 3. *Differtation sur les Adamites de Bohême*. 4. *Histoire critique de Manichée et du Manichéisme*, 2 tom. which has been praised by Gibbon; 5. *Sermons*.—*Moreri*.

BEAUSOBRE (Lewis), counsellor to the king of Prussia, was born at Berlin in 1730, and died in 1783. He wrote *Philosophical Differtations on the Nature of Fire*; *Le Pyrrhonisme du Sage*; *Les Songes d'Epicure*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUVAIS (William), of the academy of Cortona, and of the literary society of Orleans, born in 1698, and died in 1773. He wrote a *History of the Roman Emperors by Medals*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1767.—*Ibid.*

BEAUVAIS (Charles Nicholas), a physician, born at Orleans in 1745, and died at Montpellier in 1794. He was a member of the convention, and a man of turbulent character. He wrote *Essais Historiques sur Orleans*; *Description topographique du Mont Olivet*, &c.—*Ibid.*

BEAUVILLIERS (Francis de), duke of St. Aignan and member of the French academy. He was born in 1607; wrote several poems, and died in 1687. His eldest son Paul, duke of Beauvilliers, was preceptor to the duke of Burgundy, father of Louis XIV. The bishop of Beauvais, his brother, was an ornament to the mitre, and died in 1732: he wrote some religious books. Paul Hippolytus, third son of the duke of Beauvilliers, was born in 1684, and died in 1776: he wrote a book, entitled, *Amusemens litteraires*.—*Ibid.*

BEAUZEE (Nicholas), a French writer and member of the academy, professor of grammar in the military school, was born at Verdun in 1717, and died in 1789. He wrote the articles relating to grammar in the *Encyclopedie*; but though thus allied with infidels, he was himself a sincere christian. Beausée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, since he was a christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a *Universal Grammar*, or an *Exposition of the Elements of Languages*, 2 vols. 8vo.; an *Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion*, and other works.—*Ibid.*

BEBEL (Henry), professor of eloquence in the university of Tubingen. He published a collection of Latin poems at Strasburg in 1512, 4to.—*Moreri*.

BECAN (Martin), a learned jesuit and confessor to the emperor Ferdinand II.; he was born in Brabant, and died at Vienna in 1694. He wrote a *Sum of Theology* in French. Some of his pieces were condemned by the parliament of Paris and by the court of Rome.—*Ibid.*

BECCADELLI (Lewis), an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Bologna; he assisted at the council of Trent, and was rewarded with the archbishopric of Ragusa, which

preferment he resigned on being appointed preceptor to prince Ferdinand of Tuscany; for this he only received the provostship of the cathedral of Prato. He died in 1572. He wrote the lives of cardinals Pole and Bembo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BECCADELLI (Antonio), commonly called Antony of Palermo, where he was born in 1374; he became professor of belles lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he received the poetic laurel from the emperor Sigismund in 1432. He accompanied Alphonso, king of Naples, who created him a nobleman, and gave him several honourable employments. He had so great a love for Livy as to sell a farm to purchase a copy. He died at Naples in 1471. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso, king of Arragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice in 1453. But he is known chiefly as the author of an obscene work, entitled *Hermaphroditus*.—*Moreri*.

BECCAFUMI (Dominico), an historical painter, was born at Sienna in 1484, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonaroti. He died in 1549.—*De Ples.*

BECCARI (Augustine), an Italian poet, was born at Ferrara: his poems are wholly pastoral. He died in 1520.—*Tiraboschi*.

BECCARI (James Bartholomew), a physician of Bologna, born in 1682, and died in 1766: he was professor of chemistry at his native place many years, and published a *Dissertation on the Impurity of the Air*, and *Maladies which raged at Bologna in 1729 and 1730*; a *Treatise on the Internal Motion of Fluids*, and other works.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BECCARIA (John Baptist), a philosopher and ecclesiastic, was a native of Mondovi in Piedmont: he became professor of philosophy at Palermo, and afterwards at Rome, from whence he removed to Turin. He was greatly respected by the king of Sardinia, to whose sons he was tutor. He made several interesting discoveries in electricity, and published some valuable works on that and other philosophical subjects. He died in 1781.—*Ibid.*

BECCARIA (Cæsar Bonesana, marquis), was born about 1730, and discovered from his childhood an inclination to philosophy, which he studied under Genovesi at Naples. His first performance was a *Treatise on Crimes and Punishments*, for which he narrowly escaped a prosecution: his next work was entitled *Disquisitions on the Nature of Style*. He died in 1795.—*Monthly Mag.* 1796.

BRECCUTI (Francis), an Italian poet, surnamed *il Cappita*, was born at Perugia in 1509, and died at the age of 44. He was professor of law, but is best known by his burlesque poetry in the manner of Berni.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BRECHERA (Gaspard), a celebrated Spanish

sculptor, was the pupil of Raphael; his chief work is a statue of the Virgin, made by order of the queen Isabella de Valois: he also painted well in fresco. He died at Madrid in 1570.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BECHER (John Joachim), an eminent chemist, was born in 1645 at Spire, where he became professor of medicine, and afterwards was appointed first physician to the elector of Mentz and Bavaria. He resided for some time at Vienna, and assisted in a variety of manufactures. We next find him at Hierlem, where he invented a machine for throwing silk. At last he visited England, and died there in 1685. His principal works are *Physica Subterranea*; *Institutiones Chymicæ*; and *Epistolæ Chymicæ*.—*Moreri*.

BECKER (Daniel), physician to the elector of Brandenburg, was a native of Königsburg, and died there in 1670, aged 43. He published, 1. *Commentarius de Thesauris*. &c. London, 1660, 8vo.; 2. *De Cultivo Prussico*. Leyden, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

BECKET (Thomas à), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in London in 1119, and educated at Oxford and Paris. Henry II. appointed him, in 1158, high chancellor and preceptor to the prince. The year following he attended the king to Toulouse, having, at his own charge, 1200 horse and a train of 700 knights. In 1160 he was sent to Paris to negotiate a marriage between prince Henry and the king of France's eldest daughter, with whom he returned to England. In 1162 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, on which he resigned the chancellorship, and assuming all the arrogance of a sovereign pontiff, soon came to hostilities with the king, who endeavoured to effect a reform among the clergy. In a convention held at Clarendon, certain laws were passed respecting the privileges of the church, to which Becket assented at first, but afterwards retracted, and endeavoured to leave the kingdom in order to communicate his grievances to the pope. This occasioned a parliament to be called at Northampton in 1165, when the archbishop was sentenced to forfeit all his goods to the king. On this he left the kingdom, and Henry seized upon the revenues of his see. Becket was kindly received by the French king, and resigned his archbishopric into the hands of the pope at Sens, who returned it to him with assurances of support. The archbishop now fulminated his anathemas against several bishops and noblemen, which so irritated the king, that he banished all his relations. In 1167 an interview took place between Henry and Becket in Champagne, which ended without producing any effect. In 1169 another attempt was made to bring about a reconciliation, which also failed through the obstinacy of the archbishop, and Henry was so exasperated, that he obliged his subjects to renounce, by oath, all obedience to

Becket and the pope. He also caused his son to be crowned at Westminster by the archbishop of York, which office belonged to the see of Canterbury. For this the pope suspended that prelate, and excommunicated those who assisted him. An accommodation was at last concluded, but Becket refusing to withdraw his excommunication of the bishops, they went and laid their complaints before Henry, then in Normandy. In a fit of passion the king exclaimed how unhappy he was, that out of so many attendants, none had gratitude enough to rid him of an insolent prelate, who caused him so much disturbance. Hearing this, four knights set out for Canterbury, and assassinated the archbishop at the altar in his cathedral. Dec. 29 1171. For this the king was obliged by the pope to do penance at Becket's tomb, where he was scourged by the monks, and passed all the day and night fasting upon the bare stones. The murderers were sent on penance to the holy land, where they died. Becket was canonized two years after, and his pretended miracles were so numerous, that his shrine soon became richer than that of any saint in Europe.—*Lytelton's Hen. II.*

BECKINGHAM (Charles), an English dramatic writer, who wrote two plays of merit, viz. Henry IV. of France, and Scipio Africanus. He also wrote some poems, and died in 1790, aged 32.—*Biog. Dram.*

BECKINGTON (Thomas), bishop of Bath and Wells in the 15th century. He was a great benefactor to New college, Oxford, in which he had been educated. He wrote a Latin book on the claim of the kings of England to France.—*Wood's A. G.*

BECKET (Anthony), a celestine monk, who wrote a history of the congregation of his order in France, 4to. 1721. He died at Paris in 1730, aged 76.—*Moreri*.

BECTASH (Culi), a muselman writer of the Persian sect, who wrote a book, called *Bostan al Khial*, or the Garden of Thoughts.—*D'Herbelot*.

BECHTOLZ (Claude de), a learned French lady, and abbess of St. Honoré de l'Arascon in the 16th century. She died in 1547, and left several works in Latin and French.—*Moreri*.

BEDA (Noel), a French divine, who violently attacked Erasmus on account of his paraphrases. Being of a persecuting spirit, he reflected on the court for not exercising more rigour against heretics, for which he was banished to the abbey of Mont St. Michael, where he died in 1537. He wrote several polemical treatises.—*Moreri*.

BEDA, or BEDE, called the *Venerable*, an ancient English writer, was born in 672, at Wearmouth in the bishopric of Durham, educated in the monastery of St. Peter, and ordained by John of Beverly, bishop of Hexham. His fame for learning was so great, that pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome, but Bede declined

the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to the writing his ecclesiastical history and other works, and in instructing the young monks. The best edition of his history is that in 1729, folio. He died in 735. An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches.—*Biog. Br.*

BEDALL (William), an excellent prelate, was born in 1570, at Black Notley in Essex, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; where he obtained a fellowship in 1593. He was minister of St. Edmund's Bury some years, and in 1604 went with sir Henry Wotton to Venice, as chaplain. During his residence there he became intimate with father Paul Sarpi, who entrusted him with the MS. of his history of the council of Trent. He also became acquainted with the famous Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, whom he assisted in his book de Republica Ecclesiastica. In 1627 he was elected provost of Trinity college in Dublin; and two years afterwards was preferred to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh, the latter of which he resigned. He obtained a translation of the common prayer into Irish, and had the New Testament rendered into the same language; but, owing to the troubles, the last was not published in his time. It was afterwards, however, printed at the expence of Mr. Boyle. So great was the reverence of the Irish for him, that when the rebellion in 1641 broke out, he was unmolested, and thereby was enabled to shelter several protestants in his house. At last the pretended council at Kilkenny sent him orders to dismiss those people, and on his refusal, he was seized, with his family, and conveyed to the castle of Cloughboughter. After remaining there some time, they were removed to the house of Dennis Sheridan, a protestant minister, where the bishop died February 7, 1641. The Irish rebels attended his remains to the church yard of Kilmore, and fired a salute over his grave, so deeply were they impressed with reverence for his character.—*Life by Bp. Burnet.*

BEDERIC (Henry), an Augustine monk of the 14th century, who is called de Bury, from his being born at St. Edmund's Bury. He studied at Paris, where he became a doctor of Sorbonne. He wrote some religious pieces, and lived about 1380.—*Pitt. Bale.*

BEDFORD (John duke of), the third son of Henry IV. king of England. In 1422 he commanded the English army in France, and the same year was named regent of that kingdom for Henry VI. whom he caused to be proclaimed at Paris. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, made himself master of Cotoi, entered Paris with his troops, and beat the duke of Alençon; thus making himself master of France. He died at Rouen, in 1435, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which one of the courtiers of

Charles VIII. advised him to destroy. "Let him rest in peace," answered he, "who, when living, made all the French tremble."—*Moreri.*

BEDFORD (Hilkiah), an English divine, was born in London, in 1663, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and obtained a living in Lincolnshire, but was deprived of it for refusing the oaths. In 1714 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine for writing the Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted, folio; the real author of which was George Harbin, a clergyman. He translated an Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles, and Dr. Barwick's Life, from the Latin into English. He died in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

BEDFORD (Thomas), son of the above, was educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. He took orders among the non-jurors, and published, in 1732, Simonis monachi Dunelmensis libellus de exordio atque procurfus Dunelmensis ecclesie. He also wrote an historical Catechism. He died after 1742.—*Ibid.*

BEDLOE (Capt. William), an infamous character, who pretended to give evidence respecting the murder of sir Edmundbury Godfrey, for which he was rewarded by the commons with 500*l.* He died in 1680.—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

BEDOS DE CELLES (Francis), a benedictine monk, and member of the academy at Bourdeaux, born in 1726, and died in 1779. He published an esteemed treatise on Dialling, and another on the construction of Organs.—*Novw. Diet. Hist.*

BEDREDDIN (Baalbeki), a Syriac physician, who wrote a book called Mosarreh al nefs. He lived in the 7th century of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

BEGA (Cornelius), a Dutch painter. He was born at Haerlem in 1620, and died of the plague in 1664. He excelled in landscape, cattle, and conversations, and his pictures are held in great esteem.—*Houbraeken.*

BEGER (Laurence), a German writer, who was born at Heidelberg in 1653, and died at Berlin in 1705. He wrote, 1. The-saurus ex Thesaurio Palatino selectus, seu Gemmæ, folio; 2. Spicilegium Antiquitatis, folio; 3. Thesaurus. five Gemmæ, Numismata, &c., 3 vols. folio; and several other learned works, one of which is in defence of polygamy.—*Moreri.*

BEGERN (Abraham), principal painter to the king of Prussia, was born in Holland in 1650. He painted some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures by him are at the Hague.—*Pilkington.*

BEGON (Michael), born at Blois in 1638, became intendant of the French West-India islands, and died in 1710. He collected a

noble library, and a cabinet of antiques and curiosities. He also had engraved, portraits of the illustrious men of the 17th century.—*Moreri*.

BEGUILLET (Edme), advocate to the parliament of Dijon, and correspondent of the academy of Belles Lettres, died in 1786. He wrote the *Principles of Vegetation and Architecture*, 8vo. and several other good works, on similar subjects.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BEHAIM (Martin), a geographer and navigator of the 16th century, was a native of Nuremberg. He is said to have discovered the isle of Payal and the Brazils, and to have sailed as far as the straits of Magellan. John II. of Portugal created him a chevalier. There is at Nuremberg a globe made by him, on which he has traced his discoveries. He died at Lisbon in 1506.—*American Transactions*.

BEHN (Aphra), a female English writer. Her maiden-name was Johnson; and her father was appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, but died on his passage. His family, however, proceeded to that settlement, where our author became acquainted with prince Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards gave to the public. On her return to England she married Mr. Behn, a merchant of London. She was at Antwerp in 1666, where she was employed as a spy by the English government; and, it is said, she discovered, by means of a lover, the design of the Dutch to send a fleet up the Thames, which she communicated to the English court, but the intelligence was treated with contempt. Not long after this, she returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses. Her adventures in the former pursuit we shall not detail; and her productions in the service of the latter appeared in 3 vols. 8vo. She also wrote several plays, histories, and novels, which evince a lively imagination, but marked by extreme licentiousness. She died in 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEICH (Joachim Francis), an eminent painter, was born at Ravensberg, in Swabia, in 1665. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles. He died in 1748.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BEINASCHI (John Baptist), an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, and studied at Rome under Lanfranc. He gained so great a reputation that the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. He died in 1688, aged 54.—*Pitt.*

BEITHAR, an African botanist, who died in the 646th of the Hegira. He wrote a history of plants, arranged alphabetically, and other works.—*D'Herbelot*.

BEK (David), a Dutch portrait painter, was born at Arnheim in 1621, and became a disciple of Vandyke. He was appointed portrait painter to queen Christina of Sweden, by whose recommendation he was employed to paint the most illustrious per-

sons in Europe. He died in 1656.—*Houbraken. Pilkington*.

BEEKER (Balthasar), a Dutch divine; was born in 1634, at Warthuisen, in the province of Groningen. In 1679 he was chosen minister at Amsterdam, where he published a book entitled *The World bewitched*, in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, incantations, &c. This work made a great noise, and brought upon the author the sentence of suspension and deposition. The magistrates of Amsterdam, however, continued to him his salary. He died in 1698.—*Moreri*.

BEL (John James), a native of Bourdeaux, and counsellor of that city. He died at Paris in 1738, aged 45. He compiled the *Dictionnaire Néologique*; and wrote critical Letters on the *Mariamne* of Voltaire, and some other pieces.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BEL (Mathias), an Hungarian divine, was born at Orlova in 1684. He at first studied physic at Halle, but quitted that profession for theology, and became rector of the school at Preiburg, and minister of a congregation there. He died in 1749. He wrote two capital works, *The Apparatus ad Historiam Hungarie*, & *Notitiæ Hungariæ nova*; for which the emperor Charles VI. made him imperial historiographer. Even the pope, Clement XII., sent him a present for his works, and the king of Prussia and the empress of Russia distinguished him by marks of their esteem.—*Gen. Biog.*

BEL (Charles Andrew), son of the above, was born at Preiburg in 1717. In 1741 he was appointed professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipsic, and in 1756 professor of poetry and librarian to the university, with the title of counsellor of state. He died in 1782. He wrote *De Vera Origine et Epocha Hunnorum*, &c. 4to. He likewise conducted the *Acta Eruditorum*, from 1754 to 1781.—*Ibid.*

BELCAMP (John Van), a Dutch painter. He was employed in copying pictures in the royal collection of England, which he executed with great exactness. He died in 1653.—*Houbraken*.

BELCHIER (John), an English surgeon; was born in 1706, at Kingston in Surrey. He served as an apprentice to Mr. Chefelden, under whom he made a great proficiency. In 1736 he became surgeon to Guy's hospital; and about the same time was elected fellow of the royal society, to whom he communicated several papers and cases, inserted in their *Transactions*. He died in 1785.—*Europ. Mag.*

BELGRADO (James), an Italian jesuit, was born in 1704, at Udina, and died in 1789. He was an eminent mathematician, antiquary, and poet. The work by which he is best known is a treatise on the Existence of God, demonstrated by geometrical theorems.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BELESTIS, a Chaldean, who raised Arbaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 770 B. C. When Sardanapalus was burnt in his palace with his gold and silver, Belestis obtained leave to take away the ashes, from whence he extracted immense treasures.—*Univ. Hist.*

BELINOR (Bernard Forest de), a French engineer well known by his *Dictionnaire portatif de l'ingenieur*, his *Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, Architecture, &c.* He died in 1761.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BELLING (Richard), an Irish writer, was born at Belinstown in the county of Dublin, in 1613; he joined in the rebellion of 1641, and became an officer, and ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return he went over to the marquis of Ormond, to whom he was of great service. At the restoration he recovered his estates, and died in Dublin in 1677. He wrote, in Latin, *Vindictiarum Catholicorum Hibernie*.

BELISARIUS, general of the armies of the emperor Justinian. He ended the war in which that prince was engaged with Cabades, king of Persia, by a treaty of peace in 531. The year after he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gelimor, who had usurped the throne of the Vandals. Belisarius entered Constantinople in triumph in 533. He was next sent against the Goths in Italy, and arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was regarded as the saviour of the empire, and medals are yet extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum*. He was soon obliged to go into the east against Chosroes I. king of Persia, and having succeeded, he returned into Italy, from whence he expelled the Huns in 558. Three years afterwards this great man was accused, by the nobles about the emperor, of a design upon the throne; and Justinian, with the jealousy of an old man, was persuaded to confiscate his estates. The story of his being deprived of sight and obliged to beg for bread, is a modern fiction.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon*.

BELL (Beaupre), an English antiquary, was educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed, in 1723, to Trinity college, Cambridge. He died young, and left his library and medals to the college where he had received his education. He assisted Dr. Stukely and other ingenious men in their publications.—*Gen. Big. Diss.*

BELLARMIN (Robert), a Roman cardinal, was born in Tuscany in 1542. He entered into the society of Jesuits. In 1599 pope Sixtus V. in reward of his services and

learning, made him a cardinal. He died in 1621. His writings are very numerous, but they are chiefly polemical.—*Moreri*.

BELLAY (William du), lord of Langey, a celebrated French general, and negotiator. He wrote a history of his own times, in Latin, the greatest part of which is lost. He died in 1543.—*Ibid.*

BELLAY (John du), archbishop of Paris, was born in 1492; and employed as ambassador at Rome and in England. Paul III. made him a cardinal. When Charles V. entered Provence, in 1536, Francis I. left du Bellay in charge of Paris, as lieutenant-general. On the accession of Henry II. du Bellay went to Rome, where he died in 1560. His writings are: *Several Harangues; An Apology for Francis I.; Elegies, Epigrams, and Odes*, collected in 1 vol. 8vo. 1549. His brother, Martin, was a good general and statesman. His memoirs were published with those of William.—*Moreri*.

BELLAY (Joachim du), a French poet, was born at Lire, near Angers, in 1524, and died in 1560. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1569, 4to. and those in French in 1561. The last are elegant.—*Ibid.*

BELLE (Stephen de la), an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1610, and died in 1664. His pieces are in estimation.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BELLE (Alexis Simon), a French portrait painter. He was a disciple of Francis de Troy, and died in 1734, aged 60. He was employed by the king of France and various other sovereigns.—*Ibid.*

BELLEAU (Renis), a French poet, born in 1528, and died in 1577. His pastorals are held in great esteem.—*Ibid.*

BELLEFOREST (Francis de), a French historian, was born in 1530, of poor parents; but he received a good education at Toulouse. He died in 1583. He wrote the *History of the World*, and a universal *Cosmography*; but his chief work is his *Annals, or General History of France*.—*Moreri*.

BELLEGARDE (John Baptist Morvan de), a French writer. He became a jesuit, from which society he was expelled for being a Cartesian. He died in 1734, aged 86. He translated St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, Thomas à Kempis, &c. He also rendered into French the book of *Las Casas*, on the destruction of the Indies, and wrote several moral treatises, which make 14 volumes.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BELLENDEN (William), a learned Scotch writer of the 16th century. He was humanity professor at Paris in 1602, where he published his first work, entitled, *Cicero's Princesps*, in 1608; his next was *Cicero's Consul*, 1612: both these pieces were inscribed to Henry prince of Wales. In 1616 he published a second edition, with the addition of *Liber de Statu Prisci Orbis*, dedicated to prince Charles. These treatises

sices were edited at London, in 1787, by Dr. Samuel Parr.—*Preface to his works.*

BELLANGER (Francis), doctor of the Sorbonne; he was born in the diocese of Lisieux, and died at Paris in 1749. He translated Dionysius of Halicarnensis, 1723, 2 vols. 4to. and wrote a critical essay on the works of Rollin.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BELLET (Charles), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1771. He wrote, 1. L'A-doration Chrétienne, dans la Dévotion du Rosaire, 1745, 12mo.; 2. Several pieces of eloquence; 3. Les Droits de la Religion sur le Cœur de l'Homme, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BELLET (Isaac), an ingenious physician, who died at Paris in 1778. He wrote upon the effects of imagination on pregnant women, a history of the conspiracy of Cataline, &c.—*Ibid.*

BELLIEVRE (Pomponius de), a French statesman, born at Lyons in 1529. He was employed in several embassies, which he discharged so well, that Henry IV. made him chancellor: but afterwards the seals were taken from him, though he was suffered to retain the title; on which he said, a chancellor without seals, is a body without a soul. He died at Paris in 1607.—*Moreri. Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BELLIN (James Nicholas), an ingenious French geographer, died at Paris in 1772, aged 69. He was member of the royal society of London, and published the Hydrographie Française; Essais géographiques, sur les Isles Britanniques, and other valuable works.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BELLINI (Gentile), a Venetian painter, was born in 1421, and employed by the republic in painting the pieces which adorn the council hall. It is said that he was engaged by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, for whom he painted the beheading of St. John the Baptist. The emperor was greatly pleased with the picture, but discovered a fault in the skin of the neck, and to prove his observation caused the head of a slave to be struck off in his presence. This sight so shocked the painter, that he could not be easy till he got leave to return to his own country, which he did, after receiving considerable presents from the grand seignior. He died in 1501.—*Pilkington.*

BELLINI (John), brother of the above, whom he assisted in painting the pictures in the council chamber at Venice. He died in 1512, aged 90.—*Ibid.*

BELLINI (Laurence), an Italian physician, was born at Florence in 1643, and graduated at Padua. He afterwards became professor of philosophy at Pisa, which he exchanged for that of anatomy. He died in 1703. He wrote several anatomical and medical works in the Latin language, of great merit.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BELLOCQ (Peter), a French writer, and valet-de-chambre to Lewis XIV. He wrote

a poem on the Hotel des Invalides, and satires on petit maitres and novelists. He died in 1704, aged 59.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BELLOI (Peter), advocate-general in the parliament of Toulouse. He was a native of Montauban, and flourished in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France. He left several works which are now obsolete.—*Ibid.*

BELLOI (Peter Lawrence Buyrette du), a French dramatist, was born at St. Fleur, in Auvergne, in 1727. He was for some time an advocate, which profession he quitted for the stage, and went to Russia, where he exercised his talents in that line with great applause. In 1768 he returned to Paris, and produced his tragedy of Titus, which was followed by Zelmira, the Siege of Calais, and other pieces. The king made him a present of a gold medal, and the magistrates of Calais gave him the freedom of their town in a gold box. He died in 1775. His works were printed in 6 vols. 8vo. in 1779.—*Ibid.*

BELLONI (Jerome), a celebrated banker at Rome, was honoured for his probity and talents by pope Benedict XIV. with the title of marquis. His Essay on Commerce was printed first in 1750, and several times since. He died in 1760.—*Ibid.*

BELLORI (John Peter), an Italian antiquary, born at Rome, and died in 1696, aged 80. He wrote, 1. Explication des Médailles le plus rares du Cabinet du Cardinal Campegne, 4to.; 2. Les Vies des Peintres, Architectes, et Sculpteurs modernes, 1672, 4to.; 3. Description des Tableaux peints par Raphael au Vatican, 1695, folio, and several other works, which shew great learning and taste.—*Ibid.*

BELLOTTI (Peter), an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1625, and died in 1700. He sometimes painted historical subjects, but his portraits are best.—*Pilkington.*

BELLUCCI (Anthony), an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1654. He became the disciple of Dominico Definico, and was afterwards appointed principal painter to the emperor Joseph, whose service he left for that of the elector palatine.—*Ibid.*

BELON (Peter), a French physician, who travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and published an account of those countries in 1555, 4to. He was assassinated near Paris, in 1564.—*Moreri.*

BELOT (John), de Blois, advocate to the privy council of Louis XIV. He is known as the author of an Apologie de la Langue Latine, Paris, 1697, 8vo.: his object in this publication is to proscribe the use of the French language in works of science.—*Moreri.*

BELSUNCE (Henry Francis Xavier de), a French prelate, was born in Guienne, of a noble family, and made bishop of Marseilles in 1769. He has gained immortality by his conduct to his flock, when Mar-

feilias was visited by the plague in 1720. He was magistrate, almoner, physician, and priest to his people, when those whose duty it was to attend them had fled. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, but refused it; saying, "he would not leave a church for which he had devoted his life." He died in 1755. He wrote, *L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseille; Des Instructions pastorales; and La Vie de Mademoiselle de Foix Candale*. He founded a college at Marseilles.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALUS, the founder of the Babylonian empire, flourished 1829 years B. C. His son and successor, *Ninus*, ordered divine honours to be paid to his memory.—*Univ. Hist.*

BRYLYN, son of Cynvelyn, a British prince, and chief of one of the three splendid retinues of Britain, because they embodied their troops at their own expence. He served under Caradog or Caractacus till that king was delivered to the Romans.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

BRYLYN o LAYN, another British chief, and head of one of the golden-banded tribes, a term which they received for binding themselves together with the fetters of their horses in resisting the attack of Edwin about 620; in reward for which, they were distinguished with the golden band, an emblem of sovereignty.—*Ibid.*

BEMBO (Peter), a Roman cardinal, and poet, was born at Venice in 1470. Pope Leo X. appointed him his secretary in 1513, and Paul III. made him bishop of Bergamo, and a cardinal. He died in 1547. His works are in Latin and Italian; the former are public and private Letters; the *Life of Gin Ubaldo de Montefeltro*, duke of Arobino; Speeches; and the *History of Venice*. His Italian pieces are wholly poetical.—*Moreri.*

BENAVIDIO (Marcus Mantua), an Italian writer, was born at Padua, where he became professor of jurisprudence, and was created a chevalier. He died in 1582, aged 93. He wrote *Collectanea super Jus Cæsarum*, Venice, 1543, folio; *Vite virorum illustrium*, Paris, 1564, 4to.—*Ibid.*

BENBOW (John), a brave English admiral, born about 1650. He was brought up in the merchant service, and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and dismissed him with a letter of recommendation to king James, who gave him an appointment in the navy. King William sent him to the West Indies, where he relieved the British colonies. On his return home the greatest respect was paid to him, though the house of commons passed severe censure upon those who sent out the squadron. He was again dispatched to that quarter, and soon after his arrival fell in with the French admiral, du

Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days. In the last the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow, but his orders were disobeyed; in consequence of which he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival ordered those officers, who had behaved so ill, to be confined, and brought to a court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. This gallant man died soon after, from the effects of his wound, and the disappointment he had experienced, November 4, 1702.—*Biog. Br.*

BENBOW (John), son of the preceding. He was bred to the sea, and the same year that his father died in the West Indies, suffered shipwreck on the island of Madagascar, in which he resided many years, and was at last brought away by a Dutch captain.—*Ibid.*

BENCI or BENCIO (Francis), a learned Italian jesuit, was a disciple of the celebrated Muretus. He died at Rome in 1594. He wrote Latin poems and orations, and a poem on the death of the five martyrs of the society in India.—*Moreri.*

BENDA (George), a musician, was born about 1721 at Altenbatky, in Bohemia. His three brothers were all musicians, and his sister was married to one of that profession. In 1748 he was appointed master of the chapel of the duke of Saxe Gotha, who sent him, in 1763, to Italy. His compositions for the stage possess great merit, particularly his *Ariadne in the Island of Naxos*. In 1778 he retired to Hamburgh, from whence he removed to Vienna. He afterwards returned to Gotha, where he obtained a pension, and published some pieces for the harpsichord by subscription. He died at Gotha in 1795.—*Annual Necrology*, 1798.

BENDISH (Bridget), grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and daughter of General Ireton, married Thomas Bendish, esq. She greatly resembled her grandfather, and on some occasions would appear with the dignity of a princess, and at others stoop to the lowest drudgery. She lived at Southtown in Norfolk, and, after a day of hard labour in the management of her salt-works, would go in the evening to the assembly at Yarmouth, where she was always treated with great respect. She affected uncommon piety, and pretended to revelation, yet her word was not always to be trusted. Though she was proud and arrogant, she could fawn, prevaricate, and deceive. With such qualifications no wonder that she revered the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint, to whom her

own character had so near a resemblance. She died about 1737.—*Duncombe's Letters in the Appendix. Granger.*

BENDLOWES (Edward), an English writer, was born in 1613, and educated in St. John's college, Cambridge; but squandered away a handsome fortune in a very indiscreet manner, and died poor at Oxford in 1686. He was looked upon by the needy poets as the Macenas of the age, and hence many books were dedicated to him with the most fulsome compliments. He wrote some poetical pieces of no merit.

BENEDDETTO (le), or **Benedict Castiglione**, an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1616, and died at Mantua in 1670. His chief excellence lay in pastoral scenes, markets, and animals. He was also a good engraver.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BENEDICT (St.), the founder of a religious order, was born in Italy about 480, and early embraced the ascetic life. He was followed by a number of persons to whom he gave rules, and in a short time had 12 monasteries under his direction. About 528 he retired to Mount Cassino, where he founded a monastery. He died between 540 and 550. His *Regula Monachorum* has been printed several times.—*Moreri.*

BENEDICT, a famous English abbot, was born in Northumberland, of a noble family. He made frequent tours to France and Italy, and brought over several artists, who were eminent in architecture, painting, and music. He introduced chanting in choirs in 678, and founded two monasteries. He died in 703, and was canonized.—*Pitts.*

BENEDICT I. pope, surnamed *Bonifacius*. He succeeded John III. in 574, and died in 578.—**BENEDICT II.** came to the pontificate on the death of Leo II. and died in 685.—**BENEDICT III.** was elected in 855, and opposed by an antipope called Anastasius. He died in 858.—**BENEDICT IV.** successor of John IX. came to the pontifical chair in 900, and held it only three years.—**BENEDICT V.** was chosen in 964, and opposed by Leo VIII. who was supported by the emperor Otho. The Roman people were obliged to abandon the cause of Benedict, who died in 965.—**BENEDICT VI.** was elected in 972, and was murdered in prison by the antipope Boniface in 974.—**BENEDICT VII.** succeeded Donus II. in 975, and died in 983.—**BENEDICT VIII.** obtained the tiara in 1012. He crowned the emperor Henry II. and his wife, in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. This pope united the warrior with the ecclesiastic, and defeated the Saracens and Greeks who invaded his territories. He died in 1024.—**BENEDICT IX.** successor of John XIX. ascended the pontifical chair at the

age of 12 years, his father Alberic, count of Tusculum, having purchased his election. The Roman people obliged him to renounce the papal dignity, and retire to a monastery, where he died in 1054.—**BENEDICT X.** antipope. He was elected by some factious persons in 1058, but was driven out by the Romans, who elected Nicholas II. in his room: he died in 1059.—**BENEDICT XI.** was the son of a shepherd; and in 1303 was raised to the papedom, on the death of Boniface VIII. He was poisoned by some ambitious cardinals a short time after his election.—**BENEDICT XII.** was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have chosen an ass." He corrected several abuses in the church, and died in 1342, at Avignon.—**BENEDICT XIII.** was born at Rome in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the dominicans at Venice. In 1672 he was made cardinal, and obtained also the archbishopric of Benevento; where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope, and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. He died in 1730.—**BENEDICT XIV.** was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat, and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII. the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect *Gotti*—a politician, choose *Aldrovandus*—a good companion, *take me*." This fully pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. He reformed many abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. He died in 1758. His works were printed in 6 vols. folio.—*Platina. Rycant. Bower. Moreri. Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BENEDICTUS (Alexander), an Italian anatomist of the 15th century. He is known by his *Historia Corporis humani*, printed at Basil, 1527, 8vo. All his works were printed at Venice in 1535, 1 vol. folio, and afterwards at Basil.—*Moreri.*

BENEFIELD (Sebastian), an English divine, was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire in 1559, and educated in Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1606 he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, which office he held 14 years, and then retired to his living of Meysey Hampton, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1630. He wrote several theological works.—*Wood: A. O.*

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BENEZET (Anthony), an American philanthropist, was bred a cooper, which business he forsook, and followed the occupation of a schoolmaster. In 1767 he wrote a *Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies*, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions, 8vo. In 1772 he published *Historical Accounts of Guinea*; with an enquiry into the rise and progress of the slave-trade, its nature, and lamentable effects, 8vo. This amiable man seemed to have nothing else at heart but the good of his fellow-creatures, and the last act of his life was taking from his desk six dollars for a poor widow. A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," says he "be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."—*Gen. B. D.*

BENHADAD I. king of Syria or Damascus, began his reign B.C. 940. At the instigation of Aza, king of Judah, he made war on Israel, and took Dan and Naphthali.—*SS.*

BENHADAD II. generally accounted the son and successor of the above, began his reign about 900. He laid siege to Samaria, but was routed. The year following he returned and was defeated, on which he submitted to the mercy of Ahab, who treated him with liberality. The war, however, was renewed, in which Ahab was slain. In his old age Benhadad fell sick, and sent Hazael, his minister, to the prophet Elisha, to enquire whether he should recover. The treacherous messenger on his return stifled his master, and ascended the throne.—*SS.*

BENHADAD III. son of Hazael, succeeded his father, B.C. 836. He was defeated by Joash king of Israel, and lost all his father's conquests.—*SS.*

BENI (Paul), a philologist of great merit, was born in the isle of Candia when it was under the power of the Venetians. He became professor of the belles lettres in the university of Padua, and died in 1627. He wrote, 1. *Anticrusca*, tending to shew the inferiority of Petrarca as a writer. 2. *Remarks on Ariosto and Tasso*, and many other works, collected in 5 vols. folio, 1622, Venice.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

BENJAMIN, the 12th son of Jacob and Rachael, was born about the year 1738 B.C. His brother Joseph had a tender regard for him, and the description of their interview given by Moses is peculiarly touching. Benjamin was head of the tribe called by his name, which was exterminated by the others out of revenge for a violence done to the wife of a Levite of the city of Gibeon.—*SS.*

BENJAMIN of Tudela, born at Tudela in Navarre, and died in 1173. He visited all the synagogues of the Jews in different parts of the world, to observe their customs, and wrote a lying account of his travels in Hebrew, which was printed at Constantinople in 1543, and translated into French

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by John Philip Barattier, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1794, and into English by Mr. Gerrans.—*Moreri.*

BENINI (Vincent), a learned physician, born at Cologne in 1713, and died in 1764. He resided at Padua, where he had a printing-press in his house, from whence he issued some good editions of classical authors. He wrote Latin notes on Celsus; Observations, in Italian, upon the Poem of Alamanzi, entitled *Culture*; and a Translation of the Syphilis of Fracastorius.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

BENVIVENTI (Jerome), an Italian poet, born at Florence, and died in 1542, aged 89. His *Canzone dell' Amore celeste e divino*, is in great esteem. His works were printed at Florence, 1519, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

BENNET (Henry), earl of Arlington, and an eminent statesman, was the son of Sir John Bennet, of Arlington in Middlesex, where he was born in 1618. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and in the rebellion served in the royal army. In 1658 he received the honour of knighthood at Bruges, from Charles II. who sent him as his minister to Madrid. At the restoration he was made secretary of state, and created lord Arlington. He was an acute politician, and was one of the cabinet council known by the name of the Cabal; which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it, viz. Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and about the same time invested with the order of the garter. In 1674 he resigned the office of secretary, and was appointed lord chamberlain. He died in 1685, and left one daughter, who married Henry earl of Euston, son to Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland, and who was afterwards created duke of Grafton.—*Biog. Br.*

BENNET (Christopher), an English physician, was born in Somersetshire about 1617, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He was afterwards chosen a fellow of the college of physicians in London, and died in 1655. He wrote *Tabidorum Theatrum seu Phthicos, Atrophias, et Hecticas Xenodochium*, which was translated into English in 1720.—*Ibid.*

BENNET (Robert), an English nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the rectory of Waddesden, in Buckinghamshire, in 1662, and died at Reading in 1681. He compiled a concordance of the synonymous words in scripture.

BENNET (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Salisbury in 1673, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. In 1700 he obtained the rectory of St. James, Colchester; and about 1716 the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He died in 1728. Dr. Bennet was a man of great learning, and an acute controversialist. His books are chiefly polemical, against the

pagists and dissenters. His essay on the thirty-nine articles is a good book, and his Hebrew grammar shews his knowledge of that language to advantage.—*Biog. Br.*

BENOIT (Elias), a French protestant divine, was born at Paris in 1640, and retired to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He then became pastor of the church of Delft, and died there in 1728. He wrote a History of the Edict of Nantes, 5 vols 4to. 1693, and some other pieces. Benoit was blessed with a wife, in comparison of whom that of Socrates was an angel.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

BENOIT (father), a learned maronite, born at Gusa, in Phenicia, in 1663. At the age of nine years he was sent to Rome, and was placed in the college of maronites, where he applied to the learned languages and sciences with great success. He returned to his own country, but was recalled by the grand duke of Tuscany, who made him professor of Hebrew at Florence. He became a jesuit, and died at Rome in 1742. He edited the works of Ephrem Syrus, 3 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

BENSERADE (Isaac de), a French poet, was born at Lyons, near Rouen. His wit and poetical talents introduced him to court, where he obtained the patronage of cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1690.—*Moreri.*

BENSON (George), an eminent dissenting minister. He was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, in 1699, and educated first at an academy in Whitehaven, and lastly at Glasgow. About 1721 he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Abingdon in Berkshire, from whence he removed in 1729 to a congregation in Southwark. In 1740 he succeeded Dr. Harris at Crutched Friars. About this time he received the degree of D.D. from one of the universities in Scotland. He died in 1762. His writings are: 1. A Defence of the Reasonableness of Prayer. 2. An Illustration of some of St. Paul's Epistles. 3. History of the first planting of Christianity, 3 vols. 4to. 4. Tracts on Persecution. 5. The Life of Christ. 6. Sermons. 7. His posthumous works were published in 1764, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENT (John van der), a Dutch landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1650, and died in 1690. His masters were Vandervelde and Wouvermans.—*Houbraken.*

BENTHAM (Thomas), an English prelate, was born in Yorkshire, and admitted fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1546. In the reign of queen Mary he was turned out of his fellowship, on which he ministered privately to the protestants in London till the accession of queen Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. He died in 1578. He wrote An Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, and translated into English some parts of the Old Testament.—*Wood's A. O.*

BENTHAM (Edward), an English divine, was born at Ely in 1707, and educated at

the school of Chrich church, Oxford, from whence, in 1723, he was removed to Corpus Christi college. In 1731 he was chosen fellow of Oriel college, and the year following took his degree of M.A. In 1743 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford, of which church he was afterwards treasurer. On the death of Dr. Farnshawe he was nominated regius professor of divinity. He died in 1776. Dr. Bentham published some single sermons, and tracts on religious subjects.—*Gen. Biog. Diâ.*

BENTHAM (James), an English divine, was brother of the above, and received his education first at Ely, and then at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1774 he was presented to the rectory of Northwold, which he exchanged in 1779 for a prebend of Ely. In 1783 he obtained the rectory of Bowbrick-hill, and when the dean and chapter of Ely resolved on a general repair of that church, he was appointed clerk of the works. He published the History and Antiquities of the Church of Ely, with plates, in 1 vol. 4to. 1771. Mr. Bentham died in 1794, aged 86.—*Ibid.*

BENTINCK (William), first earl of Portland, was born in Holland of a noble family, and came to England with the prince of Orange, to whom he had endeared himself by a singular act of affection and courage. When the prince was ill of the small pox, it was deemed necessary by the physicians that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had the disorder, immediately proposed himself for this hazardous service. He caught the disease in a dangerous manner, but recovered, and his master had the most affectionate esteem for him ever after. On the prince's accession to the English crown he was created earl of Portland, and obtained the grant of several lordships in Denbighshire, which occasioned some discontent in parliament, and the grant was revoked; but the earl afterwards received a compensation elsewhere. He was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and attended his master on his death-bed. He died in 1709, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Br. Collins's Peerage.*

BENTIVOGLIO (Guy), a cardinal, was born at Ferrara in 1579. Pope Paul V. made him a cardinal in 1621, at which time he was legate at the court of France. His works are; 1. A History of the Civil Wars of Flanders. 2. An Account of Flanders. 3. Letters and Memoirs. He died in 1644, just as he was about to be elected pope.—*Moreri.*

BENTIVOGLIO (Hercules), an Italian poet. He was born in 1507 at Bologna, and died at Venice in 1583. He was nephew to the duke of Ferrara.—*Ibid.*

BENTLEY (Richard), a celebrated divine and critic, was born at Oulton, in Yorkshire, in 1691. From Wakefield school he

removed, at the age of 15, to St. John's college, Cambridge; but he took the degree of M. A. at Oxford, where he accompanied the son of bishop Stillingfleet as private tutor. He was also chaplain to that prelate, who gave him a prebend in his cathedral. In 1691 he published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical Observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first who preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 commenced his famous controversy with the hon. Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris, in which much personal abuse passed on both sides; but though some of the greatest wits of the age aided Boyle on this occasion, impartial posterity have determined the case in favour of Bentley. About this time he was presented to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely. Here, however, he was soon brought into trouble; for, in consequence of some encroachments made by him in the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination; but afterwards when he was regius professor of divinity, having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D.D. by mandate, he was suspended from all his degrees, rights, and offices, in the vice chancellor's court. This arbitrary decree, however, was reversed by the court of king's bench, and the doctor restored to his privileges. He died in 1742. Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phaedrus. His intended edition of the Greek Testament never appeared, in consequence of an attack made on the prospectus by Dr. Middleton. He was also the author of an excellent answer to Collins's Discourse on Free-thinking, and published an edition of Milton's Paradise Lost.—*Biog. Br.*

BENTLEY (Richard), a dramatic writer, was son of the preceding, and died in 1782. He wrote a comedy, called *The Wishes*, acted at Drury-lane in 1761 and in 1782; also *Philodamus*, a tragedy; and *Patriotism*, a satirical poem.—*Biog. Dram.*

BENVENUTI (Charles), a learned jesuit, born at Leghorn in 1716, and died in 1789. He was professor of mathematics at Rome, but on the extinction of his order retired to Warlaw. He wrote, *An Abridgment of Philosophy*; *Dissertation upon Light*; *Reflections on Jesuitism*, &c.—*Novo. Dig. Hist.*

BENYOWSKY (count Mauritius Augustus de), an extraordinary adventurer, was born of a noble family in Hungary in 1741. He served with reputation in the imperial army, which he quitted, and entered into the service of the Poles, who had formed a conspiracy against Russia. He was twice taken

prisoner; the first time he was ransomed, and the second was sent prisoner to Caran, from whence he effected his escape, but was retaken, and thrown into a dungeon at Petersburg. In 1769 he was sent to Kamtschatka, where at first he was employed in servile occupations, but after a little while his title and abilities recommended him to the notice of the governor, who committed to his care the education of his son and three daughters. The youngest of the last fell in love with him, and her parents consented to the match. Benyowsky, however, had other objects in view, and infamously formed a conspiracy against the generous governor, who in defending the fort when attacked by the insurgents was slain. The count and his companions then quitted Kamtschatka in a small vessel, and after traversing the Pacific Ocean arrived at Macao, in China, where he entered into the service of the French East India Company. He afterwards formed a settlement in the island of Madagascar, where he assumed the sovereignty, and was acknowledged by the inhabitants. After a variety of adventures he was slain in an action with the French, May 23, 1786.—*Preface to his Memoirs and Travels.*

BENZELIUS (Eric), archbishop of Upsal, and chancellor of the university there, was born of mean parents in Westro Gothland. Having received a liberal education he became tutor to the son of the chancellor of Sweden, by whose means he was made a bishop and afterwards archbishop of Upsal. He wrote lives of the patriarchs, and translated the Bible into the Swedish language.—*Moreri.*

BENZIO (Trifone), an Italian poet of the 16th century, who was secretary to several popes. He was very deformed in person, yet the pleasantness of his conversation counterbalanced this defect; his disposition to oblige gained him many friends, and his rigid probity obtained him the name of the Socrates of Rome. His Latin and Italian poems are in the collections of Pallavicini, Gruter, and Vacchi.—*Novo. Dig. Hist.*

BEROLCO (Angelo), surnamed Ruzzante, was born at Padua, and died in 1542. His farces are greatly esteemed by the Italians. They were printed in 1584, in 12mo.—*Moreri.*

BERAULT (Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans, and died about 1540. He compiled a Greco-Latin Dictionary, and published several learned books. His son Francis was a good Grecian; and turning protestant, became principal of the colleges of Montargis and Rochelle.—*Moreri.*

BERCHET (Peter), a French historical painter, was born in 1659, and died in 1720. He painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity college, Oxford, and pieces for several of the nobility.—*Pilkington.*

BERENGARIUS (Jacobus), an eminent anatomist of Carpo, was the first who cured

the lues venerea with a mercurial ointment, which brought him great riches. He died about 1537.—*Tiraboschi*.

BERENGER I. king of Italy, was the son of Eberard duke of Friuli, and assumed the sovereignty on the death of Charles the first in 888. He was opposed by Guy, duke of Spoleto, who twice defeated him; but by the assistance of Arnolph, king of Germany, Berenger recovered his throne, from whence he was again driven by Lambert, son of Guy, and restored by the Italian nobles in 898. Lewis Boson, king of Arles, next opposed Berenger, but being made prisoner was deprived of his eyes. Berenger now enjoyed his kingdom peaceably twenty years, when it was dreadfully ravaged by the Hungarians. In 915 he was crowned emperor, but a faction being raised against him in favour of Rodolph, king of Burgundy, a battle was fought at Placentia in 922, in which Berenger was defeated, and afterwards assassinated.—*Univ. Hist.*

BERENGER II. was the son of Albert, marquis of Yvre, by a daughter of the preceding. By means of Otho, emperor of Germany, he was crowned king of Italy in 950, but his conduct was so arbitrary that the same emperor deposed him, and sent him prisoner to Germany, where he died.—*Ibid.*

BERENGER, a French divine of the 11th century. He denied transubstantiation, and his opinions were condemned at the council of Paris in 1050, and at Rome in 1079. He died in 1088.—*Moreri. Moheim.*

BERENGER (Peter), the disciple and advocate of Abelard, whom he defended with great spirit in an apology inserted in the works of that celebrated man.—*Bayle.*

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa the elder, and sister of Agrippa the younger, kings of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Polemon, king of Cilicia; but she afterwards left her husband, and went to live in an incestuous manner with her brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but for fear of the Roman people. There were several of the same name, who were queens of Egypt, one of whom (the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes) gave name to a celestial constellation, in consequence of consecrating her hair in the temple of Venus.—*Univ. Hist.*

BERENICIUS, a strange character, who appeared in Holland in 1670. He was conjectured to be an expelled jesuit, and got his livelihood by sweeping chimnies and grinding knives. It is reported of him that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that modern and ancient languages were quite familiar to him, and that he knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and several parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was

suffocated in a bog, into which he fell in a fit of intoxication. The Georgarchonimachia is attributed to him.—*Morri.*

BERETTINI (Peter), an eminent Italian painter, was born at Cortona, in Tuscany, in 1596, and died in 1669. His pictures display wonderful grace and beauty. He was also an excellent architect.—*D'Argenville's Vie des Peintres.*

BERO (Mathias van den), a Flemish painter, was born at Ypres in 1615, and became a disciple of Rubens. He died in 1687.—*Pilkington.*

BEROEN (Dirk van den), a celebrated landscape and portrait painter. He was born at Haerlem, and died in 1689. His master was Adrian Vandervelde.—*Houbraken.*

BERGHEM (Nicholas), a Dutch painter. He was born at Haerlem in 1624, and died there about 1683. His landscapes are very beautiful. He engraved some with his own hand.—*D'Argenville.*

BERGHIER (Nicholas), historiographer of France. He wrote a learned and curious history of the great roads of the Roman empire, printed first in 1622, and again in 1729, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1623.—*Moreri.*

BERGIER (Nicholas Sylvester), a French divine, was born at Darnay, in Franche Comte, and died at Paris in 1790. He was principal of the college of Besançon, and canon of the cathedral of Paris. He might have obtained several preferments, but contented himself with a moderate pension. When offered an abbey, he said "I am already rich." He wrote, 1. A Refutation of the System of Nature, 2 vols. 12mo. Deism self-confuted, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols. and other works full of erudition, and in an excellent style.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERGLER (Stephen), a learned but eccentric man of the 18th century. He spent his life in rambling about from one country to another, and at last went to Turkey, where he abjured the christian religion, and died miserably. He wrote several papers in the Journal of Leipzig, but is chiefly known by his versions of ancient authors, and commentaries. His notes on Aristophanes were inserted in an edition of that poet at Leyden in 1760.—*Ibid.*

BERGMAN (Torbern), a celebrated chemist, was born in 1735 at Catherineberg, in Sweden, and educated at Upsal, where he devoted himself to the medical science and those which are most nearly connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnæus, to whom he communicated a collection of non-descript insects, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergman. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he obtained the chemical professor-

Ship. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and he made a number of experiments on the regulus of manganese, the terra magnesia, the terra ponderosa, and other substances. Before his death, which happened in 1784, he was appointed rector of the university. Some of his last literary employments were, a Treatise on Elective Attractions, and a Theory of the Earth.—*Acad. Paris.*

BERIGARD (Claude), professor of philosophy at Padua, was born at Moulins in 1578, and died in 1663. He was the author of, 1. *Circulus Pifanus*, Florence, 1641, 4to. 2. *Dubitaciones in Dialogum Galilæi pro Terræ immobilitate*, 1632, 4to.—*Moneri.*

BERING (Vitus), professor of poetry at Copenhagen, and historiographer to the king of Denmark in the middle of the 17th century. He wrote several Latin poems.—*Norsk. Diät. Hist.*

BERING (Vitus), a Danish navigator of the 18th century. He served in the Russian navy, and became a commodore. Peter I. entrusted to him in 1728 an expedition to explore the northern coast of America. He made no discovery in this voyage, nor in another, but in the third, made in 1741, his ship struck on an island on the coast of Kamtschatka, where he shortly after died. This island still bears his name.—*Coxe's Account of Russian Discoveries.*

BERKELEY (George earl of), descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal house of Denmark. He was one of the privy council to Charles II. and bestowed on Sion college a valuable library. He was the author of a valuable little book, entitled *Historical Applications and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects*, written by a Person of Honour, 12mo. 1670. He died in 1698.—*Walpole's royal and noble Authors.*

BERKELEY (sir William), of the same family, was vice-admiral of the white, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, June 1, 1666. He steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was soon overpowered by numbers, and was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood.—*Granger.*

BERKELEY (George), a celebrated divine, was born at Kilcurn, in Ireland, in 1684. He was educated first at Kilkenny, and then at Trinity college, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published *Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclidæ demonstrata*. In 1709 he published his *Theory of Vision*. In 1710 appeared the *Principles of Human Knowledge*, and in 1713 the *Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous*, the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, there was so much beauty in his writings that the greatest men courted

his friendship, among whom were Steele and Swift. For the former he wrote several papers in the *Guardian*, and by his means became intimate with Pope. Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad in quality of his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but soon afterwards set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years; he returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D. and obtained a handsome fortune bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanry of Derry, and the year following printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the isles of Bermuda; his mind was so intent on this scheme, that he obtained a grant of 10,000*l.* from the commons, and set sail for America, where he resided near two years; but the project failed, owing to the minister's applying the money to other purposes. In 1732 he published the *Minute Philosopher*, in 2 vols. 8vo. which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, and about this time he published the *Analyst*, in which he endeavoured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even fallacies in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in a *Defence of Free-thinking in Mathematics*. In 1736 he published the *Querist*, addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness of the times. In 1744 appeared his book on the virtues of tar-water. He died suddenly, January 14, 1753, at Oxford, and was buried in Christ church, where there is a monument erected to his memory. Pope said no less justly than beautifully of him, "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven." He also wrote that curious book, *The Adventures of Gaudenzio di Lucca*, and a Letter to Dr. Friend on the Tarantula.—*Biog. Br.*

BERKELEY (George), son of the above, was born in London in 1733; he received his education under his father, and then became student of Christ church, Oxford. After obtaining different livings he settled in that of St. Clement Danes, in London, with which he held the rectory of Tylechurch, in Suffex, the chancellorship of Brecon, and a prebend of Canterbury. He died in 1795, and was interred in the same vault with his father. He printed some occasional sermons, and a volume has been published by his widow.—*Gen. Biog. Diät.*

BERKENHOUT (John), a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next in that

of England. In 1760 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. While at Edinburgh he published his *Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae*, a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and on his return obtained a pension. He died in 1791, aged 60. Some of his works possess considerable merit; among these are his *Pharmacopoeia Medici*; *Outlines of a Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland*, 3 vols. 12mo; *Symptomatology*; *Biographia Literaria*; *Letters to his Son*.—*Europ. Mag.*

BERKBEYDEN (Job and Gerard), two eminent Dutch painters; the first excelled in landscapes, and died in 1698; the other painted views and pieces of perspective. He fell into a canal and was drowned in 1693.—*Houbraken*.

BERKLEY (sir William), governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He governed Virginia from 1660 to 1676, when he returned to England, and died the year following. He wrote *The Lost Lady*, a tragic-comedy; *The Description and Laws of Virginia*, folio.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

BERNAERT (Nicolas), an eminent painter, was the disciple of Snyders, whose manner he imitated with success. He died in 1663, aged 70.—*Pilkington*.

BERNARD of Menthon, the founder of a religious order, was born in Savoy in 923. He embraced the ecclesiastical life when young, and became archdeacon of the church of Aouft, at the foot of the Alps. Here he employed himself chiefly in propagating christianity among the mountaineers, and founded two monasteries in the passage of the Alps for the relief of pilgrims and unfortunate travellers, which still subsist under the names of the great and little St. Bernard.—*Novo. Diæ. Hif.*

BERNARD (St.), a divine of the Roman church, was born in 1091, in Burgundy, and in 1115 was made abbot of the monastery of Clairvaux, in which situation he acquired so great a name, that hardly any ecclesiastical affair of consequence was transacted without him. Under his direction no less than 160 monasteries were founded. He died in 1153. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1690.—*Moreri*.

BERNARD (Edward), a learned English astronomer and critic, was born at Paul's Perry, in Northamptonshire, in 1638. After receiving his education at Merchant Taylors' school he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded B. D. and obtained a fellowship. In 1669 he was appointed deputy to sir Christopher Wren in the Savilian professorship of astronomy, and in 1679 he succeeded that great man. A plan being formed of publishing all the ancient mathematicians at the university press, Mr. Bernard was nominated to the

care of it, and he published part of Euclid as a specimen, but the design was never completed. In 1683 he went to Leyden to attend the sale of Heinsius's library. In 1684 he took his degree of D. D. at Oxford, and was presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. He died in 1697. He wrote some astronomical papers in the Philosophical Transactions; *A Treatise on ancient Weights and Measures*, appended to Pococke's Commentary on Horeæ; *Private Devotions*, &c. 1689; *Orbis Eruditi Literatura a characterè Samaritico deducta*; *Etymologicum Britannicum*; &c. &c.—*Biog. Br.*

BERNARD (James), a French divine, was born at Nions, in Dauphiné, in 1658, and educated at Geneva; after which he became minister of the church of Vinsobres, but when the persecution commenced he retired first to Switzerland and next to the Hague. He wrote an Historical and Political State of Europe, and succeeded Le Clerc in the management of the Bibliothèque Universelle. In 1699 he began the *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*. In 1705 he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Leyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university. He died in 1718.—*Moreri*.

BERNARD (Catherine), a celebrated French lady, was born at Rouen, and died in 1712. She wrote two tragedies, *Brutus* and *Laodamia*, and carried away three times the poetical prizes at the French academy. She was admitted a member of the Académie des Ricoviati at Padua. Two romances, *The Count d'Amboise*, and *Inez de Cordova*, are ascribed to her.—*Moreri*.

BERNARD of Thuringia, a hermit, who announced at the close of the 10th century that the end of the world was approaching. A total eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves, but the return of light dispelled their fears. The hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tranquillity.—*Novo. Diæ. Hif.*

BERNARD (Peter Joseph), a French poet, was born at Grenoble, in Dauphiné, in 1708, and educated in the Jesuits' college at Lyons. He was patronized by the marshal de Coigny, to whom he was secretary, and by whose interest he was appointed secretary-general to the dragoons. He died in 1776. His light pieces of poetry and operas possess merit.—*Ibid.*

BERNARD (Francis), an English physician, was a man of learning, and a curious collector of books. He died in 1697, and the year following his library fold for 1600l.—*Granger*.

BERNARD of Brussels, an eminent painter, is known by his hunting pieces, in which he introduced portraits of Charles V. and the noblemen of his court. He flourished in the middle of the 16th century.—*Novo. Diæ. Hif.*

BERNARD (Samuel), a French painter. He died in 1687, aged 72. He was professor

in the royal academy of painting at Paris, and excelled in miniatures. He also painted some historical pieces, and engraved a fine print of the history of Attila, after a painting by Raphael, in the Vatican.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

BERNARDI (John), an Italian artist. He excelled in cutting grand subjects in crystals for jewellers, and his works are said to rival those of the ancients. He died at Faenza in 1555.—*Ibid.*

BERNARDIN, a Romish saint, was born in Tuscany, in 1380, and died in 1444. He was a franciscan, and was sent by his order to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries, for which he was canonized. His works have been printed in folio and 4to.—*Moreri.*

BERNAZZANO, an Italian painter of the 16th century. He excelled in landscape.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

BERNIA, or **BERNI** (Francis), an Italian poet, was a native of Tuscany, and canon of Florence. He died in 1543. He is called the Scarron of the Italians.—*Ibid.*

BERNIER (Francis), a French traveller and physician, who resided twelve years in the court of Aurengzebe as his physician, whence on his return to France he obtained the name of the Mogul. He died in 1688. His travels were printed in 1699 and 1710.—*Moreri.*

BERNIER (Nicholas), a French musician, born in 1664, and died in 1734. He was music master of the chapel royal at Paris, and published cantatas and other pieces of great merit.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

BERNIER (John), a French physician, who wrote, 1. A History of Blois, 1682, 4to. 2. Medical Essays, 4to. 3. Anti-Menagiana, 12mo. 4. Critique on the Works of Rabelais, 12mo. He died in 1698.—*Ibid.*

BERNINI, or **BERNIN** (John Laurence), a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, was a native of Naples, but resided chiefly at Rome, which he adorned with several masterpieces of his art. Gregory V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and his successor Urban VIII. employed him in decorating the church of St. Peter and in other public works. He executed three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyke, on viewing which, he is said to have observed, that it was the most *unfortunate looking face he ever beheld*. At the age of 68 he visited Paris, in consequence of the pressing invitation of Louis XV. of whom he made a bust. He died at Rome in 1680, aged 82. Bernini had also a fine taste for painting, and several of his pictures are in the Florentine gallery.—*D'Argenville Vies des Architectes.*

BERNIS (Francis Joachim de Pierre de). a French cardinal, and archbishop of Albi, was born in 1715, of a noble but reduced family, and was indebted to the marchioness of Pompadour for his preferments in church and state. After having been employed as ambassador to different courts, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and obtained from

the court of Rome a cardinal's hat. But the ill-succes of the French arms, and the derangement of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. But in 1764 he was recalled and nominated archbishop of Albi. He afterwards became ambassador for France to the pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the destruction of the jesuits. He had the additional title of protector of the French church at Rome, where he lived in great splendour and hospitality till the revolution disordered his finances, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He died at Rome in 1794. His works, consisting chiefly of poems, were printed in 3 vols. 4to.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

BERNOULLI (James), a famous mathematician, was born at Basil in 1654, where he applied to the study of divinity, in compliance with the wish of his father. His inclination, however, lay to the mathematics, which he studied privately and without any assistance but his books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. From thence he crossed over to England, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Boyle and other great men. He returned to Basil in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leipzig, some essays on his new calculus differentiales, but without discovering the method. Bernoulli, however, and his brother, found out the secret, for which they received the applause of Leibnitz. In 1687 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Basil, and in 1699 was chosen member of the royal academy at Paris. He died in 1705. His works were printed in 2 vols. 4to. at Geneva, 1744.—*Moreri. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

BERNOULLI (John), brother to the foregoing, was born at Basil in 1667. He studied under his brother, and in 1695 was chosen professor of mathematics at Groningen. On the death of his brother he returned to his own country, where he was appointed to succeed him. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the academy of sciences. He was elected member of most of the learned societies in Europe, and after a long life spent in the improvement of the mathematics he died in 1748. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742, in 7 vols. 4to.—*Ibid.*

BERNOULLI (Daniel), an eminent philosopher, was son of the last-mentioned, and born at Groningen in 1700. After travelling through several parts of Europe, he settled at Basil, where he became successively professor of physic and philosophy.

He gained and divided ten prizes from the academy of sciences, which were contended for by the greatest mathematicians in Europe. In 1734 he divided one with his father, which occasioned a difference between them. In 1748 he succeeded his father in the academy of sciences, who had been preceded by his brother James. He died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Dict.*

BERNSTORFF (John Hartwig Ernest, count), a celebrated statesman, was born of a noble family at Hanover in 1712. After a very liberal education he travelled into several parts of Europe, and on his return settled at the court of Denmark, at the pressing suit of Christian VI. who sent him as ambassador to different courts. After receiving several marks of distinction from his sovereign, he became prime minister of Denmark, in which situation he distinguished himself by forming institutions of the most benevolent nature, encouraging manufactures and commerce, patronizing men of letters, improving agriculture, and other public works of the greatest utility. To him is Denmark indebted for two excellent institutions, the society of Danish language and fine arts, and the royal agricultural and economical society, both which have been of eminent service to the nation. He also patronized a society, the object of which was to send learned men into the east, and which occasioned the publication of the travels of Niebuhr. This excellent statesman was created a count in 1767, and the year following accompanied the king to England. But in 1770 he was deprived of all his employments, on which he retired with a pension to Hamburg, where he died Feb. 18, 1772.—*Gen. Biog.*

BERNSTORFF (Andrew Peter, count), nephew of the preceding, was born at Gartow, in Luneburg, Aug. 28, 1735. He studied at Leipzig and Gottingen, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe, and on his return to Denmark became assistant to his uncle. In 1769 he was made a privy counsellor, but was dismissed the next year, and retired to his own country house. However, in 1772, he was recalled, and shortly after appointed minister of state. His first public business in this high office was a successful negotiation with Russia concerning the exchange of the Gottorf part of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. During the American war Bernstorff effected an armed neutrality between Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, for the protection of their trade from the belligerent powers. In 1780 he resigned his employments and retired to his estate; but was recalled from thence in 1784 by the prince of Denmark, and it was wholly by his management that peace was maintained when war broke out between Russia and Sweden in 1788. His public conduct was so acceptable on all occasions to the people of

Denmark that medals were struck to his honour. He died in 1797, and his funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of sincere mourners.—*Ibid.*

BERGALDUS (Philip), an Italian writer, was born at Bologna in 1453. He read lectures on eloquence in different universities with applause, and at length settled in his native city, where he died in 1505. His works were printed at Basil in 1513.—*Moreri.*

BERGALDUS (Philip), an Italian poet, was nephew of the above, and became librarian of the vatican, under Leo X. He died in 1518, aged 40. His poems were published at Rome in 1530.—*Ibid.*

BEROSUS, priest of the temple of Belus at Babylon. He wrote a history of Chaldaea, of which some fragments are in Josephus; and dealt much in fiction, with a view of extolling his nation above all others. He was cotemporary with Alexander the Great. The antiquities published under his name by Annian in 1545, are a forgery.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

BERQUIN (Lewis de), a gentleman of Artois, who was burnt for being a protestant at Paris, in 1520. He was a man of a noble family, and distinguished at the French court. He suffered death with great fortitude.—*Bayle.*

BERQUIN (Arnauld), an ingenious French writer, was born at Bourdeaux. He distinguished himself by his Idylls, which are full of sensibility and sweetness, and have been often printed. But his principal work is his *Ami des Enfans* (the Children's Friend), in 6 vols. 12mo, presenting for the instruction of the juvenile mind the most important lessons, under the engaging form of dialogues and stories. It has passed through a number of editions, and been translated into several languages. He died in 1791, aged 42.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERRONI (Nicholas), an eminent painter, was born at Macerata in 1617, and died in 1682. He was a disciple of Carlo Maratti, and excelled in painting historical subjects.—*Pilkington.*

BERRIMAN (William), an English divine, was born in 1688, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to Oriel college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D. D. In 1720 he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, who gave him the living of St. Andrew Undershaft. In 1727 he was elected fellow of Eton college. He died in 1750. Dr. Berriman is the author of five volumes of excellent sermons, of which the three first were preached at Boyle's and Moyer's lectures, and the two last are posthumous.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BERRUYER (Joseph Isaac), a French jesuit, was born at Rouen in 1682. His writings were condemned by the pope, because they were too liberal in their sentiments. He wrote a History of the People of God, 14

vols. 4to. He died at Paris in 1758.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERRY (Sir John), a brave English commander, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Knowlton, in Devonshire. He distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold-bay, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1682 he was captain of the Gloucester frigate, in which he was conveying the duke of York to Scotland, but by the carelessness of the pilot, the ship was lost at the entrance of the Humber. Sir John, however, by his great presence of mind, saved the duke, for which he was promoted to a flag, and commanded under lord Dartmouth at the demolition of Tangier. On his return he was made a commissioner of the navy, which he held with his other appointments after the revolution. In 1691 he was poisoned on board of his ship at Portsmouth, aged 56. His remains were interred at Stepney.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

BERSMANN (George), a learned German. He was born in 1538, at Annaberg, in Misnia; and made a great progress in the languages and sciences. He travelled through France and Italy, and after his return taught with reputation in different places of Germany, till his death, which happened in 1611. He rendered into Latin verse the psalms of David, and wrote notes on several of the classics.—*Moreri.*

BERTAUT (John), a French poet and divine, was born at Caen in 1552. His wit and talents introduced him to court, where he became chaplain to queen Catharine de Medicis, and secretary of the cabinet to Henry III. He was afterwards made bishop of Soerz, and died in 1611. His poems were printed at Paris in 1620, 8vo. besides which he wrote several theological pieces.—*Moreri.*

BERTHEAU (Charles), a French protestant divine, was born at Montpellier in 1660, and in 1681 was admitted a minister in the synod of Vigan. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled to England, and became minister of the Walloon church. He died in London in 1732. Two volumes of his sermons are in print.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

BERTIER (William Francis), a learned jesuit, was born at Issoudun, in Berry, in 1704. He was one of the editors of the *Journal de Trevoux*, which he continued till the dissolution of his society. In 1762 he was appointed keeper of the royal library, and assisted in the education of Lewis XVI. and of Monsieur. The affairs of his society obliged him to quit the court; and he went to Offenburg, where he translated the psalms into French, with notes, 8 vols. 12mo. 1785. He died in 1782.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERTI (John Lawrence), an Augustine monk, was born in 1696, at Serravezza, in Tuscany. Being called to Rome by his superiors, he was appointed assistant-general of his order. He wrote *De Disciplina*

Theologicis in 8 vols. 4to. This work being attacked as favourable to the jansenists, the author by the advice of pope Benedict XIV. wrote a vindication of himself, in 2 vols. 4to. He also published an Ecclesiastical History in Latin, in 7 vols. 4to. He died at Pisa in 1766.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERTHIER (Joseph Stephen), a French philosopher, of the society of the oratory. He wrote 1. *Physique des Comètes*, 1760, 12mo. 2. *Physique des Corps animés*, 1755, 12mo. He died in 1783, aged 73.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERTHOLON (N.), a French writer, was a native of Lyons, where he died in 1799. He was professor of philosophy some time at Montpellier, which place he quitted for the history professorship in the central school at Lyons. He published several works on electricity, aerofation, and vegetation; but his principal performance is a memoir on the ancient history of the commerce of Lyons; with judicious remarks on machines and the arts.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERTIN (Exupere-Joseph), a French anatomist and physician, was born at Tremolai, in the diocese of Rennes in 1712. He was for some time first physician to the hospodar of Wallachia, but disliking the country he returned to France, where he died in 1781. He was chosen associate anatomist to the academy at Paris, and published an *Osteology* in 1754, and several memoirs on anatomy.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERTIN (Nicholas), an eminent painter, was born at Paris in 1664, and obtained a prize at the age of eighteen, from the academy of painting, of which he afterwards became a member. He died at Paris in 1736.—*D'Argenville vies des Peintres.*

BERTIN (Antony), a French military officer and poet, was born in the isle of Bourbon in 1752. He finished his education in the college of Du Plessis, at Paris, where he acquired a taste for poetry; and published in 1773 a small volume of poems, and in 1782 a collection of elegies, which obtained a great reputation. He died of a fever in 1790, at St. Domingo, just as he was on the eve of marriage with a young lady of whom he was enamoured at Paris. His works have been reprinted in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Diß. Hiß.*

BERTIUS (Peter), an eminent geographer, was born in Flanders, and became professor of philosophy at Leyden, which place he lost for being an arminian. He then went to Paris, where he turned roman catholic, and was made cosmographer to the king, and professor extraordinary of the mathematics. He died in 1629, aged 64. His principal works are *Theatrum Geographia, Veteris*, 2 vols. fol. *Illustri virorum Epist. select.* &c. 8vo. *Commentariorm rerum Germanicarum*, 12mo.—*M. rer.*

BERTRAM (Cornelius Bonaventure), professor of Hebrew at Geneva and Lausanne, was born at Thouars, in Poitou, in 1584,

and died at Lausanne in 1594. He published a Dissertation on the Republic of the Hebrews, a Revision of the French Bible of Geneva, a new edition of Pagnin's Thesaurus Linguz Sanctæ, a Parallel of the Hebrew and Syriac Languages, Lucubrationes Frankendalensis.—*Moreri*.

BERTRAND (John Baptist), a French physician, was born at Martigues in 1670, and died in 1752. He wrote, 1. An historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles, 12mo. 2. Letters to M. Deider on the muscular Motion, 12mo. 3. Dissertations on Seaisir, 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BERTRAND (Nicholas), a physician of Paris, who died in 1780, wrote Elements of Physiology and other works.—*Ibid.*

BERULLE (Peter de), a Roman cardinal, and founder of the congregation of the oratory, was born in Champagne in 1575. Henry IV. made him almoner, and after his death he became chief of the council of the queen mother Mary of Medici. He was employed on several state affairs of importance, and accompanied Henrietta Maria wife of Charles I. to England. In 1627 he was nominated cardinal, but refused several other preferments. He died suddenly as he was saying mass in 1629. His works have been printed in 1 vol. folio.—*Moreri*.

BERYLLUS, an Arabian bishop of the 3d century, who held that Jesus Christ had no existence prior to his incarnation. Origen had a conference with him on this subject, and Beryllus, convinced by his arguments, renounced his heresy.—*Mosheim*.

BESLER (Basil), an apothecary of Nuremberg, was born in 1561, and published, 1. Hortus Eystettenfis, 1613, fol. 2. Icones Florum et Herbarum, 1616, 4to. His son Michael Rupert Besler, who died in 1661, wrote the Gazophylacium rerum Naturalium, Nuremberg, 1642, fol.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BESLEY (John), a French antiquary, was king's advocate, and published, 1. A History of Poitou, 1647. 2. The Bishops of Poitiers, 1647. He died in 1644, aged 72.—*Moreri*.

BESOIGNE (Jerome), doctor of the Sorbonne, who died in 1763. He wrote the History of the Port Royal, 6 vols. 12mo. and other works.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BESPLAS (Joseph), a French divine, was born in Languedoc in 1734, and died in 1783. By a pathetic discourse delivered at court he procured some regulations to be adopted for the comfort of prisoners in jails. He wrote a treatise on the Causes of public Happiness, 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. and an essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BESSARION, titular patriarch of Constantinople, and archbishop of Nice. He endeavoured to reconcile the Greek and Latin churches, for which he got the ill-will of the former, and settled in Italy, where Eugenius IV. made him a cardinal. Being sent

legate to France, he inadvertently visited the duke of Burgundy before he waited on the king, which gave his majesty so much offence that he took him by his beard, and treated him with other marks of disrespect, which occasioned his death in 1472. He wrote some works, besides translations.—*Ib.*

BESSEL (Henry de), secretary to the academy of inscriptions and medals at Paris. He wrote an account of the campaigns of Rocroi and Fribourg in 1644 and 1645, 12mo. and died in 1693.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BETHENCOURT (John de), a Norman baron to whom Henry III. of Castile gave a grant of the Canary islands, which were erected into a kingdom, and held by him as a fief of the crown of Castile in 1402.—*Robertson's Hist. of America*.

BETIS, governor of Gaza, which he defended with great bravery against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, basely put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his chariot wheels, B. C. 332.—*Quintus Curtius*.

BETTERTON (Thomas), a famous English actor, was born in Westminster, 1635, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller. In 1656 he made his first appearance in fir William Davenant's company. At the restoration he belonged to the king's company in Drury-lane, and was sent by Charles II. to Paris, to observe the French stage. He excelled in Shakspeare's principal characters, as Hamlet, Othello, Brutus, and Hotspur. In 1695 he opened a new playhouse in Lincoln's-inn-fields, but this scheme did not answer. In 1709 he obtained a benefit, and also the year following, in which he performed himself, but having taken imprudent means to repel the gout from his feet for this purpose, it proved fatal to him April 21, 1710. He was buried in Westminster-abbey. He published some dramatic pieces, chiefly taken from old authors.—*Biog. Brit.*

BETTINI (Dominico), an eminent Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1644, and died in 1705. He excelled in painting still life, animals, and fruit.—*D'Argenville*.

BETTS (John), an English physician, was born at Winchester, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1654. At the restoration he became physician in ordinary to Charles II. but when he died is unknown. He published, 1. De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis, 1669, 8vo. 2. Anatomia Thomæ Parr, &c.—*Wood*.

BETRUSI (Joseph), an Italian poet, born at Bassano, about the year 1590. Peter Aretin was his great friend. He wrote some amorous poems, and translated the Latin works of Boccaccio into Italian. He also wrote the life of that author.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BEVERIDGE (William), an excellent prelate, was born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where, at the age of eighteen, he wrote a treatise of the excellence and use

of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac grammar. In 1661 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was greatly followed as a preacher, and was called "the restorer and reviver of primitive piety." He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved in a manner becoming an apostolical prelate. He died in 1707, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Besides the above work, he wrote, 1. *Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri duo*. 2. *Synodicon, five Pandectarum Canonum S.S. Apostolorum et Conciliorum ab Ecclesia Græca receptorum*, 1672, 2 vols. fol. 3. *Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ primitivæ*. 4. The Church Catechism explained. 5. Private Thoughts upon Religion. 6. The great Necessity of frequent Communion. 7. *Thesaurus Theologicus*, or a complete System of Divinity, 4 vols. 8vo. 8. A Defence of the old Version of Psalms. 9. An Exposition of the 39 Articles of Religion, folio. 10. 150 Sermons, 12 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEVERLAND (Adrian), a learned Dutch civilian, who prostituted his pen to the composition of obscene books. One of these was an essay on original Sin, which was burnt at the Hague, and the author imprisoned. On being discharged he went to Utrecht, from whence he removed to Leyden; and not long afterwards visited England, where he obtained a pension. In 1698 he published his treatise *De Fornicatione Cavenda*. He died insane about 1712.—*Moreri*.

BEVERLY (John of), an English divine, was born at Harpham, in Northumberland, but where educated is not certain. He embraced the monastic life and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred king of Northumberland made him bishop of Hexham, from whence in 687 he was translated to York. He founded a college for secular priests at Beverly, and was a great encourager of learned men. Having filled the see with honour thirty-four years, he retired to a cell and died in 721.—*Biog. Br.*

BEVERNINGK (Jerom van), a Dutch statesman, who was employed on several important missions which he discharged with great ability. In 1654 he was ambassador to Cromwell, and effected a peace between the two countries. After this he was sent on several other embassies, but the most interesting negociation of all in which he was engaged was at the treaty of Nimeguen, which produced a general peace. He died in 1690, aged 76.—*Bayle*.

BEVERWICK (John de), a Dutch physician, was born at Dort, in 1594, and took his degree of M. D. at Padua. He then returned to his own country, where he practised with great reputation. He died in 1647. His

works were printed in 4to. in 1651.—*Moreri*.

BEUF (John le), a French antiquary, was born at Auxerre, in 1687; embraced the ecclesiastical life, became member of the academy of belles-letters and inscriptions, and died in 1760. He published a collection of pieces on the History of France; that of Paris; Memoirs of the History of Auxerre; and other works.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

BEURS (William), a Dutch painter, was born at Dordt, in 1656. He painted portrait, landscape, and flowers.—*Houbraken*.

BEZZA (Theodore), a learned divine, was born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, in 1519, and educated for the bar at Orleans. Here he imbibed the principles of the reformed religion, on which he retired to Geneva, and shortly after was chosen to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After residing there about ten years he became assistant to Calvin both in the church and university of Geneva. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage. In the civil war, which happened not long after, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva; and in 1571 he went to France to assist at the synod of Rochelle, where he was chosen moderator. He died in 1605. His polemical pieces are now forgotten, but his Latin poems first printed in 1548 are still read. A Greek MS. of the New Testament which once belonged to Beza is now in the university library at Cambridge, a perfect copy of which has been published by Dr. Kipping.—*Bayle*.

BEZOUT (Stephen), a French mathematician, was born at Nemours in 1730, and died at Paris in 1783. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and examiner of the marines, and the pupils of artillery. He wrote a course of Mathematics for the use of the marine, with a treatise on Navigation, 6 vols. 8vo.; another course of Mathematics for the corps of artillery, 4 vols. 8vo.; a general Theory of Algebraic Equations, and other esteemed works.—*Hutton*.

BIANCANI (Joseph), a jesuit and mathematician, was born at Bologna, and died at Parma in 1644. He published an edition of the works of Aristotle; Cosmography demonstrated; a Chronology of eminent Mathematicians; Dissertation on the Nature of Mathematics; and other works.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

BIANCHI (Francis), an Italian painter, was a native of Modena, and the master of Correggio. He died in 1520.—*Depiles*.

BIANCHI (Peter), an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1694, and died in 1739. He painted history, landscapes, portraits, sea-pieces, and animals.—*D'Argenville*.

BLANCHINI (Francis), an Italian mathematician and ecclesiastic, was born at Ve-

rona, of a noble family, in 1662, and when young established a mathematical society at his native place. Pope Alexander VIII. made him his librarian. He afterwards obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and died in 1729. He published Palazzo di Cesari, 1738, fol.; Inscrizioni Sepolcrali della Casa di Augusto, 1727, fol.; Pieces of Poetry and Eloquence; An Universal History in Italian, 1697; but his principal performance is entitled *Heperi et Phosphorinova Phenomena sive Observationes circa planetam Veneris*. He is not to be confounded with *John Fortunatis* BIANCHINI, an Italian physician, who died professor in that faculty at Padua, in 1779. He wrote on Medical Electricity; on the Force of Imagination on Pregnant Women; Discourse on Philosophy; and other pieces.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIARD (Peter), a French sculptor, was born at Paris, and died in 1609, aged 50. He executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIAS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of Caria, and flourished about 680 B.C. His apophthegms have been recorded by Diogenes Laertius.—*Moreri.*

BISIENA (Bernardo da), a Roman cardinal, was born of an obscure family in 1470. He entered into the service of the Medici family, and by his address was instrumental in securing the election of Leo X. who made him a cardinal, and employed him on several important missions. At last, it is said, he excited the jealousy of Leo by his ambition, and was poisoned in 1520, but this suspicion does not appear to be well founded. Babienna wrote a famous comedy called *Calandria*, which is still in repute among the Italians.—*Tiraboschi.*

BISIENA (Ferdinand Galli), an eminent painter and architect, was born at Bologna, in 1657, and employed by the duke of Parma and the emperor as first painter. He also built several magnificent structures, which shew a great taste. He died in 1743. *D'Argenville.*

BIBLIANDER (Theodore), a protestant divine, whose true name was Bouchman, was born in Switzerland, and became professor of divinity at Zurich, where he died in 1564, aged 60. He published a version of the Koran, with pieces in refutation of it; he also wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures.—*Bayle.*

BICHAT (Marie Francois Xavier), professor and physician in the Hotel Dieu at Paris, commenced his studies in the hospital at Lyons, under Mr. Petit. When that city was taken he retired to Paris, where he obtained the patronage of the celebrated surgeon Desault, by whose instructions he greatly profited. He died in 1802, aged 31. Bichat published, 1. *Memoirs in the Collection of the Medical Society.* 2. *A Treatise*

on the Membranes. 3. *Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort*, 1799, 8vo. 4. *L'Eloge de Desault* in the 4th vol. of the *Journal de Chirurgie*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIDDLE (John), a zealous socinian, was born at Wotton Under Edge, in 1615. He took his degree of M. A. at Oxford, in 1641, after which he became master of the grammar-school at Gloucester, but lost that situation on account of his publishing objections to the doctrine of the Trinity. He suffered also imprisonment there for some time; and after his release continuing to propagate his notions, he was summoned before the parliament, who ordered him into close custody. His writings made so much noise as to be the cause of an ordinance of parliament, denouncing death to any who should deny the orthodox faith. During the distractions of public affairs, Biddle escaped a long time, but at last he was sent to St. Mary's Castle for life by Cromwell. From thence he was recalled in 1658; but in 1662 he was taken up at a conventicle, and on process of common law fined 100l. and ordered to be imprisoned till it should be paid. He died in prison Sept. 22, 1662.—*Tulmin's life of Biddle.*

BIDLOO (Godfrey), a celebrated anatomist, was born at Amsterdam in 1649. He was successively professor of anatomy at the Hague and at Leyden; but was called from the latter place to be physician to king William, at whose death he returned to that university, where he died in 1713. His great work is entitled *Anatomia Corporis Humani*, published at Amsterdam, fol. 1685. He also wrote Latin poems, printed after his death in 1719.—*Moreri.*

BIZ (Adrian de), a celebrated painter of portraits and architectural pieces, was born at Liere in 1594, and settled at Rome, where he met with considerable employment.—*Depiles.*

BIRLFIELD (James Frederic, baron de), a celebrated modern writer. He was born at Hamburgh in 1717, and in 1745 was appointed by the king of Prussia tutor to his brother prince Ferdinand; in 1747 curator of the universities; and the year following a baron and privy counsellor. He died in 1770. His works are, *Political Institutions*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *Progress of the Germans in the Belles-lettres*, 8vo.; *Dramatic Amusements*; *Familiar Letters*; on *Universal Erudition*. His *Institutions and Letters* have been translated into English.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIZZELINGEN (Christian Jans Van), a Dutch portrait painter, born at Delft in 1558, and died in 1600.—*Horbraken.*

BIGNE (Gacé de la), a French author. He was chaplain to king John, whom he accompanied to England after the battle of Poitiers. He wrote a poem on the chase, entitled, *Le Roman des Oiseaux*; and died about 1374.—*Moreri. Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIGNE (Marguerin de la), doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of Mans. He was born

in 1546, at Bayeux, and was alive in 1591. He compiled the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, the first edition of which appeared in 1575, in 3 vols. fol. but since it has been greatly enlarged.—*Moreri*.

BIGNICOURT (Simon de), a French poet, was born at Rheims, and became a counsellor of that city. His works are; a Collection of Latin and French Poems, 12mo.; *Pensées et Réflexions Philosophiques*. He died in 1775, aged 66.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIGNON (Jerome), a French writer and statesman, was born at Paris in 1590, and became page of honour to the dauphin, afterwards Lewis XIII. He is said to have written a description of the Holy Land, at ten years of age; and another book on the election of popes at the age of 14. His father procured for him the post of advocate-general in the grand council, and some time after the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he was made king's librarian. He was engaged in several important negotiations, and died in 1656.—*Life by Abbé Perault*.

BIGOT (Emeric), an eminent encourager of letters, was born at Rouen in 1626. He collected a capital library, and cultivated an acquaintance with learned men, particularly Menage and Nicholas Heinsius. He also assisted in the publication of several works, but printed only one with his own name, which was the life of St. Chrysostom in Greek, by Palladius, discovered by him in the grand duke's library at Florence. To this he subjoined a Latin translation. He died at Rouen in 1689. His library was publicly sold at Paris in 1706.—*Bayle*.

BILFINGER (George Bernard), a German writer, was born in 1693, and became professor of philosophy at St. Petersburg, and of theology at Tubingen. He died in 1750, and is known by several acute publications, the chief of which is entitled *Dilucidationes Philosophicæ de Deo, Anima Humana, Mundo, et Generalibus rerum Affectionibus*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BILLI (James de), a French ecclesiastic, was a native of Guise in Picardy, and died at Paris in 1581, aged 46. He translated several of the Greek fathers into Latin, and wrote Observations on the Scripture. He is not to be confounded with another of both his names, who wrote, *Opus Astronomicum*, and some other mathematical works, and died in 1679.—*Moreri*.

BILLINGSLEY (Henry), born at Canterbury and educated at Oxford, after which he was bound apprentice to a haberdasher in London, and setting up for himself acquired great wealth; served the offices of sheriff, alderman, and lord mayor of the city. This last was in 1598, when he was knighted. He received into his house an eminent mathematician called Whitehead, an expelled friar, from whom he learned the mathematics, in which he became remarkably skilled. Sir Henry was the first

who published Euclid's Elements in English, with annotations drawn from the MSS. of his master, London, 1570, folio. Dr. John Dee prefixed a learned preface to this work. Sir Henry died in 1606.—*Wood's A.O.*

BILSON (Thomas), a learned prelate, was born at Winchester in 1536, and educated at the school there, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. His first preferment was the mastership of Winchester school, after which he was made warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise of the difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion, dedicated to queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 he printed another on the perpetual Government of Christ's Church, which procured him the bishopric of Worcester, in 1596; from whence he was soon removed to Winchester. In 1604 he published a famous book, on Christ's Descent into Hell; and in the same year was one of the disputants at the Hampton court conference. He had also a share in the present translation of the Bible, and died in 1616. His remains were deposited in Westminster-abbey.—*Biog. Br.*

BINGHAM (Joseph), a learned divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1668, and admitted of University college, Oxford, in 1684, of which he was elected fellow. In 1690 he was presented, by Dr. Radcliffe, to the rectory of Headbourne-worthy, in Hampshire, where he began his great work, the *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, which was completed in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. folio. In 1713 bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. He died in 1723, and was buried in the church-yard of Headbourne-worthy. He wrote also a Scholastic History of Lay Baptism, and other works. His second son, *Joseph*, was educated at the Charter-house, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He died at the age of 22; after which was published an edition of the Theban History, prepared by him for the press.—*Gen. B. D.*

BINNING (Hugh), a Scots divine, was born in Ayrshire in 1625, and educated at Glasgow, where he became professor of moral philosophy. He died in 1654. His sermons and tracts were published in one volume 4to. at Edinburgh, 1735.—*Ibid.*

BION of Smyrna, a Greek poet, who flourished B.C. 280. Moschus, his disciple, says that he died of poison. His Idylls are very delicate and tender. They are generally published with those of Moschus.—*Bayle*.

BION, the philosopher, was a native of Scythia, and the disciple of Crates, afterwards turned cynic, then atheist, and at last became a follower of Theophrastus. He appears to have been an ostentatious fellow, possessor of more wit than wisdom. He flourished 246 B.C. There was another Bion who was a follower of Democritus.—*Ibid.*

BION (Nicholas), a French mathematician and engineer, who died at Paris in 1733, aged 81. He is chiefly known by a good work on the Construction of Mathematical Instruments, which has been translated into English in 1 vol. folio. He also wrote a treatise on the Use of the Globes, 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIODI (Francis), an elegant historian, was a native of Liefena, an island in Dalmatia, and was recommended by sir Henry Wotton to king James I. who honoured him with knighthood, and gave him an appointment about his person. He wrote the history of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster in Italian, which was translated into English by Henry earl of Monmouth.—*Gen. B. D.*

BIONDO (Flavio), in Latin *Blondus*, an antiquary and historian of the fifteenth century, was a native of Forli, and became secretary to pope Eugenius IV. He served three succeeding pontiffs in the same capacity, and died in 1463. He wrote, *Roma Instructa*, a work of great labour and learning; *Italia Illustrata*; *De Origine et Gestis Venetorum*, and other works of considerable merit.—*Tiraboschi.*

BIRNSTAHL, a learned Swede, was born at Rotarbo, in Sudermania, in 1731, and became professor of the Oriental and Greek languages at Lunden. He was sent to Turkey by the king of Sweden, and died at Salonica in 1779. His travels were published at Stockholm in 1778, 3 vols. 8vo. and a continuation in 1781; a German translation appeared in 1783, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

BIRAGUE (Réne de), a Milanese of a noble family, who escaped to France to avoid the vengeance of Lewis Sforza. Francis I. made him counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and Charles IV. appointed him keeper of the seals in 1570, and chancellor of France in 1573. He was one of the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Gregory XIII. made him a cardinal at the instance of Henry III. who, however, deprived him of the seals. He died in 1583, aged 74. He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.—*Morri.*

BIRAGUE (Clement), an engraver on precious stones, and said to have been the first who discovered the means of engraving on diamonds. The first work he executed of this kind was a portrait of Don Carlos, prince of Spain. Birague was a Milanese, and lived long in the court of Philip II.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BIRCH (Thomas), a miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1705. His parents, who were quakers, intended him for trade, but the love of learning prevailed, and he was permitted to pursue his inclination on condition that he should provide for himself. He was usher in three schools kept by quakers, which sect. however, he soon quitted, and in 1730 was ordained a minis-

ter of the church of England; soon after which he obtained the living of Ulting in Essex. In 1735 his merits procured him the honour of being elected a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He was presented to several church preferments in succession, the last of which was the rectory of Depden in Essex, which he held with the united rectories of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street. In 1752 he was elected one of the secretaries of the royal society, and the year following the archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was also appointed one of the trustees of the British museum. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1766. Dr. Birch had a considerable share in the General Dictionary, historical and critical, 10 vols. folio: and published the lives of Mr. Boyle, archbishop Tillotson, Henry prince of Wales, and other works of a like kind. He also wrote an Enquiry into the share which Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, 8vo. 1747. A History of the Royal Society, 4 vols. 4to. 1756, &c. Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. 4to. &c. He left his books, MSS. and 500l. to the British museum, the money to go towards increasing the stipend of the two assistant librarians.—*Biog. Br.*

BIRD (William), an English musician, who belonged to the chapel royal of Edward VI. and in the reign of Elizabeth was organist of the queen's chapel. He died in 1623, aged 80. His compositions were numerous and excellent.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

BIREN (John Ernest), duke of Courland, was descended from a mean family in that country, and born in 1687. He ingratiated himself into the good graces of Anne, duchess dowager of Courland, who made him her favourite, and when she became empress of Russia, entrusted to him the sole management of affairs. His conduct was arbitrary and cruel in the extreme. Several noble families were reduced to ruin, and above 20,000 persons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 1737 the empress compelled the nobles to chuse him duke of Courland, where he governed in the same despotic manner. On the death of Anne, he assumed the regency by virtue of her will, but in 1740 a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was condemned to death, which sentence was changed to banishment in Siberia. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine restored him to his former dignity. He resigned the sovereignty of Courland to his son in 1769, and died in 1772.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia.*

BIRINGOCOCIO, or **BIRINGOCUCCI** (Vanmuccio), an Italian mathematician of the 16th century, who wrote on the Art of Fusing and Casting Metals, particularly for making Cannon. His work entitled *Pirotechnia* was printed at Venice in 1540, 4to. and several times reprinted.—*Gen. Biog.*

BIRKENHEAD (for John), a political writer, was born at Northwich, in Cheshire, in 1615, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. In the civil war he conducted a periodical work in favour of the court, called *Mercurius Aulicus*. He also wrote a vast number of keen pamphlets against the men in power, for which he was several times imprisoned. At the restoration he was knighted and made master of requests. He died in 1679.—*Wood's A. O.*

BIRON (Armand de Gontault, baron de), a celebrated French general, was born of an ancient family of Perigord. He was for some time page to queen Margaret of Navarre; afterwards he entered into the army, and signalized himself in the wars of Piedmont. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, and was present at the battles of Dreux, St. Denys, and Moncontour. In 1577 he was made a marshal of France. He saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry III. sent him into the Pays Bas to succour the duke d'Alençon, but here he was defeated by the duke of Parma. He was slain at the siege of Eprenai, in Champagne, in 1592, aged about 65. He wrote commentaries of his transactions, which are lost.—*Moreri*.

BIROX (Charles de Gontault, duke of), son of the above, was admiral and marshal of France. He became the favourite of Henry IV. who raised in his favour the barony of Biiron into a dukedom, and sent him ambassador to England and other countries. Notwithstanding these favours, Biiron basely entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign, which being discovered, he was tried and beheaded in 1602. His love of gaming and pleasure seems to have been the main cause of his fall and shameful end.—*Ibid.*

BISCALINO (Bartholomew), an historical painter, was born at Genoa in 1632, and died in 1657. His designs were so admirable as to give a promise of his becoming one of the greatest painters of his country.—*Pilk.*

BISCHOP (John de), a Dutch painter of landscape and history, was born at the Hague in 1646, and died in 1686. His drawings are very highly prized, as they are correct and in a fine taste. He is not to be confounded with *Cornelius BISCHOP*, who painted also in landscape and history. He was the disciple of Dol, and died in 1674.—*Ibid.*

BISBOP (Samuel) an English divine and poet, was born in London in 1731, and educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and the degree of M.A. He became master of Merchant Taylors' school, rector of St. Martin Outwich, London, and of Ditton in Surrey. He died in 1795. His poems have been published in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols.

18mo. with his life prefixed, from whence this is taken.

BISI (Bonaventura), an historical and miniature painter, was born at Bologna, and died in 1662. His works are highly valued.—*Pilkington*.

BISSER (Charles), a physician; after completing his studies at Edinburgh, he became surgeon in the army, and was abroad some years. On his return he settled at Skelton in Yorkshire. He died in 1791, aged 78. His writings are; 1. *An Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications*, 8vo. 1753. 2. *A Treatise on the Scurvy*, 8vo. 1775. 3. *An Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain*, 8vo. 1762.—*Europ. Mag.*

BIROW, a mathematician, who lived about the year 935 B.C. He wrote a treatise on warlike machines, which is extant in the *Mathematici Veteres*, Paris, 1593, folio.—*Moreri*.

BIZOT (Peter), a French writer, who is known by a curious book, entitled *Histoire Medallique de la Republique de Holland*: the best edition of which is that of 1732, 5 vols. folio. He died in 1696, aged 66.—*Ibid.*

BIZZELLI (John), an historical and portrait painter, who died at Rome in 1612, aged 58. He was the disciple of Bronzino.—*Pilkington*.

BLACK (Joseph), an eminent chemist, was born at Bourdeaux in France, of British parents, in 1798. He received his education first at Belfast, and afterwards at Glasgow, where he studied physic, and took his doctor's degree in 1754. Soon after he was appointed professor of anatomy, and lecturer on chemistry; but as he did not esteem himself qualified to discharge the duties of the former station, he exchanged it for the professorship of medicine. In 1766 he succeeded his friend Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh, and from that time devoted himself wholly to that science, and the improvement of his pupils. He died Nov. 26, 1799. He was the author of an inaugural dissertation on taking his doctor's degree *de acido à cibis orto*; "Experiments on Magnesia and Quick Lime; Observations on the Ready Freezing of Boiled Water;" these in the *Philosophical Transactions*; an Analysis of some Boiling Water in Iceland, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*. His Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1803, by Dr. Robison, who prefixed to them a memoir of the author, from which this is taken.

BLACKALL (Offspring), an eminent English prelate, was born in London in 1654, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. In 1694 he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermary, London; and appointed chaplain to king William. In 1707 he preached the Boyle's lecture; and in 1707 was advanced to the see of Exeter, where he

died in 1716. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1723.—*Biog. Br.*

BLACKBOURN (William), an eminent architect, was born in Southwark in 1750. After serving an apprenticeship to a surveyor, he was admitted a student of the royal academy, and in 1773 obtained a prize medal for a drawing of the inside of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. In 1782 he gained the premium of 100 guineas for the best plan of penitentiary houses, which occasioned him to be employed in various parts of the kingdom to erect prisons. He died on a journey to Scotland on the same business in 1790.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BLACKBURNE (Francis), an English divine, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire in 1705. He received his education at the schools of Hawkhead, in Lancashire, and Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, and in 1722 was entered of Catherine hall, Cambridge. In 1722 he entered into orders, and about 1739 obtained the rectory of Richmond. He was some time chaplain to Dr. Hutton, archbishop of York, who gave him the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and a prebend in the cathedral. Mr. Blackburne sat very loose to the doctrines and discipline of the church of England, as appears from his writings; the most noted of which is, "The Confessional, or, A full and free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, Edification, and Success of establishing systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in protestant Churches." This work, which was anonymous, appeared first in 1766, and quickly reached a third edition. It is now forgotten. The archdeacon was so partial to the dissenters in this performance, that the dissenting congregation in the Old Jewry, on the death of Dr. Chandler in 1766, invited him to be their minister. Besides the above performance, he wrote a short historical View of the Controversy concerning the intermediate State, &c.; in which he maintained the notion of the soul's sleeping in an unconscious state during the interval between death and the resurrection; and some other pieces. All his works have been lately printed in a collected form, in 6 vols. 8vo. He died at Richmond in 1787.—*Gen. Biog. Encyclop. Brit.*

BLACKLOCK (Thomas), a Scotch divine and poet, was the son of a poor tradesman at Annan, where he was born in 1721. He lost his sight by the small pox in his infancy. In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education. Dr. Stephenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then sent for him, and placed him in the university, where he made a considerable proficiency in the classics and sciences. In 1745 he retired into the country, and published at Glasgow a small collection of his poems; a second edition of which appeared at Edinburgh in 1754. In that year Mr. Spence introduced him to

public patronage, by a memoir of him prefixed to a quarto edition of his poems: the profits of this publication placed the author in a desirable situation in the university. About 1760 he entered into the ministry; and in 1766 received the degree of D. D. He died in 1791. Besides his poems, he published, *Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from natural and revealed Religion*, 8vo.; *Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity*, translated from the French, 8vo.; *The Graham, an heroic ballad*, in 4 cantos, 4to.; *Remarks on civil Liberty*, 8vo., and some other pieces.—*Life in Anderson's Collection of Poets.*

BLACKMORE (Sir Richard), an English physician and poet, was born in Wiltshire, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Edmund hall, Oxford. On leaving the university he went abroad, and took his degree of M. D. at Padua. At his return he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and entered on a good line of practice. King William appointed him physician in ordinary, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1729. His works are very numerous on medical, theological, moral, and poetical subjects; and though it was once fashionable to treat his name with ridicule, he is entitled to respect as a worthy man and a good poet. His *Creation*, a poem, is deserving of great praise.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLACKSTONE (Sir William), a learned English judge, was born in London in 1723. Being left an orphan at a very early age, his maternal uncle sent him to the Charterhouse. In 1738 he was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, and it is observable that, at the age of 20, he composed a treatise on the elements of architecture for his own use. He also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law; on which occasion he wrote a copy of verses called the *Lawyer's Farewell* to his Muse. In 1740 he was entered of the Middle Temple; and in 1744 chosen fellow of All-souls college. In 1749 he was chosen recorder of Wallingford in Berkshire. The year following he became LL. D. and published an Essay on collateral Consanguinity, occasioned by the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kindred at All-souls. About 1754 he began to read his lectures on the laws of England; of which, in 1755, he published an analysis. In 1758 he printed *Considerations on Copyholders*; and the same year was appointed Vinerian professor of the common law; his lectures in which capacity gave rise to his celebrated Commentaries. In 1759 he published *Reflections on the Opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham*, relating to lord Litchfield's disqualification; his lordship being then candidate for the

chancellorship. The same year appeared his edition of the Great Charter, and Charter of the Forest; and about the same time, a small treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee-simple. In 1761 he was made king's counsel, and chosen member of parliament for Hindon in Wilts. The same year he vacated his fellowship by marriage, and was appointed principal of New-inn-hall. In 1762 he published 2 vols. under the title of *Law Tracts*. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and benchet of the Middle Temple. The next year appeared the first volume of his *Commentaries*, which was followed by three others. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford, and in 1768 was chosen member for Westbury in Wiltshire. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the court of king's bench; from whence, shortly after, he removed to the common pleas. He now fixed his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application. He also employed himself in projecting various schemes for the public good. He died in 1780, aged 56. After his death were published two vols. of his *Reports*.—*Life prefixed to his Reports.*

BLACKSTONE (John), a botanical writer, was an apothecary in London, and died in 1753. He wrote, 1. *Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium*; with an Appendix containing some short Notes relating to Harefield, 12mo. 1737; 2. *Specimen Botanicum quo Plantarum plurimum rariorum Angliæ indigenarum Loci natales illustrantur*, 8vo. 1746.—*Pulleney's Sketches of Botany.*

BLACKWALL (Anthony), a learned English divine, was a native of Derbyshire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. After taking the degree of M. A. he became master of the free-school at Derby, from whence, in 1722, he removed to Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, on being appointed master of the grammar-school there. In 1726 he was presented to the rectory of Clapham, in Surrey, which he resigned in 1729, and died the year following at Market-Bosworth. He published a translation of Theognis, in Latin; an Introduction to the Classics, 12mo.; [a very excellent work] *Sacred Classics defended*, 2 vols.; a Latin Grammar.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLACKWELL (Thomas), a learned writer, was born in 1701 at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college, where he took his degree of M. A. and was appointed Greek professor. In 1737 he published, anonymously, an Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, 8vo., to which he afterwards added a Supplement. His Letters concerning Mythology were printed in 1748, but without his name. The same year he was made principal of the Marischal college. In 1752 he published the first volume of his *Memoirs of the Court of Augustus*, 4to.; the second volume appeared

in 1755; but the last was not published till after his death, which happened at Edinburgh in 1757.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLACKWELL (Alexander), a Scotch physician, was born at Aberdeen, and studied under Boerhaave at Leyden. He settled at first in his native place; but meeting with little encouragement, he went to London, and was employed for some time as corrector of the press. Afterwards he set up as printer, but failed. About 1740 he went to Sweden, where he got considerable practice, and was employed in some public works, particularly in draining the fens and marshes according to his own plan. Being suspected of having a share in count Tessin's plot, he was put to the torture, and then beheaded in 1748.—*Gent. Mag.*

BLACKWELL (Elizabeth), wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a merchant near Aberdeen. When her husband was in prison in London, she executed a number of botanical plates, all drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself; the profits of which enabled her to procure the doctor's liberty. The first volume was published in 1737, with the testimonial of the college of physicians, and is entitled, *A curious Herbal*; containing 500 of the most useful plants which are now used in the practice of physic, &c. The second volume appeared in 1739.—*Pulleney's Sketches of Botany.*

BLACKWOOD (Adam), a Scotch writer, was born at Dunfermline in 1539, and died in 1613. In 1587 he published the *Martyrdom of Mary Stuart*, in French, written, with great asperity of language. His writings were published at Paris in 1644.—*Moreri.*

BLADEN (Martin), a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of Cæsar's *Commentaries*. He sat in five parliaments. In 1715 he was made comptroller of the mint, and in 1717 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He died in 1746. He wrote *Orpheus and Eurydice*, a masque; and *Solon*, a tragi-comedy.—*Biog. Dramat.*

BLAEU or JANSSEN (William), a celebrated geographer, was the disciple of Wylcho Brahe; and carried on a considerable trade in Holland by his atlases. He died at Amsterdam in 1638, aged 67. His son, John and Cornelius, published their father's atlas in 14 vols. folio, in 1663.—*Moreri.*

BLAGRAVE (John), an English mathematician, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford; after which he devoted himself to a retired life at his family seat, and died there in 1611. His remains were interred in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading; where there is a handsome monument to his memory. He wrote some books on practical mathematics. He is not to be confounded with *J. J. Blagrave*, a noted astrologer, who was also a native of Reading, and probably a son of the former. 216

wrote a Supplement to Cuspepper's Herbal, and an astrological Practice of Physic, &c. He died about 1688.—*Biog. Br. Grainger.*

BLAIR (John), a Scotch divine and poet in the 14th century. He wrote an elegant Latin poem on the death of Wallace.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

BLAIR (James), an eminent divine of the Scotch episcopal church, who was sent to Virginia in 1685 by Compton, bishop of London, as missionary. He was appointed commissary for that province in 1689, and was the first president of the college of Williamsburg. He died in 1743. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1742.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

BLAIR (Patrick), an ingenious botanist and physician, was originally a surgeon at Dundee. While there, he had an opportunity of dissecting an elephant, which had been carried about for a show. His account of this animal appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and was also printed separately. Being attached to the Stuart family, Dr. Blair was imprisoned in 1715, but was soon released. He then visited London, where he distinguished himself as a member of the royal society by several valuable discourses, the principal of which was on the sexes of plants. This he afterwards published under the title of Botanic Essays. From London he removed to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he practised as a physician, and printed a work, entitled Pharmacobotanologia, or an alphabetical and classical Dissertation on all the British indigenous and Garden Plants of the New Dispensatory, 4to. This came down only as far as letter H, and the remainder was never published. Some other papers by him are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

BLAIR (John), a learned chronologist. He was a native of Edinburgh, and came to London, where he was employed as an usher in a small school. In 1754 he published his Chronological Tables, folio, which were well received, and reached a second edition in 1768. The author was then in orders, doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society, and the reputation he acquired by this work recommended him to the princess dowager of Wales, who appointed him mathematical tutor to the duke of York. In consequence he obtained several church preferments, the principal of which was a prebend of Westminster. He died in 1782. Since his death have been published his Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

BLAIR (Hugh), an eminent divine, was the son of a merchant at Edinburgh, and born there April 7, 1718. He received his grammatical education at the high school, from which he removed to the university of Edinburgh in 1730. While a student there he formed a comprehensive scheme of chronological tables for his own use, which

being communicated to his learned friend, afterwards Dr. John Blair, mentioned in the preceding article, he improved and extended the plan into a work of great labour and value. In 1739 he took the degree of M. A. and in 1741 was licensed to preach the gospel. The year following he was ordained to the parish of Coleslie, in Fife, from whence he was soon after recalled to the second charge of the Canon-gate church, at Edinburgh, where he officiated till 1758, when he was removed to the high church, which is the most important ecclesiastical charge in Scotland. The university of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1757, a circumstance rather unusual from one university there to another. In 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres, which were so much applauded that the king erected and endowed, in 1762, a professorship in favour of Dr. Blair, at Edinburgh, with a salary of 70l. a year. In 1763 he wrote a Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian, in which he urges many ingenious observations in behalf of their authenticity. In 1777 appeared a volume of sermons by him, which attained so rapid and extensive a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, which was as well received as the former, and these have been followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension of 200l. a year by the particular interest of her majesty. About 1783 he quitted his professorship through infirmities, but his salary was continued for life, and an addition was made of 100l. a year to his pension. In that year he published his lectures, which have had a circulation little short of his sermons, and like them have been translated into various languages. In 1796 he published a sermon preached before the society instituted for the benefit of the sons of the clergy in Scotland. This excellent man and ingenious writer died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1800.—*Life by Dr. Finlayson, appended to Vol. V. of Dr. Blair's Sermons.*

BLAIR (Robert), an ingenious poet, was the eldest son of the rev. David Blair, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, where he was born. He received his education at the school and university of his native city, after which he became minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a good botanist and florist, and had an extensive acquaintance with optical and microscopical knowledge. He was very assiduous in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and as a preacher was serious and warm. He married the daughter of Mr. Law, professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, by whom he had five sons and a daughter. He died February 4, 1746, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Blair is universally and deservedly known by his admirable poem, entitled The Grave.—*Life by Dr. Anderson.*

BLAKE (Robert), a gallant English admiral, was born at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in 1599, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1617. Being of a grave and severe temper he joined with the puritans, by whose influence he was chosen to represent his native town in the parliament which met in 1640, but lost his election for the next. At the beginning of the rebellion he took the part of the parliament, and served under colonel Fiennes, at Bristol, when it was taken by prince Rupert. He next assisted in taking Taunton by surprize, of which place he was made governor, and defended it against Goring with such bravery that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet, in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards failed in quest of prince Rupert, whom he blocked up in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaped to Lisbon, whither he was followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and being refused he took several Brazil ships. When he was gone, prince Rupert failed into the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. He then returned to England with several prizes, and received the thanks of parliament, by whom he was made warden of the cinque ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly isles and Guernsey, for which he was made one of the council of state. On the prospect of a Dutch war in 1652 he was appointed sole admiral, and was attacked in the Downs by Tromp, who had 45 sail, and Blake only 23. However, he fought so bravely, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In November following Tromp failed into the Downs, with above 80 sail of men-of-war, where, after an obstinate battle, he obtained a partial victory at a dear rate. But so elated was he with it that he passed through the channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February 1653 Blake put to sea with 60 men of war, and soon after met with the Dutch admiral, who had 70 sail, and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, that lasted three days, in which the Dutch lost 11 men of war, and 30 merchant vessels. The loss of the English was only one ship. In June following the fleets of the two republics fought again off the Foreland; and if the Dutch had not saved themselves on Calais sands all their ships must have been taken. In 1654 he failed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English captives. A squadron of his ships, under the command of captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-ad-

miral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, failed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place he boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out without any loss. Finding his health declining fast he resolved to return to England, but died as the fleet was entering Plymouth, August 27, 1658. His body was interred in Henry the VIIIth's chapel, Westminster-abbey, from whence it was removed at the restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's church-yard.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

BLAKE (John Bradley), was born in London in 1745, and educated at Westminster-school. In 1766 he was employed as one of the supercargoes of the India company at Canton, where he began to collect such seeds and vegetables as are applied in China to useful purposes, of which he sent home a great variety. He died, to the great loss of science, in 1773.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLAMPIN (Thomas), a benedictine monk, who published a splendid edition of the works of St. Augustine. He died in 1710.—*Moreri.*

BLANC (Thomas le), a French jesuit, was provincial of his order, and died at Rheims in 1669. There are several works by him, some on the Duties of persons in different callings; and a Commentary on the Psalms, in 6 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

BLANC (John Bernard le), a French writer, was born at Dijon in 1707, and became member of the academy Della Crusca, and died in 1781. His best work is Letters on the English Nation, in 3 vols. 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BLANC (Antony de Guillet de), a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1730, and died at Paris in 1799. He was for some time a member of the congregation of the oratory, where he was professor of rhetoric, but at last quitted that society, and repaired to Paris, where he was appointed professor of ancient languages in one of the central schools, and member of the national institute. He wrote, 1. Manco Capac, a tragedy, which met with indifferent success. 2. The Druids, a tragedy, for some free sentiments in which the clergy procured it to be proscribed. Besides these pieces he was the author of some comedies and romances.—*Ibid.*

BLANCA (Francis le), a French writer, who was employed by Lewis XIV. to draw up a general account of the monies of France. It was published in 1690, 4to. with figures. He also wrote a treatise on the coins of Charlemagne and his successors struck at Rome. He died in 1693.—*Moreri.*

BLANCHARD (John Baptist), a jesuit, was born at Tourteron, in the Ardennes, in 1731, and died in 1797. He was professor of rhetoric in the college of Jesuits at Metz and Verdun, but after the destruction of his order he went and resided near Namur.

He wrote, 1. *The Temple of the Muses*, a collection of fables, with remarks. 2. *The School of Manners*, consisting of moral reflections and historical facts.—*Novv. Di&. Hift.*

BLANCHARD (James), an eminent painter, born in 1600, and died in 1638. He excelled on religious subjects.—*Depile.*

BLANCHARD (William), a French lawyer and advocate in the parliament of Paris. He published a Chronological Table of the Ordinances of the French Kings of the third Race, 2 vols. folio, 1717. It is held in great esteem, and the author was preparing a supplement to it when he died, in 1724.—*Moreri.*

BLANCHE of Castille, queen of France, was the daughter of Alphonso IX. king of Castille, and married Lewis VIII. of France in 1200, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters, whom she educated with the greatest care in the principles of virtue and piety. On the death of her husband in 1226 she became regent, her son Lewis being only twelve years old. In this station she behaved with great firmness and prudence, and kept down the aspiring spirit of the great lords of the kingdom. She paid particular attention to the education of the young king, and married him early to the daughter of the count of Provence. During his romantic expedition to the Holy Land she governed the kingdom with great discretion, but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits, that she died in 1252, to the regret of the whole nation.—*Moreri.*

BLANCHET (Thomas), a professor of painting in the academy of Paris, was born in 1617, and died in 1689. His manner was good, his design correct, and his colouring excellent.—*D'Argenville.*

BLANCHET (abbé), keeper of the books in the French king's cabinet. He is known by his *Variétés Morales et Amusantes*, 1784; and *Apologues et Contes Orientaux*, 1785, 8vo. which are sentimental and amusing. He died in 1784.—*Novv. Di&. Hift.*

BLAND (Elizabeth), eminent for her knowledge of the Hebrew language, was born in Longacre, London, about 1660. Her maiden name was Fisher, and in 1681 she married Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Boston, in Yorkshire. She wrote the Hebrew language with great elegance, and the royal society have preserved a phylactery of her writing among their curiosities. She was living in 1712.—*Ballard's Lives of British Ladies.*

BLANDRATA (George), an Italian physician of the 16th century, who having broached the arian doctrine, the inquisition of Pavia was desirous of roasting him, to avoid which he fled to Geneva, from whence he was obliged to fly to Poland in 1558. He became physician to Stephen Battori, king of Poland, who also made him privy counsellor. At first he wished to make the king a profelyte to his notions, but find-

ing that he could not succeed he relaxed in his zeal, and paid his court to the jesuits. He was strangled by his nephew, whom he had made his heir, about the year 1593.—*Bayle.*

BLANKOF (John Teuniz), a Dutch painter of landscapes and sea pieces. He was born at Alkmaar 1628, and died in 1670.—*Houbraken.*

BLEDYDYN, a British prince, who reigned in conjunction with his brother Rhiwallon in North Wales till 1068, when he ruled alone. He was slain in battle in 1072. Bledyn was an active and patriotic prince, and framed a code of good laws.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

BLEDYDYN, a British bard, who flourished in the 13th century. Many of his pieces are in the Welsh Archaeology.—*Ibid.*

BLEDRI, bishop of Landaff, who died in 1023, and of whom an historian of that period gives this character, that he was the greatest scholar among the Welsh, and thence called Bledri the Wise. He greatly encouraged learning in his diocese.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

BLEECK (Peter Van), an eminent painter, who died in London in 1764. The celebrated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two famous comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation in the Alchymist, was by him.—*Gen. Biog. Di&.*

BLEGWRYN, chancellor of Landaff, under his brother Morgan, prince of Glamorgan. He was a learned man, and accompanied Howell the good to Rome, to consult about the revision of the laws of Wales in 926.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

BLEONY (Nicholas de), a French surgeon, who established in his house at Paris a society which he called an academy of new discoveries. Here he gave lectures on various branches of the medical profession. He also conducted a periodical journal, entitled, *New Discoveries in all Departments of Medicine*. Besides this, he published various works in physic and surgery. He died at the close of the 17th century.—*Haller Bibl. Med. Pract.*

BLESS (Henry), an historical and landscape painter, was born at Bovine, near Dinant, in 1480, and died in 1550. His pieces are called owl pictures, because he drew that bird in them as a mark.—*Pilkington.*

BLETERIE (John Philip Rene de la), an ingenious French writer. He was professor of eloquence in the royal college at Paris, and a member of the academy of belles-lettres. He died in 1772. His principal works are, *The Life of the Emperor Julian*, 12mo. *The History of the Emperor Jovian*, 2 vols. 12mo. *A Translation of some works of Tacitus*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novv. Di&. Hift.*

BLOCK (Marie Eliezer), an ingenious naturalist, was born at Anspach, of mean parentage. Entering into the service of a surgeon he studied anatomy, and afterwards

physic and natural history. His first researches were into the intestinal vermes, on which he wrote a treatise. Many of his memoirs on fishes are in the memoirs of the society of the friends of nature at Berlin, and he published in the years 1783 and 1799 a capital work, entitled, A general and particular History of Fishes, 6 vols. folio, with coloured plates. He died August 6, 1799.—*L'Esuy Diß. Univ.*

BLOCK (Daniel), an eminent portrait painter, was born in Pomerania in 1580, and died in 1661. There were two others of the same name, Jacob and Benjamin; the one painted architecture and perspective, and the other portrait and history.—*Houbraken.*

BLOCKLAND (Anthony de Montfort), an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1532, and died in 1583. His pictures are very elegant. He had two brothers, Peter and Herbert, who both studied under him. The first painted battles and markets, and the other portraits and conversations.—*Ibid.*

BLOEMART (Abraham), a Dutch painter, born in 1567, and died in 1647. Several prints have been engraved after his works. His sons Henry and Adrian followed his profession, but not with equal reputation.—*Dopier.*

BLOEMEN (John Francis), a Flemish painter of eminence, who died at Rome in 1740, aged 84. His landscapes are in the first style of excellence.—*Pilkington.*

BLOND (James Christopher le), a miniature painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine in 1670, and died in 1741. He invented a method of engraving in colours, on which he wrote a treatise.—*Nouv. Diß. Hist.*

BLONDEL (David), a French protestant divine, was born at Chalons in 1591. He wrote a defence of the reformed churches of France, in answer to the bishop of Lucon, afterwards cardinal Richelieu, which gained him great reputation. The national synod of Charenton chose him honorary professor in 1645. He succeeded Vossius at Amsterdam as professor of history, and died there in 1655. His principal works are, Explications on the Eucharist; of the Primacy of the Church; on the Sybils; and on Bishops and Presbyters. Blondel offended many zealous protestants by refuting the story of pope Joan.—*Bayle.*

BLONDÉL (Francis), a French architect. He obtained several distinguished situations in the army and navy, and instructed the dauphin in mathematics. He was a director of the academy of architecture, member of that of sciences, and died in 1680. He wrote some books on architecture; the Art of throwing Bombs; History of the Roman Calendar; a new Manner of fortifying Places.—*D'Argenville.*

BLONDÉL (John Francis), of the same family with the above, was born at Rouen in 1705, and became eminent in architecture, of which he was elected professor at

Paris. He died in 1774. His works are, A Course of Architecture, 6 vols. 8vo.; Of the Decoration of Edifices, 2 vols. 4to.; Discourse on Architecture, 12mo. He also wrote the articles on that science in the Encyclopedie.—*Nouv. Diß. Hist.*

BLONDIN (Peter), a botanist, was born in Picardy in 1682. He studied under Tournefort, and in 1712 was admitted into the French academy. He died in 1713. Though he left several valuable collections none have been printed.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

BLOOD (Thomas), an extraordinary character, who rendered himself famous by two daring exploits. The first was, the seizing the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, from which his grace was delivered by his servants; and the other was that of stealing the crown and other regalia from the Tower. Blood was taken in the last enterprise, disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought into his presence, where he confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him from the execution of it. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him an estate of 500l. a year in Ireland. He died in 1680.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLOOT (Peter), a Flemish painter of conversations in low life. He died in 1667.—*Pilkington.*

BLOSTUS, or DE BLOIS (Lewis), a learned benedictine and abbot of the monastery of Liefies in Hainault. He refused the archbishopric of Cambrai, and died in 1566. He wrote Speculum Religiosorum, which has been translated into French.—*Moreri.*

BLOUNT (Charles), lord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of James lord Mountjoy, and born in 1563. The elegance of his person and other accomplishments recommended him to the notice of queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and the same year succeeded his brother in the peerage. After this he formed a troop, with which he served in the Low Countries and in Brittany, but the queen was displeased with his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him a knight of the garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he succeeded in quelling a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him the earl of Tyrone, the famous rebel chieftain. James I. created him lord Mountjoy earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. At the close of life he fell into disgrace by marrying the divorced lady Rich, daughter of the earl of Essex. He died in 1606.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLOUNT (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Worcestershire in 1619, and died in 1679. He wrote, Boscobel, or the History of the King's Escape after the Battle

of Worcester, 1681, 8vo.; *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, or ancient Tenures of Land; and *Jocular Customs of some Manors*, 1679. The last is a curious book.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLPUNT (Sir Henry), an ingenious writer, was born in 1602, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, and after some time spent there, set out on his travels in 1634. He went as far as Grand Cairo, and returned to England, where in 1636 he published his *Voyage into the Levant*, which went through several editions. He was knighted by Charles I. and served him some time, but at last went over to the parliament, by whom he was nominated a commissioner of trade. He died in 1682.—*Ibid.*

BLOUNT (Sir Thomas Pope), the eldest son of the above, was born in 1649, and created a baronet in 1679. He served in several parliaments, and at the revolution was appointed by the house of commons commissioner of accounts. He died in 1697. He wrote, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, &c. 1. 4, folio; *Essays on different Subjects*, 8vo.; a *Natural History*, 1693, 12mo.; *Remarks upon Poetry*.—*Ibid.*

BLOUNT (Charles), a deistical writer, was the youngest son of Sir Henry Blount, and born in 1654. A pamphlet of his, in which he grounded King William's claim on the right of conquest, was burnt by the hangman; and another, containing the *Life of Apollonius Tyaneus*, gave great offence as an attack on christianity. On the death of his wife, he fell in love with her sister, and because he could not marry her shot himself in 1693. His miscellaneous works were published by Gildon.—*Ibid.*

BLOW (John), an English musician, was born at Collingham in Nottinghamshire. He became successively teacher of the children of the chapel royal, composer to the king, and master of the choristers in St. Paul's cathedral. Archbishop Sancroft gave him the degree of doctor in music. He became organist of Westminster-abbey on the death of Purcell, and died in 1708.—*Hawkins. Burney. Biog. Br.*

BLOM (Joachim Christian), a German poet, was born at Rathenau in 1739. He was educated at Brandenburg and Berlin, where he applied chiefly to the study of the belles lettres. Afterwards he removed to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he studied under Baumgarten, and then repaired to his patrimonial estate, where he led a philosophical life, and cultivated an intimacy with the muses. He died in 1790. He wrote, *Lyric Poems and Idyls*; a drama called *Rathenau Delivered*, acted at Berlin with applause. Besides poems, he also wrote orations, and a collection of German proverbs.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

BLUTEAU (Dom. Raphael), a Roman catholic divine, was born in London of French parents, and studied at Paris. He

afterwards went to Lisbon, where he published a dictionary, Portuguese and Latin, in 10 vols. folio, of great merit. He died in 1734, aged 96.—*Moreri.*

BOADICEA, or BONDUCA, a British heroine, was the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor coheir with his daughters. The Roman officers on this took possession of his palace, exposed the princesses to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge by this abominable usage, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (now Colchester), the garrison of which were put to the sword. Suetonius Paulinus at length defeated the Britons, and Boadicea fell either among the slain or poisoned herself, A. D. 60.—*Biog. Br. Tacitus.*

BOATE (Gerhard), was a Dutch physician, but settled in Ireland, of which country he wrote the natural history, published by Samuel Hartlib in 1652, 12mo. Part of this work treats on agriculture.—*Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

BOBART (Jacob), a German gardener and botanist, who had the care of the physic garden at Oxford, where he died in 1679, aged 81. He wrote *Catalogus Plantarum horti Medici Oxoniensis scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus*, 1648, 8vo. Of his son Jacob, who also belonged to the physic garden, the following curious story is told: Finding a dead rat in the garden, he made it to resemble the common figure of dragons, by altering its head and tail, and thrusting in taper sharp sticks which distended the skin on each side till it mimicked wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon, and one of them gave an accurate description of it to Dr. Magliabechi, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany; several fine copies of verses were wrote on so rare a subject; but at last Mr. Bobart discovered the cheat; however it was looked upon as a masterpiece of art; and as such deposited in the museum or anatomy school.—*Wood's A. O. Grey's Notes to Hudibras.*

BOCCAGE (Maria Anne le Page), an ingenious French lady, was born at Rouen in 1710, and at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph du Boccage. She displayed a taste for poetry at an early period, and acquired the friendship of several eminent literary characters, as Voltaire, Henault, Montequieu, and others. In 1746 she obtained a prize from the academy at Rouen; and contended for another given by the French academy for an eulogium on Lewis XV. Her competitor on this occasion was Marmontel, who succeeded. She published a poem entitled *Paradis Terrestre*, taken from Milton, and translated the *Death of Abel*. She died in 1802. Her works are in 3 vols. 8vo.—*L'Esuy Dict. Univ.*

BOCCACCIO (John), a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Certaldo in Tuscany, in 1313, and, when young, became intimate with Petrarcha. He resided a considerable time at Naples, where he fell in love with a natural daughter of the king. At the close of life he returned to his native place, and died there in 1375. His *Decameron*, or *Collection of Novels*, is the most esteemed of his works; but the stories are rather licentious.—*Tiraboschi*.

BOCCACCI, or **BOCCACCINO** (Camillo), an Italian painter of history and portrait, born at Cremona, and died in 1546, aged 35.—*Pilkington*.

BOCCALINI (Trajan), an Italian satirist, was born at Rome, and became very famous for his wit, which in the end proved his destruction; for, having made too free with the court of Spain, he was murdered in his bed by four assassins. This happened at Venice in 1613. His writings are, *News from Parnassus*, which has been translated into many languages; *La Secretaria di Apollo*; and, the *Political Touchstone*, written against the Spaniards.—*Tiraboschi*.

BODICUS, king of Mauritania, who leagued with Jugurtha, his father-in-law, against the Romans, but being defeated by Marius, he sought the favour of his conquerors by delivering Jugurtha into their hands. The traitor then obtained part of the kingdom, about 100 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

BOCCIARDI (Clemente), among painters goes under the name of Clementone. He was born at Genoa in 1620, and died in 1658.—*D'Argenville*.

BODCOLD (John), commonly called *John of Leyden*, a famous fanatic, was a taylor of that city, in the beginning of the 16th century. He associated himself with John Mathias, a baker of Haerlem, and these two, at the head of a rabble of anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. The place was besieged by the bishop, and Mathias, in a frantic sally, being slain, Bodcold succeeded him, and assumed the regal as well as prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a perversion of scriptural declarations, and called himself king of Sion. He taught a plurality of wives, and had 14 himself: one of whom he put to death with his own hand, for questioning his divine authority. When the city was taken, Bodcold was put to a cruel and lingering death, having attained only the 26th year of his age.—*Mosheim*. *Moreri*.

BOCCONE (Paul), an Italian naturalist, was born at Palermo in Sicily, in 1633. His turn for natural history was so great, that he travelled through most parts of Europe, to acquire a knowledge of their productions; but attached himself principally to botany. He wrote, *Icones et Descriptions rariorum plantarum Siciliae, Melitae, Galliae, et Italiae*, Lyons and Oxford, 1674; but his greatest work is entitled *Musea di*

Plante rare, Venice, 1697. He died at Palermo in 1704.—*Haller Bibl. Bot.*

BOCCORIS, king of Egypt. Troguus Pompeius and Tacitus relate that this prince having consulted the oracle of Ammon, respecting the leprosy which raged in his country, was advised to drive out the Jews as a people of no service, and odious to the divinity. The history of Moses confutes this fable.

BOCHART (Samuel), a French protestant divine, was born at Rouen in 1599, and studied at different universities both in his own country and abroad; after which, he was chosen minister of Caen. In 1646 he published *Geographia Sacra*, which added to his reputation. In 1652 he went to Stockholm at the invitation of the queen of Sweden, who honoured him with several marks of her esteem. At his return he became member of the academy of Caen, where he died suddenly in 1667. He wrote, besides the work above mentioned, *Hierozoicon*, London, folio, 1675, which treats of the animals mentioned in scripture; a treatise on the *Terrestrial Paradise*; and some other curious pieces. His works appeared at Leyden in 1712, 3 vols. folio.—*Bayle*.

BODICIVS (John), a modern Latin poet, was born at Brussels in 1555, and studied divinity under Bellarmine. Afterwards he became secretary of Antwerp. He died in 1609. His poems were printed at Cologne, in 1655.—*Moreri*.

BOCKHORST (John van), an historical and portrait painter, was born about 1610, and studied under Jordaens.—*Houbraken*.

BODQUILLON (Lazarus Andrew), a French writer, was born at Avalon, became an advocate, and lastly an ecclesiastic. He was made canon of Avalon, where he died in 1728, aged 80. He wrote, *Sermons*; a *Treatise on the Liturgy*; the *Life of the Chevalier Bayard*. &c.—*Moreri*.

BODIN (John), a French lawyer, was born at Angers in 1530, and studied at Toulouse. Not meeting with success at the bar, he applied himself to writing. His treatise *De Republica* was printed several times, and lectures were read upon it at Cambridge. His book on *Demonology* was a sort of text book for those who were employed in prosecuting sorcerers. He obtained several employments in France, and died of the plague at Laon in 1596. Besides the above, he wrote several other works.—*Moreri*.

BODLEY (sir Thomas), a celebrated encourager of learning, was born at Exeter in 1544. He received the first part of his education at Geneva, and on his return to England entered of Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1564 he was chosen fellow of Merton college, and the year following read lectures in Greek, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. Elizabeth employed him in several embassies;

but in 1597 he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the university library of Oxford. He almost rebuilt that noble fabric, furnished it with a prodigious number of books collected at a great expence, and at his death bequeathed nearly his whole property for the support and augmentation of it. By this means the Bodleian library is unquestionably the first of its kind in the world. At the accession of James I. Mr. Bodley received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton college.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Brit.*

BODLER (John Henry), historiographer of Sweden, and professor of eloquence at Strasburg, born in 1611, and died in 1692. He wrote, Commentaries on Pliny; a History of Tamerlane; a Commentary upon Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis; and other works.—*Moreri.*

BOECE, *Boetius* Lat. (Hector), a Scottish historian, was born at Dundee in 1470, and studied at Aberdeen and Paris. On the foundation of King's college, Aberdeen, by archbishop Elphinstone, he was appointed the first principal; in gratitude for which Boece, at the death of that prelate, wrote his life, together with those of his predecessors of that see. But his greatest work is the History of Scotland in Latin, of which the best edition is that of Paris in 1574, folio. It is written in an elegant style, but full of legendary tales and perverted facts.—*Biog. Lit.*

BOEHMEN (Jacob), a famous visionary, was born near Goerlitz in Germany, in 1575, and brought up a shoemaker. He went on for some years in a close application to business, and a devout attention to religious exercises. At last he began to be visited with spiritual illuminations, which overpowered him with extasy. These manifestations he put down in writing, and in 1612 communicated them to the world in a book entitled *Aurora*. For this he was persecuted by a furious divine named Richter, and forbidden to write by the magistrates. After obeying the injunction some time, his illuminations became too powerful to be withheld, and he sent forth a number of books equally wonderful and unintelligible with the former. Boehmen died very piously, and in communion with the Lutheran church, 1624. His writings have found numerous admirers in many countries, particularly in England, where a translation appeared some years ago in 3 vols. 4to. Dr. More says that the Quakers took a good part of their system from Boehmen.—*Moreri.*

BOEL (Peter), a Flemish painter of still life and animals, born in 1625, and died in 1680. He studied under Cornelius de Waal, and afterwards at Rome.—*Pilgrington.*

BOERHAAVE (Herman), a celebrated physician, was born in 1668, at Voorhoot, near

Leyden, and educated at that university with a view to the ministry, but falling under the false accusation of spinosism while a student, he abandoned that line, and turned his attention entirely to physic, and the branches of science connected with it. In 1701 he read lectures upon the institutes of physic; and in 1709 was appointed professor of medicine and botany. In 1714 he was chosen rector of the university, and displayed so much spirit against cartesianism as to rouse the resentment of the friends of that system against him; particularly a theological professor at Franeker, who charged Boerhaave with being a deist; for which the furious divine was obliged, by his own university, to make an apology. In 1718 he was nominated professor of chemistry, a science which he greatly improved. His fame was spread throughout the world: he was chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the royal society of London; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have written him a letter with this direction only, to "the illustrious Boerhaave, physician in Europe." He died after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, September 23, 1738. His writings are universally known; we need not, therefore, enumerate them.—*Moreri.*

BOETIUS (Stephen de la), a French writer. He was counsellor of the parliament at Bourdeaux, and died in 1563, aged 32. He translated some pieces of Plutarch and Xenophon; and wrote besides some poems in Latin and French.—*Ibid.*

BOETHIUS, or **BOETIUS** (Anitius Manlius Torquatus Severinus), a Roman philosopher, was descended of a patrician family, and in 510 was advanced to the consulship. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in mathematical learning. He also defended the catholic faith against the Arians, in a treatise de Unitate et Uno. For his zeal in defending Albinus the senator, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent him prisoner to the tower of Pavia, where he wrote his immortal book *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which has passed through numerous editions, and was translated into Anglo Saxon by the illustrious Alfred. Boethius was put to death, but how is not clearly ascertained, in 524.—*Gibbon. Moreri.*

BOFFRAND (Germain), a French architect, was born at Nantes in 1667. He built several superb edifices, and constructed a number of bridges, canals, and other works. He died at Paris in 1755. He wrote a book on the principles of architecture.—*D'Argenville.*

BOGAN (Zachary), an English divine, was born at Little Hempstone, in Devonshire, and educated first at St. Alban hall, and afterwards at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He became noted for his skill in the languages, and wrote additions to Rous's *Archæologia Atticæ*; a *View of the Theatre.*

and Punishments recorded in Scripture, 8vo. Meditations of the Mirth of a Christian Life, 8vo.; Comparatio Homerici cum Scriptoris Sacris quoad Normam loquendi, 8vo.; Help to Prayer, 12mo.; the last was posthumous. He died in 1659, and was buried in the chapel of his college.—*Wood's A. O.*

BOGARIS, the first christian king of Bulgaria. He declared war in 845 against Theodora the empress, who however conciliated his esteem by sending back his sister, who had been taken prisoner on the frontiers, and she was the means of converting him to christianity.—*Univ. Hist.*

BOHADIN, an Arabian historian of the 12th century, wrote the life of Saladin, with whom he was a great favourite. An edition of it appeared at Leyden in 1755.—*Moreri.*

BOHEMOND, the first prince of Antioch, accompanied his father Robert Guiscard duke of Apulia in his attempt on the eastern empire in 1081. On the return of Robert to Italy he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexius in two battles. After his father's death he became prince of Tarentum, and distinguished himself in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he became prince. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself taken prisoner by surprise, and on gaining his liberty went to Europe, where he married the daughter of Philip king of France. He then returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. He died in Apulia in 1111. Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch.—*Moreri.*

BORN (John), a learned physician and professor in that faculty at Leipzig, was born there in 1640, and died in 1719. He wrote several valuable works on medical science and chemistry. One, on the duties of a physician, is entitled to great praise; it was published at Leipzig in 1704, 4to. with this title, *De Officio Medici duplici, clinico & forensi.*—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

BOIARDO (Matthæo-Maria), count of Scandiano, and governor of the city of Reggio, is known by some good Italian and Latin poems. The principal is entitled *Orlando Innamorato*, in imitation of the *Iliad*. This poem was completed by Ariosto, whose *Orlando Furioso* is in fact only a continuation of it. The best edition is that of Venice in 1544, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

BOILEAU (Giles), a member of the French academy. He published a translation of Epictetus, two disputations against Menage and Castor, and other works. He died in 1669, aged 38.—*Moreri.*

BOILEAU (James), brother of the above, and doctor of Sorbonne, was born at Paris in 1635, and became dean of the faculty of divinity, and canon of the holy chapel. He died in 1706, and left some learned works on ecclesiastical history.—*Ibid.*

BOILEAU (sieur Despreaux, Nicholas), a famous French poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and was bred to the law, in which,

however, he made little progress. His productions, especially his satires, gained him great reputation. Lewis XIV. was highly pleased with his works, and distinguished him by several marks of his favour. In 1684 he was chosen member of the French academy, and in 1701 he was elected pensionary of the academy of inscriptions and medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. He died in 1711. The best edition of his works is that of Durand in 1747, 8 vols. 8vo.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BOILEAU (John James), a French divine, was canon of the church of St. Honoré at Paris, and died there in 1735, aged 86. He wrote, 1. Letters on Morality and Devotion, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. The Lives of the Dukes of Liancourt and Madame Combe.—*Ibid.*

BOINDIN (Nicholas), a French dramatic writer, was at first a soldier, which profession he abandoned for that of literature. In 1706 he became a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. He died in 1751, aged 51, and was interred without any religious ceremony, owing to his avowal of atheism. His works, which are all comic, were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1753.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BOIS (John du), or Johannes a Bosco, a French monk of the celestine order. He quitted his religious profession for some time, and served with great credit in the army of Henry III. who used to call him the Emperor of Monks. He afterwards returned to his order, and obtained the abbey of Beaulieu. He hated mortally the jesuits, and accused them as accessory to the death of Henry IV. for which he was confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1626. He printed a collection of fragments of ancient ecclesiastical authors.—*Moreri.*

BOIS (Gerard du), a priest of the oratory, was born at Orleans, and died in 1696, aged 67. He completed the Ecclesiastical Annals of France, of père le Comte; and wrote a History of the Church of Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1690, Latin.—*Ibid.*

BOIS (Philip du), a French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1703, and left, 1. An edition of Tibullus, Catullus et Propertius, ad Usum Delphini, 2 vols. 8vo.; and an edition of the works of Maldonat the jesuit.—*Ibid.*

BOISMORAND (the abbé Chiron de), a French satirist, who died in 1740. He was bred under the jesuits, whom he afterwards severely lashed, and then published a refutation of himself. He also wrote several memoirs, which are written in a style of elegance.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BOISROBERT (Francis le Metel de), a celebrated French wit, born at Caen in 1592, and died in 1662. He was greatly esteemed by cardinal Richelieu, who made him abbot of Chailon-sur-Seine. He wrote several Poems, Letters, Tragedies, Comedies,

and Tales, *Nouvelles Héroïques, &c.*—*Moréri.*

BOISSARD (John James), a French antiquary, was born at Befançon in 1528, and died in 1602: he travelled through Italy, the Greek islands, the Morea, and Germany. His great works *De Romanæ urbis Topographiæ et Antiquitate*, 4 vols. folio. He also published a collection of lives of eminent persons, under the title of *Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*, 1599, Frankfurt, 4to. After his death appeared his *Treatise de Divinatione et Magicis Præstigiis*—*Bayle. Moréri.*

BOISSAT (Peter de), a native of Vienne in Dauphiny, who took in succession the band and the sword, and at last quitted both. Taking a fanatical turn, he let his hair and beard grow, clothed himself wretchedly, and went on pilgrimage. He died in 1662, aged 68. He was a member of the French academy, and wrote *l'Histoire Négropon-tique, ou les Amours d'Alexandre Castriot*, 1691, 8vo.—*Moréri.*

BOISSY (Lewis de), a celebrated French comic writer. While all Paris was delighted with his performances, the poor author, with his wife and child, were starving. In this condition, without a morsel of bread, and speechless through hunger, a friend stepped in and found them. When this affair became known the marchioness de Pompadour made him a liberal present, and got him the place of comptroller de *Mercur* de France, with a pension for his family. He was a member of the French academy, and died in 1758. His works were printed in 3 vols 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOIVIN (Francis de), a French historian. He was secretary to marshal de Brissac; and wrote the History of the Wars of Picdmont, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1619.—*Moréri.*

BOI IN (Lewis), advocate in parliament and an eminent scholar, was born at Montreuil in upper Normandy. He wrote some indifferent poetry, and learned dissertations on historical subjects. He died in 1724, aged 75.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOIVIN (John), brother of the above, became professor of Greek in the royal college at Paris, member of the French academy, of that of belles lettres, and keeper of the king's library. He died in 1726, aged 64. He wrote, 1. *The Apology for Homer*, and the *Shield of Achilles*, 12mo. 2. *Translation of the Batrachomyomachia of Homer*. 3. *The Oedipus of Sophocles* and the *Birds of Aristophanes*, translated into French. 4. An edition of the *Mathematici Veteres*, 1693, folio. 5. *A Life of Claude la Peletier*, in Latin, &c.—*Ibid.*

BOKHART, a celebrated musfulman doctor, who maintained absolute predestination, and died at Bokharah, in the 256th year of the Hegira. His great work is a collection of traditions, called *Tektirtch*, or the *Sincere*.—*D'Herbelot.*

Boz (Ferdinand), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, born in 1611, and died in

1681. He studied under Rembrandt, and his pictures have great merit.—*Houbraken.*

Boz (John), an admirable painter of landscapes and towns; born at Mechlin in 1534, and died in 1593.—*Ibid.*

BOLANGER (John), a disciple of Guido, whose manner he imitated. His subjects were taken from sacred and profane history. He died in 1660, aged 54.—*D'Argenville.*

BOLES LAUS I. king of Poland, who succeeded his father Micislaus in 999. The emperor Otho III. gave him the title of king, Poland being only a dukedom before. Boleslaus conquered Moravia, and made that country tributary. He was a prince of great qualities; and died in 1025.—*Univ. Hist.*

BOLES LAUS II. surnamed *the bold and the cruel*, born in 1043, was elected king of Poland on the death of his father Casimir I. in 1059. He was a warlike prince, and restored Bela to the throne of Hungary, and afterwards invaded Russia, where he remained so long that the wives of the Polish soldiers in revenge took their slaves to their beds. When the news reached the army, the soldiers immediately hastened home without leave, and the women persuaded their paramours to take up arms in defence of the fortresses. Bloody actions ensued, in which the women took a part; in the mean time Boleslaus arrived with a fresh army, and falling upon both parties made an immense slaughter. He prevailed, and treated the survivors with great rigour. He had afterwards a sharp contest with the clergy; and being excommunicated by the pope, was abandoned by his subjects. On this he fled into Hungary, where he died about 1080.—*Ibid.*

BOLEYN (Anne), wife of Henry VIII. king of England, and mother of queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and born in 1507. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the sister of Henry VIII. wife of Lewis XII. on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to queen Catharine, which occasioning her to be often in the company of Henry, the monarch became enamoured of her charms, but not being able to succeed on other than honourable terms he resolved to procure a divorce from his wife. This design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately, but when she proved with child, he publicly acknowledged her as queen, and she so continued till the tyrant conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother, and four other persons. She suffered decapitation with great resolution, May 19th, 1536. The Romanists have taken every method to vilify the character of this unfortunate woman, out of malice against queen Elizabeth, and the reformation, of which she was a great promoter. She was doubt-

lets gay and thoughtless, but the charge of incontinence never could be substantiated.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOLEYN (George), brother of the above, was educated at Oxford, where he applied himself to poetry. On leaving the university he went to court, and was much admired there for his mental and personal accomplishments. In 1529 he became viscount Rochford, and on the marriage of Henry VIII. to his sister he was employed in several embassies, made constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports. But when that tyrant became jealous of his consort, the charge of incest was brought against his lordship, and he was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 17, 1536. He wrote several poems, songs, and sonnets.—*Wood.*

BOLOGNESE (Francisco), an eminent painter, born at Bologna, whose true name was Francis Grimaldi. He studied under Annibal Caracci. His landscapes are excellent. He died in 1680, aged 74. His son Alexander was also a good painter.—*Pilk.*

BOLSEC (Jerom), a carmelite of Paris, who having embraced some opinions not approved of by his order, quitted it and went to Ferrara, where he practised as a physician. He next removed to Geneva, and attached himself to Calvin, but avowing the notions of Pelagius, he was banished the city, at the instigation of that reformer. He then retired to Bern, from whence also he was expelled. At last he returned to France and his old religion, and to shew the sincerity of his conversion, wrote the lives of Theodore Beza and John Calvin, filled with the blackest falsehoods. He lived in a profligate manner, and died about 1582.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BOLSWERD (Scheldt), a celebrated engraver, who executed several good plates after Rubens, Vandyke, and Jordano. There were two others of the same name and profession, Adam and Bortius.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BOLTON (Edmund), an English antiquary, who flourished at the beginning of the 17th century. His works are: Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie depraved, 1624, folio. 2. Elements of Armories, 1610, 4to. 3. Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Histories.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOLTON (Robert), a puritan divine, was born in 1571, and died in 1631. He was reader of natural philosophy at Oxford. He wrote treatises on Happiness, and the Four last Things.—*Wood's A. O.*

BOLTON (Robert), an English divine, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he became chaplain to sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, and in 1735 was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle. In 1738 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. He died in London in 1763, and was buried in the church porch of St. Mary, Reading, where there is a mo-

nument to his memory. Dr. Bolton wrote some tracts on the prevailing follies of the day, and a good piece on the Employment of Time.—*Europ. Mag.*

BOLZANI (Urbano Valeriano), a learned monk of the 15th century, was born at Belluno, and entered into the order of minorites, after which he travelled into several countries, particularly Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. He twice ascended Mount Etna for the purpose of surveying its crater. He fixed his residence at Venice, where he taught the Greek, and was the first who composed a grammar of that language in Latin. He died in 1524, aged 84.—*Tiraboschi.*

BOMBELLI (Sebastian), an eminent historical and portrait painter; born at Bologna in 1635, and died in 1685. His works are in great repute.—*Pilkington.*

BOMBERSO (Daniel), a celebrated printer, who gained a great reputation by his Hebrew Bibles. He was a native of Antwerp, and settled at Venice. His Bible in 4 vols. folio, and the Talmud, in 11 vols. are greatly esteemed. He died in 1549.—*Moreri.*

BON ST. HILARY (Francis Xavier), a learned Frenchman, honorary president of the chamber of accounts at Montpellier, member of the academy of inscriptions, Paris, and of the royal society of London. He died in 1761, and left, 1. Mémoire sur les Marrones d'Inde, 12mo. 2. Dissertation sur l'Utilité de la Soie des arraignées.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BONA (John), a Roman cardinal, was born at Mondovì in Piedmont in 1609. At the age of 15 he entered among the friars mendicant, and in 1651 was made general of the order, which office he afterwards resigned. Clement IX. gave him a cardinal's hat, which if ever man adorned he did. Bona died in 1674. His works are entirely devotional.—*Moreri.*

BONAMY (Peter Nicholas), a French writer, was born in 1694. He took the ecclesiastic habit, which he afterwards quitted for literature, and became under librarian to St. Victor, and historiographer of Paris. He was also a member of the academy of inscriptions, to the memoirs of which he largely contributed. He conducted the Journal of Verdun, a periodical work of great merit. He died at Paris in 1770.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BONANNI (Philip), a learned jesuit, who died at Rome in 1725, aged 87. He wrote, 1. Recreatio Mentis et Oculi in Observatione Animalium Testaceorum, Romæ, 1694, 4to. 2. History of the Church of the Vatican, 1696, fol. 3. Collection of the Medals of the Popes, 1699, 2 vols. fol. 4. Catalogue of the Orders military and equestrian, 4 vols. 4to. 5. Observationes circa Viventia in non Viventibus, 1691, 4to. 6. Musæum Collegii Romani Kircherianum, 1709, fol. &c.—*Moreri.*

BONARELLI (Guy Ubaldò), an Italian

poet, was born at Urbino in 1563, and died in 1608. The duke of Ferrara employed him on several embassies. His *Filli de Sciro*, the best edition of which is that of Glasgow, in 1763, 8vo. has been compared to the *Pastor Fido*.—*Tiraboschi*.

BONAVENTURE (John Fidanza), a Roman cardinal and saint, was born in Tuscany in 1221, and studied at Paris with great reputation. In 1255 he was created doctor, and the next year made general of the order of franciscans. So great was his character, that on the death of Clement IV. the cardinals left the choice of a pope to him, when he nominated Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who took the title of Gregory X. and made Bonaventure a cardinal. He died at Lyons in 1274, and was canonized in 1482. His works were printed at Rome, in 8 vols. fol. in 1588.—*Moreri*.

BONAVENTURE of Padua, a Roman cardinal, was born in 1332, and studied at Paris. Urban VI. made him cardinal in 1378. He was shot in 1386 by an assassin employed by Francis de Carrario of Padua, for having defended the rights of the church against him. He wrote several religious pieces, and was the intimate friend of Petrarch.—*Moreri*.

BOND (John), a famous critic, was born in Somersetshire in 1550, and educated first at Winchester school, and lastly at New college Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He was master of the grammar-school at Taunton many years, after which he practised as a physician. He died at Taunton in 1612. He published annotations on several of the Latin classics, particularly Horace and Persius.—*Wood's A. O.*

BONIFACIO (Venetiano), an Italian painter of eminence. He was the disciple of Palma, and imitated his manner with great exactness. He died in 1630, aged 62.

BONET (Theophilus), a celebrated physician, was born at Geneva in 1620, and died in 1689. He left a great number of learned works.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

BONFADIUS (James), an Italian writer of the 16th century, and historiographer of Genoa, of which republic he wrote the annals, but some free remarks made in the work gave great offence to many noble families, who it is said out of revenge charged him with an unnatural crime, for which he was beheaded in 1550.—*Tiraboschi*.

BONFINIUS (Anthony), an historian of the 15th century, was born at Ascoli in Italy, but settled at the court of Hungary, where he died in 1502. He wrote the history of that country, printed by Sambucus in 1568.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

BONFRERIUS (James), a French jesuit, born at Dinan in 1573, and died at Tournay in 1643. He compiled an *Onomasticon* of the places mentioned in Scripture, and a commentary on the Pentateuch.—*Ibid.*

BONGARS (James), a learned Frenchman, was born at Orleans in 1554, and studied at

Straßburg. He edited some ancient authors, and published many learned pieces of his own. His Letters, written while he was engaged in state affairs, are greatly esteemed. He died at Paris, 1612.—*Bayle*.

BONIFACE (St.), one of the saints in the Roman calendar, was a native of England, and sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. Gregory III. made him archbishop. He was slain by some peasants in Friesland in 754. His Letters were printed in 1616.—*Dupin*.

BONIFACE I. pope and saint, succeeded Zozimus in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius. He died in 422.—**BONIFACE II.** succeeded Felix IV, in 530. He was born at Rome, but his father was a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he pitched upon Vigil; but another council disavowed the proceedings of the first. He died in 532.—**BONIFACE III.** He succeeded Sabinus in 606, and died a few months after his election.—**BONIFACE IV.** was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. He converted the pantheon into a church. He died in 614.—**BONIFACE V.** He was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Adeodatus in 617, and died in 625.—**BONIFACE VI.** came to the chair on the death of Formosus in 896, but held it only 15 days; for being elected by a popular faction, he was deposed.—**BONIFACE VII.** whose surname was Francon. He assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. and John XIV. Notwithstanding this, he was acknowledged sovereign pontiff, 984, and died a few months after. His corpse was exposed in the public streets and trodden under foot.—**BONIFACE VIII.** is said to have frightened his predecessor Celestin into a resignation, by denouncing to him at midnight eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous pope, thinking this was a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. This happened in 1294. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haughty manner against the Colonnas, who in return protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached up a crusade against them. He excited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert. He also issued a bull, in which he pretended that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms." Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, under Nogaret, who took Boniface prisoner. The pontiff's behaviour on this occasion was bold enough, for putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and the crozier in his hands, he said,

"I am a pope, and a pope I will die." He died at Rome a few months afterwards. He wrote several works.—**BONIFACE IX.** was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family. He was made cardinal in 1381, and pope in 1386. He died in 1404.—*Platina. Bower. Moreri.*

BONIFACE, count of the Roman empire in the 5th century, was the intimate friend of St. Augustine, who dissuaded him from embracing the monastic state, from the conviction that he could be of more service by employing his talents in public life. He defended Africa against the emperor John, and obliged Ataulphus to raise the siege of Marfeilles. He revolted in Africa at the instigation of Aetius, who plotted his ruin. Boniface, however, discovered his treachery, and returned to his allegiance and the imperial favour. The armies of Aetius and Boniface had a desperate contest, in which the latter was slain in 432.—*Moreri.*

BONIFACE (Hyacinth), a celebrated advocate in the parliament of Aix, was born in 1612, and died in 1695. There is a work by him, entitled, *Arrêts Notables du Parlement de Provence*, Lyons, 1708, 8 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

BONIFACIO (Balthazar), a learned Venetian. From being professor of law at Padua, he became bishop of Capo d'Istria, and died in 1659, aged 75. He wrote, 1. *Latin Poems*, 1619. 2. *Historia Trevigiana*, 4to. 3. *Historia Ludicia*, 1656, 4to.—*Moreri.*

BONJOUR (William), a French monk of the order of St. Augustine, was born at Toulouse in 1670. Pope Clement XI. sent him as a missionary to China, where he died in 1714. He published, 1. *Dissertations on the Scripture*. 2. *Dissertations on the Coptic Monuments in the Library of the Vatican*.—*Moreri.*

BONNEFONS (John), a Latin poet, was born in 1554 at Clermont in Auvergne, and died in 1614. His poems are appended to those of Beza, printed by Barbou at Paris in 1757, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BONNELL (James), a man of eminent virtue and piety, was the son of an English merchant who resided at Genoa, where this son was born in 1653, and brought to England by his father in 1655. The fortune of the family having suffered considerably by their attachment to the royal cause, Mr. Bonnell at the restoration received as a compensation a patent, to be accountant-general of Ireland, in which his son's life was included with his own. The subject of the present notice was educated first at Dublin and afterwards at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then became tutor in a gentleman's family. On his father's death he succeeded him as accountant-general for the sake of his family, though his own inclination was strongly to the church. In the troublesome reign of James II. he remained firm at his post, discharging the duties of his office with re-

markable firmness and integrity. He was a man of most amiable manners, devout without enthusiasm, and learned without ostentation. He died at Dublin in 1699. Bishop Wettenhall preached his funeral sermon. Some of his meditations are to be found in his *Life*, written by archdeacon Hamilton, 12mo. 1703, from whence this is taken.

BONNER (Edmund), an English prelate, was a peasant's son in Worcestershire, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards entered into the service of Wolfey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII. to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from his queen Catherine of Arragon confirmed, and his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a cauldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but before his consecration he was translated to London. In the reign of Edward VI. he scrupled the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison, but on making his submission obtained his discharge. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his episcopal function, and through the whole of her reign shewed a most sanguinary spirit, by bringing numbers of protestants to the stake. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne he was deprived, and sent to the marshalsea prison, where he died in 1569. His body was interred privately in St. George's churchyard, Southwark. Bonner was a man of furious disposition, but well versed in the canon law.—*Biog. Br.*

BONNET (Charles), a naturalist and metaphysician, was born at Geneva in 1720. He was intended for the law, but accidentally meeting with the *Spectacle de Nature* of Le Pluche, and Reaumur's *Memoirs on Insects*, he resolved to devote himself to the study of nature. At the age of 20 he had made several discoveries in entomology, and at 27 he formed his system of vegetable physics. About this time he appeared as a writer in a treatise on psychology, which was followed by his analytical essay on the mental powers. In 1762 and 1764 he published *Considerations on organized Bodies*, and *Contemplations of Nature*. His last work was *Palingenesis*, or *Thoughts on the past and future State of Animal Beings*. He was a member of the royal society of London, and of several other learned bodies. Bonnet was a firm believer in christianity, and died at Geneva, May 20, 1793.—*Life of Bonnet published at Bern*, 1794.

BONNEVAL (Claude Alexander de, count), known also by the name of Osman Bashaw, was descended from an illustrious family in France, and married the daughter of the marshal de Biran. He left the French

army to serve under the prince Eugene; but having a quarrel with that general, for which he was imprisoned, he entered into the service of the Turks. The grand seignior gave him a military command, with the rank of bashaw. He obtained a great victory over the imperial army on the banks of the Danube. He died in 1747, and left memoirs of his own life, printed in London in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BONOSUS, bishop of Naissus in Dacia, or according to others of Sardica, was condemned in the council of Capua for heresy, in maintaining that the Virgin Mary had other children besides Jesus Christ. He died in 410.—*Mosheim*.

BONTEMS (madame), an ingenious French lady, born at Paris in 1718, and died in 1769. She translated into her native language Thomson's Seasons with great fidelity and elegance.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BONTEMPI (George Andrea Angelini), a musical writer, was born at Perugia, and became master of the chapel to the elector of Saxony. He wrote Nova quatuor vocibus componendi Methodus, 1660; but his great work is the History of Music in Italian, printed at Perugia in 1695, folio.—*Hawkins. Burney*.

BONTIUS (James), a Dutch physician, who lived at Batavia in the middle of the 17th century. He wrote some good works on the diseases of India, and observations on the botany and natural history of those parts. The last is entitled De Medicina Indorum, printed at Leyden in 1642, and at Amsterdam 1658. He is not to be confounded with *Gerard Bontius*, who invented a nostrum, called Piliule tartaræ Bontii, and died at Leyden in 1599.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. Præf.*

BONVINCINO (Alexander), an Italian painter, born in 1514, and died in 1564. He was the disciple of Titian, and his works fetch a high price.—*Pilkington*.

BONWICK (Ambrose), an English divine, was born in 1652, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1686 he was appointed master of Merchant Taylors' school, but was dismissed in 1691 for not taking the oath of allegiance. He afterwards kept a school at Headly in Surrey, and brought up many excellent scholars.—*Anecdotes of Bowyer*.

BOODT (Anselm von), physician, died about 1660. He is known by a scarce piece, entitled, The complete Jeweller, or the History of Precious Stones, Leyden, 1646.—*Moreri*.

BOOKER (John), an English astrologer, who is said by Lilly "to have had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and as being successful in resolving love questions." Another adept, George Wharton, published a book against him, entitled, Mercurio-cælico Mafix; or an Anticaveat to all

such as have had the Misfortune to be cheated and deluded by that great and treacherous Impostor, John Booker, 1664. He wrote some pieces in astrology, and was made licenser of mathematical books. He died in 1667.—*Granger*.

BOONE (Daniel), a Dutch painter, who died in England in 1698. His subjects were low, but his characters express much humour.—*Pilkington*.

BOONEN (Arnold), an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Dordt in 1669, and became one of the best portrait painters of his age. He was the disciple of Schalken, and died in 1729.—*Houbraken*.

BOOT (Arnold), a learned Dutch physician, who defended the integrity of the Hebrew text of scripture against Morin and Cappel, in a work, entitled Animadversiones ad textum Hebraicum. He also wrote medical observations, and died at Paris in 1653.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOOTH (Barton), an English actor, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Westminster school, where he distinguished himself in the plays which were occasionally performed. At the age of 17 he eloped from school, and entered into a strolling company, with which he went to Ireland. His reputation was so great that Betterton engaged him for the English stage, on which he gained uncommon applause. When Cato was performed he was selected to take upon him the principal character, which he sustained so well that one night a subscription of 50 guineas was collected in the boxes and sent to him. He afterwards became manager of the house, but continued to perform nearly to his death, which happened in 1733, at the age of 52.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOOTH (Henry), earl of Warrington, was born in the county of Chester, which he represented in several parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. He was zealous against the papists and the duke of York, which made him very obnoxious at court. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of lord Delamer, and was committed to the Tower, where he remained some time. At the accession of James II. he was tried on a charge of high treason, but acquitted. He assisted in bringing about the revolution, for which king William made him privy counsellor, and chancellor of the exchequer. He lost the favour of that prince afterwards by opposing some of his measures; however he was created earl of Warrington, with a pension of 2000*l.* a year. He died in 1694. His works, consisting chiefly of speeches in parliament, were printed in 1 vol. 8vo. His son and successor George earl of Warrington, who died in 1758, wrote a piece, entitled, Considerations upon the Institution of the Marriage Contract, wherein is considered how far Divorces may or ought to be allowed, 1739.—*Biog. Brit.*

BORONIUS (Nicholas), a French Latin poet of the 16th century. He was highly

esteemed by the most learned men of his time. His poems were printed in 1540.—*Moreri*.

BORDA (John Charles), a French mathematician, was born in 1733. He entered early into the navy, and became lieutenant, in which capacity he was employed on a voyage of discovery on the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1778. In the American war he served under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced an uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war, which has been found of great importance. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, chiefly relating to the construction of vessels and hydraulics. In 1787 he published the Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection, in which he reviewed and recommended the use of the specular-circles invented by Tobias Mayer. He also invented the mensuration-rod for ascertaining the station lines. One of his last labours was the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris. He died in 1799.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

BORDE (Andrew), an English physician, was born at Pevensey in Sussex, about 1500; and after studying at Oxford entered among the carthusians. He then travelled through a good part of Europe and Africa. On his return he settled at Winchester as a physician. He died in the Fleet, where he was confined for debt. He wrote the Breviary of Health, and some other pieces.—*Wood's A. O.*

BORDE (John Benjamin), an ingenious French writer, was born at Paris in 1734. He became first valet to Lewis XV. and on the death of that monarch was appointed farmer-general. He employed his leisure hours in cultivating a fine taste for music and the belles lettres. His collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo. and his essays on music, ancient and modern, in 4 vols. quarto, are abundant proofs of his skill in the first, and in the second he distinguished himself by the Memoirs of Coucy, 2 vols. 8vo; Interesting Pieces towards a History of the Reigns of Lewis XIII. and of Lewis XIV.; Letters upon Switzerland; a History of the South Sea, and other works. He was guillotined in the bloody reign of Robespierre, July 22, 1794.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

BORDELON (Laurence), a French writer of plays and romances, who died at Paris in 1790, aged 77. He is chiefly known by a work, entitled, The History of the Extravagancies of M. Ouffie, which has been translated into English, 8vo. In this performance he ridicules those persons who are fond of reading books on witchcraft, sorcery, magic, &c.—*Ibid.*

BORDENAVE (Touffaint), professor and director of the academy of surgery at Paris,

born in 1728, and died in 1782. He wrote: Elements of Physiology, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BORDES (Charles), a French writer, was the son of an ingenious mechanic at Lyons, and distinguished himself by several good poems, and some dramatic pieces, printed at Lyons, in 4 vols. 8vo. He also detended the sciences against Rousseau. He died in 1781.—*Ibid.*

BORDEU (Theophilus de), an eminent physician, was the son of Antoine de Bordeu, physician to the king, and born in 1722 at Nêste, in Bearn. He received his education at Montpellier, and when young settled at Paris, where he acquired great reputation. He died in 1770. He wrote several esteemed works in the line of his profession.—*Ibid.*

BORDINGIUS (Andrew), a famous Danish poet. His works were printed at Copenhagen in 1736, and are greatly valued in Denmark.—*Ibid.*

BORDONE (Paris), an Italian painter, was born at Trevi in 1512, and became a disciple of Titian. Francis I. of France conferred several favours on him. He died in 1587.—*Depiles.*

BOREL (Peter), physician to the king of France, and member of the academy of sciences for chemistry, died in 1689, aged 48. He wrote the Antiquities of Castres, his native town; a Treasury of old Words and Phrases; a Treatise on the Inventor of the Telescope, and other works.—*Moreri.*

BORELLI (John Alphonfus), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Naples in 1608. He was for some time professor of philosophy and mathematics at Florence and Pisa; after which he settled at Rome, and taught mathematics in a convent in that city. He died in 1679. He wrote many valuable works on mathematical subjects.—*Tiraboschi.*

BORGARUTIUS (Prosper), an Italian physician of the 16th century. He is the author of a treatise of anatomy, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

BORGHESE (Paul Guidotto), an Italian painter and poet, was born at Lucca, and died through want in 1626, aged 60. His vanity led him to rival Tasso, and to write a piece entitled *Jerusalem ruined*.—*Tiraboschi.*

BORGHINI (Vincent), a benedictine monk, born at Florence in 1515, and died at Pisa in 1580. He wrote a Discourse on the History of Florence, which possesses merit. It was reprinted in 1755.—*Moreri.*

BORGIA (Cæsar), a son of pope Alexander VI. On the accession of his father he was made archbishop of Valenza and cardinal; but being jealous that his brother Francis was most in favour, he contrived to have him drowned. He also dispatched a number of other persons to gratify his avarice and revenge. Having renounced the cardinalate he was made a duke by Lewis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father he was sent pri-

soner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting under the walls of Viana in 1607.—*Gordon's Lives of Alexander and Borgia.*

BORGIANI (Orazio), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Rome in 1630, and died in 1681.—*Pilkington.*

BORIS GUDENOV, great duke of Muscovy. He obtained this dignity by murdering the two princes, Demetrius and Feodor, while he was regent. Afterwards a young monk, called Griska, pretending to be Demetrius, got himself acknowledged by the vaivode of Sandomir, who declared war against Boris, and entered Muscovy with his army. Many of the officers of the usurper went over to the invaders, in consequence of which he died in 1605. The Boyards then elected Feodor Borisowicz, the son of Boris, in his room; but the false Demetrius still continued his pretensions, and being joined by a number of people took the young grand duke prisoner with his mother. The unfortunate captives were put to death in 1605, and the pretended Demetrius at the same time.—*Univ. Hist.*

BORLASE (Edmund), a physician and historian, was the son of sir John Borlase, one of the lords justices of Ireland, and educated in the university of Dublin, but took his degree of M.D. at Leyden. Afterwards he settled at Chester, where he died in 1682. His principal work is a history of the Irish rebellion, 1680, folio.—*Gen. B. D.*

BORLASE (William), an ingenious antiquary, was born at St. Just in Cornwall, in 1696, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1790 he entered into orders, and in 1722 obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just. He was elected a fellow of the royal society, and having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, he received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL.D. He also communicated many curious ores and fossils to Mr. Pope for his grotto. He died in 1772. He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals in the Philosophical Transactions; Antiquities, historical and monumental, of the County of Cornwall, folio, two editions; Observations on the Scilly Islands, 4to; The Natural History of Cornwall, folio; all of them exceedingly valuable.—*Biog. Br.*

BORN (Ignatius), a German baron, and eminent as a mineralogist, was born at Carlsburg in 1742, and died in 1791. He resided chiefly at Prague, and devoted himself to the study of natural history and mineralogy, on which he wrote several valuable works. He also was the author of a curious satire on the monks, in which they are whimsically classed in the manner of the Linnæan system.—*Townson's Travels in Hungary.*

BORRI (Joseph Francis), a jesuit and enthusiast, or rather impostor, was a native of Milan, and studied at Rome, where he began to promulgate revelations which he

pretended to have received, and for which he was expelled the city. He then retired to Milan, and gained some followers, to whom he ministered an oath of secrecy, and it seems as if he had some thoughts of forming a peculiar government. His designs being suspected, the inquisition began to prepare its engines for him, on which he fled to Straßburg, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he turned quack, and made a great deal of money by a universal medicine. His next remove was to Hamburg, where he cheated Christina queen of Sweden, by pretending to discover the philosopher's stone. After a variety of adventures, Borri was delivered up to the pope's nuncio at Vienna, and sent to Rome, where he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He died in 1695. He wrote some books on alchemy.—*Moreri.*

BORRICHIVS (Olaus), a Danish physician, was born in 1626, and educated at the university of Copenhagen, where, in 1666, he became professor of medicine. He was also made counsellor of the royal chancery. He died in 1690. His principal works are, 1. De Poëtis Græcis et Latinis; 2. Antiquæ Romæ Imago; 3. De Somno Somniferis, 1680; 4. De Ufu Plantarum indigenarum, 1688.—*Moreri.*

BORROMEO (Charles), a cardinal, was born in 1538. His uncle, Pius IV. made him archbishop of Milan and cardinal, in 1560. Notwithstanding his youth, he governed his church with great discretion, and liberally encouraged learning and scholars. At the council of Trent, while the other prelates were deliberating on the reformation of the clergy, he set about it in his own person and family, discharging numerous servants, leaving off gaudy apparel, and submitting to a weekly fast. He also encouraged works of public utility, particularly such as had charity for their object, and began to reform some of the orders, for which an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he escaped with a slight wound. He died in 1594, and was canonized in 1610 by Paul V. His works were printed at Milan, in 5 vols. folio, 1747.—*Moreri.*

BORROMEO (Frederic), cardinal and archbishop of Milan. He was cousin-german of the preceding, and imitated him in his good works. He founded the Ambrosian library at Milan, and died in 1632. His writings are all theological.—*Ibid.*

BORROMINI (Francis), an eminent architect, was born in 1599. The reputation and fame of Bernini excited his envy and turned his brain, so that in a fit of madness he stabbed himself in 1667. He built a great number of edifices at Rome, which deviate from the rules of science, but are still noble and elegant.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BORZONI (Lucian), an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1690, and died in 1645. He painted history and portrait with grace.

and elegance. He had three sons, John Baptist, Charles, and Francis, all eminent in the same line; but the last excelled also in landscape and sea views.—*D'Argenville*.

Bos (Jerom), a Flemish painter, who delighted in representing spectres, devils, and incantations, so that his pictures, though well executed, are calculated to excite horror. He died in 1500.—*Ibid*.

Bos (Lambert), professor of Greek in the university of Franeker, born in 1670, and died in 1717. He published an edition of the Septuagint, Observations on the New Testament, and the Antiquities of Greece.—*Moreri*.

Bos (Lewis Janssen), a celebrated painter of flowers, on the leaves of which he represented drops of dew with uncommon transparency. He died in 1507.—*Pilkington*.

Bosc (Peter du), a French protestant divine, was born at Bayeux in 1623, and became minister at Caen, in 1645. In 1666 he waited on the king in behalf of the persecuted churches of Normandy, and gained some favour for them. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Rotterdam, where he officiated till his death in 1692. We have by him 4 vols. of sermons, in French, and some tracts in 2 vols.—*Bayle*.

BOSCAGER (John), an eminent lawyer, was born at Beziers in 1601. He studied at Paris under his uncle La Forêt, a celebrated teacher of the law, whom he succeeded. He wrote an Institute of the Roman and French law, 4to.; and after his death was published a work of his, De Justitia et Jure, 12mo. He died at the age of 83.—*Moreri*.

BOSCAN (John), a Spanish poet, who died about 1543. His pieces are, 1. Medina, 1544, 4to.; 2. Salamanca, 1547, 8vo. His style is majestic, his thoughts excellent, and his expressions very elegant.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOSCAWEN (Edward), a brave English admiral, was the second son of Hugh, viscount Falmouth, and born at the family seat in Cornwall. Having entered into the navy, he was, in 1740, made captain of the Shoreham. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello, and the siege of Carthagea. At the latter place he attacked and took, with a party of seamen, a Spanish battery, though exposed to a tremendous fire. On his return to England, he married the daughter of William Glanville, esq. and was chosen member of parliament for Truro. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought, of 60 guns, and soon after took the Media, commanded by M. Hoquart, the first French ship of war captured that year. In 1747 he signalized himself under Anson, and was in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, on which occasion M. Hoquart again became his prisoner. The same year he was made rear-admiral of

the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies. On his arrival there he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon. However he took Madras, and the peace being concluded, he returned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In April 1755 he failed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. In 1758 he was sent out to Cape Breton, which island and Louisbourg he took, in conjunction with general Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that M. De La Clue had passed the Straits, he instantly refitted his ships, and overtook the French fleet, of which he took three and burnt two in Lagos bay. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of 3000*l.* a year. He died in 1761.—*Lives of the Admirals*.

BOSCH (Balthasar van den), a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1675, and died in 1715. His conversation pieces and portraits possess considerable merit. He must not be confounded with Jacob Bosch, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1636, and died in 1675. He excelled in painting fruits.—*Pilkington. Houbraken*.

BOSCHAERTS (Thomas Willeborts), a Flemish painter, was born in 1613, and became painter to the prince of Orange; he was fond of allegorical subjects. He died in 1667.—*Pilkington*.

BOSCOLI (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1553, and became the disciple of Santa di Titi: he distinguished himself by the correctness of his designs and the force of his colouring.—*Ibid*.

BOSCOVICH (Joseph Roger), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Ragusa in 1711. He entered among the jesuits, and became successively professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. When his order was suppressed he was invited to Paris, where he was appointed director of the optical instruments of the marine; which led him to improve the theory of achromatic glasses. In 1783 he quitted France and retired to Milan, where he died in 1787. He was employed by the emperor in measuring a degree in Italy. His philosophical works are profound, accurate, and elegant; but particularly his Latin poem on eclipses, entitled *De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus*.—*Eloge by Dr. Bajamonti, Naples, 1790*.

BOSIUS (James), an Italian monk of the 17th century, who wrote a history of the order of Malta, Rome, 3 vols. folio, 1684.—*Moreri*.

BOSIUS (Anthony), nephew of the above, and agent of the order of Malta. He wrote a description of the christian catacombs in

Italy, under the title of *Roma Subterranea*, 1642, folio.—*Morri*.

BOSQUET (Francis), bishop of Montpellier, was born at Narbonne in 1605, and died in 1676. He published the *Lives of the Popes of Avignon*, and the *History of the Gallikan church*.—*Ibid*.

BOSSE (Abraham), a French engraver, who gave the first lessons of perspective in the academy of painting at Paris. He died in 1660, and left tracts on the *Manner of Drawing the Orders of Architecture*, folio; on the *Art of Engraving*, 8vo; on *Perspective*, 8vo; *Representations of divers Human Figures*, taken from the *Antiques at Rome*, 1656.—*Ibid*.

BOSSU (René), a French writer, born at Paris in 1631, and died in 1680. He was a canon in the abbey of St. Genevieve, and became a teacher of the belles lettres. His best piece is on epic poetry, which Boileau commends in high terms.—*Ibid*.

BOSSUET (James), a celebrated French divine, was born at Dijon in 1627, and having gone through his academical studies, entered into orders. He soon became a famous preacher, and in 1669 was made bishop of Condom, at which time he was also appointed tutor to the dauphin, to whom he addressed his *Discourse on Universal History*, which was printed in 1681. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux. In 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the protestants, and his *Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy* was written with such subtlety as to draw many persons over to popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured the author the thanks of the pope. Several able protestants attacked the bishop, who answered them with spirit, if not with strength. He died in 1704, and was buried at Meaux. His funeral orations are peculiarly splendid, affecting, and eloquent. His works were published at Paris in 1743, 12 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BOSTON (Thomas), a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born at Dunfermline in 1676, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1706 he became minister of Etterick. He died in 1732. His book on *Human Nature in its fourfold State*, has been praised by many writers as exhibiting a good view of practical divinity. He also wrote some other pieces.—*Life by himself*, 8vo.

BOSWELL (James), an ingenious Scottish writer, was the son of Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, one of the justices of session, and born at Edinburgh in 1740. He received his education at the school and university of his native city; and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the belles lettres. He was, however, rather fond of pleasure, and wished to enter into

the army, but his father, who designed him for his own profession, kept him from a military life, partly by threats and partly by promises. At his request he went to London, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson, and other men of literary eminence. From thence he went to Utrecht and studied the civil law; after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire, which occasioned his friend Johnson, at his return, to make some very sarcastic remarks upon him for the company he had kept. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where he formed an intimacy with general Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica, written in a pleasant style, and which became for a time very popular. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar, and distinguished himself greatly in the famous Douglas cause. But his disposition was rather indolent, and he was fond of pleasure, which were powerful impediments to his progress in the legal profession. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote a most entertaining account, published in 1784. Shortly after the death of his father he removed to London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice. By the favour of lord Londale, however, he was appointed recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical literature, *The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson*, in 2 vols. 4to. and since reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Boswell died in 1795, leaving by his lady, who died before him, two sons and three daughters. He was a man of amiable manners, and, though fond of convivial society, virtuous in his principles, and a christian.—*Monthly Mag.* July 1803.

BOTAL (Leonard), physician to Henry III. of France. He introduced frequent bleeding in fevers, which was condemned by the rest of the faculty. His works were printed at Leyden in 1660, 8vo.—*Bayle*.

BOTERO (John), surnamed *Benéfius*. He was a native of Piedmont, secretary to cardinal St. Borromeo, and preceptor to the children of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy. He died in 1608. He wrote, 1. *Della ragione di Stato*, 8vo. 2. *I Principi*, 8vo.—*Ib*.

BOTH (John), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Utrecht in 1610, and was the disciple of Abraham Bloemart at the same time with his brother Andrew. The two brothers went to Rome, where John adopted the manner of Claude Lorraine, and attained an uncommon degree of excellence. He was unfortunately drowned in a canal at Venice in 1650. Andrew returned to Utrecht, where he died in 1656.—*D'Argenville Vie des Peintres*.

BOTHLAN, a christian physician of Bagdad, and the rival of Ibn Rodhwan. Their disputes were carried on with much abuse. Rodhwan had an indifferent countenance, on which Bothlan called him the crocodile of the devil; and Rodhwan wrote a book to prove that it is not necessary a physician should be handsome. Bothlan died at Constantinople about 1084. He wrote some medical tracts.—*D'Herbelot*.

BOTHWELL (James Hepburn, earl), remarkable in the History of Scotland for his connexion with queen Mary, and his supposed share, at least, in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, suspicion fell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried, but nothing could be fixed upon him, and he was acquitted. After this he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar castle, where he first endeavoured, by soothing speeches, and protestations of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it, by the worst of advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings Bothwell pronounced a divorce between him and his wife, who was his cousin in the 4th degree. Mary soon after this created him earl of Orkney. His behaviour now was brutal in the extreme, and a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, which he could not withstand, he retired to the Orkneys, and from thence to Denmark, where he died in 1577, confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder.—*Robertson's Scotland. Whitaker's Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. Buchanan*.

BOTICELLI (Alexander), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1437, and died in 1515. His Venus rising from the sea, and Venus adored by the Graces, possess extraordinary merit.—*Depiles*.

BOTT (John de), an architect, was born in France, but being a protestant, went into the service of William prince of Orange whom he accompanied to England. After the death of that prince, he went to Brandenburg, where the elector made him captain of the guards; he built several structures, particularly the arsenal of Berlin. He was also made major-general, and shewed his military skill in the fortifications of Wesel. In 1728 he went into the service of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as lieutenant-general, and chief of the engineers. He died at Dresden in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOTT (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Derby in 1688. He was at first a dissenting teacher, but quitted that way for the church of England, in which he was ordained, and obtained the rectories of Winburg and Edgefield in Norfolk. He

died in 1754. He published some sermons and religious tracts.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BOVADILLA, or **BOBADILLA** (don Francisco de), a Spanish commander. In 1500 he was sent out governor-general to St. Domingo, where he put the great Columbus and his brothers in irons, and sent them to Spain. This conduct offended the court so much that all the proceedings against the prisoners were annulled, and Bovadilla recalled; in his passage home, in 1502, himself and the whole fleet, laden with gold, foundered at sea.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUCHARDON (Edmund), a French sculptor and architect, born in 1698, and died in 1762. He adorned Paris with several handsome structures, a list of which is given in his Life by count de Caylus.

BOUCHAUD (Matthew-Autony), a French writer, born at Paris in 1719. He was advocate in the parliament of that city, but quitted that profession for the professorship of the law of nature in the college of France. He wrote numerous articles in the Encyclopedie, and translated the dramas of Apollonius Zeno; the English novel of Juliet Mandevel, and other works. He also wrote a Commentary on the Law of the Twelve Tables, enriched with curious notes; poetical Antiquities, &c. He died in 1804.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUCHER D'ARCOIS (Anthony Gaspard), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1708, admitted advocate in 1727, and counsellor of Dombes in 1753. He published some pieces on jurisprudence, and wrote all the articles on that subject in the Encyclopedie.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUCHER (Francis), an eminent French painter. His landscapes are very rich and natural, and his figures graceful and elegant. He was called the *Anacreon* of painting, and died in 1770.—*Ibid.*

BOUCHER (John), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, who exerted himself at the time of the league on the side of the insurgents, and boldly recommended in his preachings and writings, the deposition of Henry III. and Henry IV. He obtained a canonry at Tournay, and was dean of the chapter. He died there very old.—*Moreri*.

BOUCHET (John), a French lawyer, was born at Poitiers in 1476, and died in 1550. His Annals of Aquitaine were printed at Paris in 1644, folio. It is a very curious work. He also wrote some poems. He is not to be confounded with one of both his names, who was *maitre du hotel* to the king of France, and died in 1684. He wrote several genealogies of illustrious families.—*Moreri*.

BOUCHIER (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1486. He introduced the art of printing into England in 1464 by bringing over a compositor from Haerlem at his own expence.—*Godwin de Praef.*

BOUCICANT, or *John le Maigne*, marshal of France and viscount Turenne, became a

foldier at the age of ten years. He was in numerous battles, in which he distinguished himself by his skill and valour. In 1396 he accompanied count Nevers in a crusade against Bajazet emperor of the Turks, but was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis, and ransomed. He afterwards became governor of Genoa, where he quelled some popular commotions. He next seized upon Milan, and in his absence all the French in Genoa were massacred. On his march from Milan he was defeated, and escaped with difficulty across the Alps. In 1415 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and carried to England, where he died in 1421. Boucicant was a man of letters, and had a taste for music. Some of his ballads are extant.—*Moreri*.

BOUDEWINS (Michael), a physician of Antwerp, who published a good work, entitled *Ventilabrum Medico Theologicum*, 1666. 4to. He died in 1681.—*Moreri*.

BOVEY (Catherine), an accomplished English lady, whose maiden name was Riches. She was married at the age of 15 to William Bovey, esq. a gentleman of large fortune in Gloucestershire, who left her a widow. Her person was uncommonly handsome, and her talents various; but she was particularly distinguished by the benevolence of her disposition and her numerous charities. Sir Richard Steele, in the dedication of the 2d volume of his *Ladies' Library* to her, speaks of her virtues in the highest terms. She died at Haxley in Gloucestershire in 1726, aged 57.—*Ballard's British Ladies*.

BOUFFLERS (Lewis Francis de), marshal of France, was born in 1644, and entered early into the army. In 1669 he became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1708 he defended Lille with great bravery against prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. When king William took Namur, he kept Boufflers prisoner, contrary to the capitulation; the marshal asking the reason of this conduct, was told it was on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude: "Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained rather than myself." "Sir," it was replied, "you are of more value than 10,000 men." He died at Fontenbleau in 1711.—*Moreri. New. Dict. Hist.*

BOUGAINVILLE (John Peter de), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1732, and died in 1763. He was member of the French academy, and of several learned societies in other countries. He also obtained several honourable appointments. We have by him, 1. A Translation of the *Anti Lucretius* of Polignac, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Parallel between the Expedition of Thamas Kouli Khan and Alexander.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BOUGRANT (William Hyacinth), a learned jesuit, born at Quimper in 1690, and died at

Paris in 1743. He wrote several books, the most noted of which is entitled *Philosophical Amusements on the Language of Brutes*, in which he holds that they are animated by demons. His *History of the Treaty of Westphalia*, however, is a solid and judicious work.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BOUVIER (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Croisc in 1698, and became a member of the academy of sciences in 1731. He went with Mess. Godin and la Condamine to measure a degree in Peru for the purpose of ascertaining the figure of the earth. He died in 1758. His works are; *La Construction du Navire*, 4to. *La Figure de la Terre*, 4to. *Traité d'Optique*, 4to. *La Manœuvre des Vaisseaux*, 4to.—*Ibid.*

BOUVIER (John), president of the parliament of Dijon, where he was born in 1673. His talents for literature were so eminent that he obtained a seat in the French academy. He died in 1746. He translated part of the works of Petronius, Ovid, and Virgil, the Tusculan disputations of Cicero. He likewise wrote some ingenious dissertations on classical subjects.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BOUVOURS (Dominic), a learned jesuit, was born at Paris in 1628. His *Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene*, recommended him to the great Colbert, who committed to his instruction his son, the marquis of Seguehai. His *Remarks and Doubts on the French Language* is an excellent book. He wrote also a number of biographical, religious, and miscellaneous treatises. He died at Paris in 1702.—*Moreri*.

BOUILLAUD (Ismael), a French mathematician, was bred a protestant, but renounced that religion, and took orders in the Roman church. He died in 1694, aged 80. He wrote *Opus novum ad Arithmeticum infinitorum*, 1682, folio; *A Discourse on the Reformation of some Religious Orders*; an edition of the *History of Ducas*, in Greek and Latin, 1649, folio.—*Moreri*.

BOUVILLE (M. le marquis de), a French general, was descended from an ancient and noble family. During the American war he served in the West Indies, and was appointed commandant of the French islands there: he was also advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and received the order of knighthood called the Holy Ghost. On the breaking out of the revolution he opposed the projects of the innovators, particularly of Necker, with great zeal. He was then governor of Metz, in which station he acted with peculiar firmness and prudence. In August 1790 the garrison of that city commenced a dangerous insurrection, which was with difficulty, and not without considerable slaughter, suppressed. For this he was attacked by the jacobin faction, which was increased in consequence of the part he bore in the king's unsuccessful attempt to escape from France. On that occasion he wrote an energetic letter to the

assembly, acknowledging himself the sole adviser and contriver of that affair; for which his estates were confiscated, and a reward offered for his head. In 1791 he accepted a commission in the Swedish service, which he afterwards quitted, and became a volunteer under the prince of Conde. In 1797 he published his *Memoirs of the French Revolution*, a work of considerable interest and impartiality. He died at London, Nov. 14, 1800.—*British Magazine*.

BOUVILLET (John), a French physician, born at Servian in 1690, and died in 1777. His works are, *Elements de Medecine pratique* (Elements of practical Physic), 2 vols. 4to.; *Observations sur l'Analarque, &c.* (Observations on the Dropsy), 4to.; *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de l'Academie Sciences de Beziers*, 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BOULAI (Cesar Egasse du), a French writer, who published a History of the university of Paris, in 6 vols. folio, 1665, which was censured by the theological faculty, and defended by the author. He died in 1678.—*Moreri*.

BOULAINVILLIERS (Henry de), lord of Saife, a celebrated French writer. He was born in 1658, and received a liberal education. We have by him a great number of books, the principal of which is the *Life of Mohammed*. He died in 1722.—*Moreri*.

BOULANGER (Nicholas Anthony), a French philosopher. He was born at Paris in 1722, and died in 1759. His progress in the mathematics and architecture, although without a tutor, was so great, that he became engineer to the baron of Thiers; he was afterwards appointed superintendant of the highways and bridges. He wrote, *Traité du Despotisme oriental*, 2 vols. 12mo. *L'Antiquité dévoilée, par ses Usages*, 3 vols. 12mo. *A Dissertation on Elifha and Enoch*. He also wrote some articles in the *Encyclopedie*. But all his writings are full of enmity to the christian religion.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BOULAY (Edmund du), a French writer of the 16th century. He was herald at arms to the dukes of Lorraine. He wrote the *Journey of Duke Anthony to Charles V. and some other books*.—*Moreri*.

BOULLENGER (Claude Francis Felix), a French writer and advocate, born in 1724, and died in 1758. He wrote, 1. *Traité de la Cause et des Phénomènes de l'Electricité*, 8vo. 2. *Recherches historiques et Critiques sur quelques anciens Spectacles, &c.* 12mo. 3. *Fables et Conte François*.—*Ibid.*

BOULLIER (David Renauld), an eminent protestant divine, was born in 1669, and died in 1759. He wrote a *Dissertation on the Existence of God*. 1716. *Letters on the True Principles of Religion*, 1741, 2 vols. 12mo. A Translation of bishop Berkeley's book on *Tar-water*; and other pieces.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BOULLONGNE (Lewis), a French historical painter of the 17th century. His picture of *Augustus shutting the temple of Janus* is a

grand piece, and shews great judgment and taste. He died in 1674.—His two sons *Bon* and *Lewis* Boullongne were also esteemed artists. The first from his various talents was called the Proteus of painters. He died in 1697. The last became president of the academy of painting and first painter to the king. He died in 1733.—*D'Argenville vies des Peintres*.

BOULTER (Hugh), an exemplary prelate, was born in London in 1671, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to Christ-church college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of Magdalen. About 1700 he obtained the living of St. Olaves, Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surrey. When George I. came to the throne, he was appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary, and attended him to Hanover in 1719; he also taught prince Frederic English, for which he was rewarded first with the deanry of Christ church, and then with the bishopric of Bristol. The king nominated him unexpectedly to the see of Armagh in Ireland, which he accepted with reluctance. In this high station he proved a great blessing to that part of the kingdom. He attended all public boards, promoted every measure of public utility, and his charity knew no bounds. By his management the scarcity of silver coin was remedied, and he relieved Dublin from the threatened horrors of a famine; it being proved that no less than 2500 persons were daily fed at his own expence. He maintained several sons of poor clergymen at the university, built and endowed many hospitals, enlarged various small livings, and procured the royal charter at his own expence for the incorporated society for promoting the protestant schools in Ireland. He died in London in 1742, and lies in Westminster abbey. A collection of his Letters was printed at Oxford in 1769, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOUQUET (Dom Martin), a benedictine of St. Maur, born in 1685 at Amiens, and died at Paris in 1754. He assisted Montfaucon in his compilations, and published a *Collection of the Historians of France*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BOURBON (Charles duke of), constable of France, was the son of Gilbert count of Montpensier, and born in 1489. Embracing a military life he distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignano. He soon after fell into disgrace through the personal enmity of Louise mother of Francis I. whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with the emperor Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot however was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor, and afterwards commander in chief. He was killed in an assault upon Rome, May 5, 1527.—*Moreri*.

BOURBON (Nicholas), a modern Latin

poet, was born at Bar-sur-Aube about 1574. He became royal professor of Greek at Paris, canon of Orleans and of Langres. He died in 1644. His Poema, which are highly classical, were printed at Paris in 1651, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

BOURCHIER (John), lord Berners, in the reign of Edward IV. was equally famous for his valour and learning. By his mother he was nearly allied to the Plantagenets. On leaving Oxford he travelled, and returned to his own country master of several languages. That which first made him known to the world was his valour shewn in quelling the Devonshire and Cornish rebels about 1495. Henry VIII. made him chancellor of the exchequer for life. He also became governor of Calais, where he died in 1532. He wrote, 1. Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais. 2. A Comedy called *It in vinum meum*, acted in the great church at Calais. He also translated some French romances, and the Chronicle of Froissart, into English.—*Wood*.

BOURDALOUE (Lewin), a celebrated French jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1632. He became the most celebrated preacher of his time, and was greatly esteemed by Lewis XIV. He died in 1704. His sermons in 16 vols. 8vo. are truly excellent.—*Moreri*.

BOURDEILLES (Peter de), a singular French character, who is better known by the name of Brantome. He was an abbot and chevalier, besides having several places at court. He died in 1614, aged 87. His Memoirs, printed at the Hague in 15 vols. 12mo. 1741, are very curious. He is not to be confounded with his nephew Claude de Bourdailles count de Montreuil, who also wrote a history of his own time under the title of Memoirs. He died in 1663.—*Ibid*.

BOURDELOT (John), a French critic of the 17th century. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and master of requests to Mary of Medicis. We have by him annotations upon several ancient authors, Greek and Latin. He died in 1638.—*Moreri*.

BOURDELOT (the abbé), whose true name was Peter Michon, a physician, born at Geneva in 1610. He became physician to the great Condé, and afterwards attended Christina of Sweden, who obtained for him the abbey of Maillay. He died at Paris in 1685. We have by him a treatise on the Viper, 1651, 12mo. another on Mount Aetna, &c.: he also left in MSS. a catalogue of medical books, with lives of authors, and a critique on their works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURDON (Sebastian), a celebrated French painter, and first president of the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris, was born at Montpellier in 1610. He left France on account of his religion, and entered into the service of Christina queen of Sweden. His pieces are numerous, but his landscapes are the best. He died in 1662.—*D'Argenville*.

BOURDON (Amé), a French physician and anatomist, was born at Cambray in 1638, and died in 1706. He published Anatomical Tables, folio, and an Anatomical Description of the Human Body, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURDONNATE (Bernard-Francis Mahé de la), born at St. Malo in 1699, was both a merchant and a warrior. He made several voyages in the service of the French East India company, and was made governor of the isles of France and Bourbon. In 1746 he took Madras from the English, and in consideration of a large ransom saved the place from pillage. The fortune he acquired excited the jealousy of the company, and by their contrivance he was on his return imprisoned in the Bastille. An action was also commenced against him which lasted above three years. Though he was declared innocent and was restored to his honours, the chagrin occasioned by the treatment he had received put an end to his life in 1754.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURO (Anne du), a French protestant, was descended of a noble family, and born in 1521. He was educated for the church and took orders, but embracing the reformed religion, he studied the law and became counsellor-clerk in the parliament of Paris. He approved himself so zealous in defence of the protestants that Henry II. caused him to be tried for heresy, and though several princes endeavoured to save his life, he was hanged and burnt at Paris in 1559.—*Moreri*.

BOURGELAT (Claude), a French farrier, was one of the first who obtained the establishment of veterinary schools. His writings are wholly upon farriery. He died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURGES (Clementine de), an ingenious French lady, was born of a good family at Lyons. She acquired considerable reputation by her poetical compositions and musical skill; and was presented to two monarchs who passed through Lyons as the greatest ornament of the city. She died of grief for the loss of her lover John de Peyrat, who was killed at the siege of Beaurepaire in 1561.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURGERT (Dom John), a French antiquary, was born in the diocese of Sees in 1724, and became superior of the abbey of Bec. The society of antiquaries in London chose him a member in 1765. He made collections of the histories and antiquities of the abbeys in Normandy, which still remain in MSS. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Bing. Dict.*

BOURGNET (Lewis), an ingenious naturalist, was born at Nîmes in 1678. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Switzerland with his family. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Neuchâtel, where he died in 1742. His works are; On the Formation of Salts and Crystals, 12mo. La Bibliothèque Italique, 16 vols. 8vo.: this useful journal began to be

published at Geneva in 1798, and possessed great merit.—*Moreri*.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette), a celebrated fanatic, was born in 1616 at Lille. She inherited a considerable fortune from her parents, which she greatly improved. In 1658 she took the habit of St Augustine, and became the head of a religious society at Lille, but some of her nuns being filled with enthusiasm, either believed or pretended that they were possessed, which occasioned so much noise that she removed to Amsterdam, and gained several profelytes, particularly one de Cort, a man of considerable property, who left her an estate. Here she published her book, entitled, *The Light of the World*, in which she maintained that true christianity does not consist in faith or practice, but in a certain inward feeling and supernatural impulse on the mind. She wrote a prodigious number of books in support of this absurd and pernicious notion, and gained many followers, who gave her considerable trouble. After rambling from one place to another she died at Franeker in 1680. Her disciples in Scotland were once numerous, and a few still exist in that country.—*Bayle. Mætem.*

BOURN (Samuel), a dissenting divine, was born at Birmingham, and educated at Glasgow. In 1742 he became pastor of a congregation at Rivington in Lancashire; from whence he removed to Norwich, as assistant to Dr. John Taylor; and died there in 1796, aged 83. He published some volumes of Sermons, and had a short dispute with Dr. Chandler on the duration of future punishments.—*Monthly Mag.*

BOURNE (Vincent), an English poet. He was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and usher of Westminster school. His volume of poems in 12mo, reprinted in 1772, 4to. shew a classical taste and a fertile imagination. Mr. Bourne was in orders, and died young.—*Gen. B. D.*

BOURSAULT (Edmund), a French writer, was born in 1636 in Burgundy, and though destitute of an education, attained to a good style of writing, and produced some dramatic pieces, which are still held in esteem. He also wrote romances, and a collection of letters under the name of Babet. The *Théâtre de Boursault* was printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1746. He died in 1701, aged 63.—*Moreri*.

BOURSIER (Laurence Francis), a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1679, and died in 1749. When Peter the Great was at Paris, this divine recommended to him a union between the two churches. He wrote a famous book on the Action of the Deity upon the Creatures, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo. which was attacked by Malebranche. He is not to be confounded with *Philip Bourcier*, a divine at Paris who died in 1768, aged 77. He was the author of *Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques*.—*Moreri. Novv. Diss. Hist.*

BOUVART (Michael Philip), a French

physician, was born in 1721 at Chartres, where he learnt the elements of physic, and had the charge of an hospital. Afterwards he removed to Paris, and in 1743 became professor in the royal college. An anecdote related of him does him great honour. A banker having experienced some heavy losses was taken ill. M. Bouvart suspected the cause of his indisposition, but could not get the secret from his patient. The banker's wife, however, told him that he wanted 30,000 livres against a particular day, and that the time of payment was very near. The doctor said nothing, but returning home, sent the exact sum to his patient, which cured him. He died in 1787. He wrote some medical tracts.—*Novv. Diss. Hist.*

BOWER (Archibald), a Scottish writer, was born at or near Dundee in 1686. He received his education first at Douay, and afterwards at Rome, where he became a jesuit. He was counsellor to the inquisition at Macerata for some time, from whence he removed to Perugia in 1726. Shortly after this, on some account, which was never exactly ascertained, he effected his escape from that place, and after a variety of adventures reached England, where he conformed to the established church, and married. He became tutor in the family of lord Aylmer, and wrote for the booksellers, particularly in correcting the Universal History. His Lives of the Popes, which came out in successive volumes, brought upon him some severe attacks from the Roman catholics, in which his moral character suffered considerably. Bower defended himself with spirit, but his veracity was questioned both by protestants and papists, and he sunk into contempt. The good lord Lyttelton, however, patronized him to the last. He died in 1766. His wife publicly announced his dying in the protestant communion.—*Europ. Mag.*

BOWLE (John), an English divine, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1750. He was one of the first who detected the forgeries of Lauder. He published a letter to bishop Percy, and a pompous edition of Don Quixote, in Spanish; he also edited Marston's Satires, and some old English poetry. He died in 1788, aged 63.—*Gen. B. D.*

BOWYER (William), a learned English printer, was born in London in 1699. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he went into business with his father, and their press acquired a great reputation among the learned on account of the accuracy and elegance with which the works were executed that issued from it. In 1729 he was appointed printer of the votes of the house of commons. In 1736 he was elected fellow of the society

of antiquaries. In 1761 he was appointed printer to the royal society; and in 1763 he published the New Testament in Greek, with conjectural emendations collected from the most eminent critics, 2 vols. 12mo. The last have been printed in a separate form. In 1766 he took the worthy and ingenious Mr. John Nichols into partnership, by which he was greatly relieved from the weight of business. The year following he was appointed printer of the journals of the house of lords and rolls of parliament. He died in 1777. Mr. Bowyer wrote several curious tracts, and published improved editions of some scarce and valuable books. He left to the company of stationers 1000*l.* in the 3 per cents. reduced, the produce of which they are to pay yearly to a journeyman compositor, who is of sober life, and versed in the Latin and Greek languages.—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

BOXHORNIUS (Marcus Zuernius), professor of eloquence, and afterwards of politics and history, at Leyden. He was born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1612, and died in 1653. His works are, *Historia Universalis*, 4to. *Obfidio Bredana*, folio. *Virorum illustrium Elogia*, folio. *Chronologia Sacra*, folio. *Poemata*, 12mo. *Theatrum urbium Hollandiæ*, 4to. &c.—*Bayle.*

BOYCE (William), an eminent English musician, was born in London in 1710, and served as a singing boy in St. Paul's; after which he became apprentice to Dr. Green, organist of that cathedral, who left him at his death all his MSS. and entrusted to him the publication of his collection of anthems. Boyce when young was seized with an incurable deafness, which might be supposed as fatal a malady to a musician as blindness to a painter. Notwithstanding this he continued his profession with surprising perseverance; and in 1749 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. D. In 1757 he was appointed master of the king's band, which place was followed by those of organist and composer to his majesty. He died in 1779, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Only a few of his numerous compositions have been published. His songs are delicate and lively, and his anthems, symphonies, and oratorios, are very fine.—*Monthly Mag. Oct. 1798.*

BOYD (Robert, lord), a Scotch nobleman, was the son of sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, who was killed in 1439, in revenge for having murdered lord Darnley. The son acquired great popularity both with the king and the people. The former created him a peer by the title of lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of James II. in 1460 he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves; and they went so far as to carry off the

young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, where lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also effected a marriage between the king's sister and his son sir Thomas Boyd, afterwards earl of Arran. In 1469 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, called a parliament for the purpose of examining into the conduct of Boyd, who thereupon fled to England, and died at Alnwick in 1470. The earl of Arran was divorced from his lady, and died in exile at Antwerp in 1474. The unfortunate lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in 1746, was a descendant of this house.—*Biog. Br.*

BOYD (Mark Alexander), a Scottish poet, was born in Galloway, and educated under his uncle, the archbishop of Glasgow, after which he went abroad, where he resided several years. He died in his native country, in 1601, aged 39. His *Epistole Heroïdum*, and his *Hymns*, were printed in the *Deliciæ Poëtarum Scotorum*, Amsterdam, 1637 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BOYER (Abel), a lexicographer and grammarian, was born at Castrès in France, in 1664, but left that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After finishing his studies at Geneva and Franeker, he visited England, where he subsisted by teaching the French language, and died in 1729. His French and English grammar and dictionary have gone through numerous editions. He also compiled a periodical work, called *The Political State of Europe*, somewhat after the manner of the *Annual Registers*; *The History of King William*, 3 vols. 8vo.; and the *Annals of Queen Anne*, 11 vols. 8vo. and other works.—*Mareri.*

BOYER (Claude), a member of the French academy, born at Alby in 1618, and died in 1698. He was an ecclesiastic, which profession he quitted for the stage. He wrote several dramatic pieces, which were condemned as fast as they were produced.—*Id.*

BOYER (John Baptist du), physician to Lewis XIV. was born at Marseilles in 1698, and his conduct when his native city was ravaged by the plague obtained him a place at court, and a pension. He published a corrected edition of the *Codex Medicamentarius*; seu *Pharmacopœia Parisiensis*, 4to. He died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOYLE (Richard), earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury in 1566, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1588 he went to Ireland, where he gained considerable employment, and married a lady of fortune. He made several large purchases of land in that kingdom, on which he settled English protestants. In 1603 he married a second time, and the same year was knighted. King James made him privy counsellor of Ireland, and in 1616 raised him to the peerage by the title of baron of Youghall, which he afterwards exchanged for the earldom of Cork. In 1631

He was constituted lord high treasurer of Ireland, which office was made hereditary in his family. When the rebellion broke out in 1641 he made great exertion in behalf of the government; and in the battle of Lisfcarrol four of his sons were engaged, the eldest of whom was slain. He died in 1643, aged 78, and caused this motto to be engraved on his tomb, "God's Providence is my inheritance." By his second wife he had seven sons and eight daughters.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYLE (Roger), earl of Orrery, fifth son of the preceding, was born in Ireland in 1621, and at the age of seven created lord Broghill. Having finished his education at Trinity college, Dublin, he went abroad, and on his return married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. After the murder of Charles I. he came to England, and solicited leave to go to the Spa for his health, but his real design was to visit the exiled king, and to consult upon the best means of promoting his interests in Ireland. His intentions being either discovered or suspected, the committee of safety were about to send him to the Tower, but were prevented by Cromwell, who prevailed upon lord Broghill to accept a commission under him in his Irish campaigns. His conduct gave Cromwell so much satisfaction, that when he became protector he made him one of his privy council, and took him into his entire confidence. After the death of Cromwell he served his son Richard for some time; but perceiving the instability of his government he withdrew to Ireland where he took proper measures for the restoration of monarchy. Charles II. on his accession, created him earl of Orrery, and appointed him one of his privy council. Soon after this he was constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the celebrated act of settlement. On the fall of lord Clarendon he was offered the place of lord chancellor, but refused it. He died in 1679, leaving two sons and five daughters. He wrote several poems and plays, and his state letters were printed in folio in 1742.—*Ibid.*

BOYLE (Robert), a celebrated philosopher, was the seventh son of Richard, earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore in Ireland, January 25, 1627. Two misfortunes happened to him in his childhood: the first was the loss of his mother, and the second, an incurable habit of stuttering, which he acquired by mocking some other children. In 1635 he was sent to Eton school, and three years afterwards accompanied his brother Francis in his travels. They settled some time at Geneva, where, among other studies, Mr. Boyle applied diligently to the mathematics, of which he had before acquired the rudiments. After a stay of near two years at Geneva they visited Italy, where Mr. Boyle paid particular attention

to the discoveries recently made by Galileo. The rebellion in Ireland having embarrassed their father's affairs they were greatly straitened in their circumstances abroad from the want of remittances. After experiencing many difficulties in this respect they returned to England in the summer of 1644, and found that their father was dead. To his son Robert he had bequeathed the manor of Stalbridge, where he chiefly resided; but when in London he lived with his sister, the lady Ranelagh, who had a genius and temper similar to his own. He now devoted himself wholly to philosophical pursuits, for which purpose he made frequent excursions to Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous royal society, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1654 he fixed his residence at Oxford, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends, Dr. John Wilkins, Dr. John Wallis, Dr. Seth Ward, Dr. Thomas Willis, Mr. Christopher Wren, Dr. Goddard, and Dr. Ralph Bathurst. Here he applied principally to experimental philosophy, and contrived a more perfect air pump than that which had been recently invented. But natural philosophy was not the only subject which engaged his attention when at Oxford. He cultivated an acquaintance with the learned languages, and devoted so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that at the restoration he was pressed to enter into orders, with a view of elevating him to the episcopacy, a rank which no man would have more adorned. But a natural diffidence and humility made him decline this and every other offer of preferment. He was also of opinion, that as a layman what he should write in behalf of religion would make more impression than if he were an ecclesiastic. His labours were so incessant and his fame so great that he continued to enrich the papers of the royal society by the communications of experiments; and as he was one of the first institutors, so he was the principal support and ornament of that establishment. He also exerted himself in other works, particularly in advancing works of charity, and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East India company he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required as a return, that they would do something towards propagating christianity in their settlements, to which end he had printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malayan tongue. He was also at the expence of translating into Arabic and printing Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ, which was sent to the Levant. In 1678 he published an extraordinary piece, entitled, An Historical Account of a Degradation of Gold made by an Anti-elixir, &c. In the same year the royal society would have chosen him president, which honour he de-

elined. About 1681 we find him engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. In 1689 he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors. By this means he gained time to perfect some important works, particularly those on chemistry. He died December 80, 1691, just a week after his beloved sister, lady Ranelagh. His remains were interred in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, where a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. He founded a lecture at St. Paul's in defence of the gospel against unbelievers, without any regard to differences among christians. His works have been printed in 5 vols. folio, and 6 vols. 4to.—*Life by Burnet. Biog. Brit.*

BOYLE (Charles), earl of Orrery, was the son of Roger, the second earl, and born in 1676. He received his education at Christchurch, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and while there engaged in a famous dispute with Dr. Bentley, on the epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which had been published by Mr. Boyle in 1695. In this, however, he was materially assisted by his tutor. On leaving the university he was chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon; and, on the death of his brother, he succeeded to the earldom. In 1709 he obtained the rank of major-general, and was sworn of the privy council. During the treaty of Utrecht, he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and on his return was created a British peer, by the title of lord Boyle, baron of Marlston in Somersetshire. At the accession of George I. he retired from court, and in 1722 was sent to the Tower on suspicion of high treason. After six months confinement he was discharged. He died in 1731. The astronomical instrument called an *Orrery* was named after him by the inventor Graham, in gratitude for favours received by him from his lordship.—*Biog. Br.*

BOYLE (John), earl of Cork and Orrery, and the only son of the last-mentioned, was born in 1707, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1728 he married the daughter of the earl of Orkney, who died in 1732 at Cork. The year following he returned to England, and settled at Marlston in Somersetshire. In 1738 he married an Irish lady. The next year he published his great-grandfather's dramatic works in 2 vols. 8vo.; and in 1742 his State Letters. In 1751 appeared his translation of Pliny's Letters in 2 vols. 4to. addressed to his son. This was followed by his Observations on the Life of Swift, 8vo. In 1758 he lost his lady, and the next year his eldest son. He died in 1762. In 1774 appeared his Letters from Italy, with his life, written by the rev. Mr. Daincombe. His lordship also furnished some of the papers in the World and Con-

Boys (John), an English divine, was born in Kent, and educated at Bene's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1599 he obtained the vicarage of Tilmanstone, with which he held the rectory of Bettishanger, both in Kent. After possessing other preferments he was made dean of Canterbury in 1619, where he died suddenly in his study in 1625, aged 54. His works were published in 1 vol. folio. 1629.—*Todd's Deans of Canterbury.*

BORSZ, or BOIS (John), an English divine, born at Nettlestead in Suffolk, in 1560, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was Greek lecturer there many years, and obtained a fellowship, after which he received the college living of Boxworth. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible, and assisted Sir Henry Saville in his edition of St. Chrysostom. All the preferment he received in the church was a prebend of Ely, given him by bishop Andrews. He died in 1643.—*Biog. Brit.*

BORSZ (Joseph), a dissenting divine, was born at Leeds in Yorkshire, in 1660, and educated at Kendal in Westmoreland. In 1682 he was at Amsterdam, where he officiated among the brownists. At his return he accepted a call from a congregation at Dublin, where he died in 1728. His works were published the same year in 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

BORSZ (Samuel), an ingenious but unfortunate poet, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1708 at Dublin. After receiving a grammatical education he was sent to Glasgow, where he married a tradesman's daughter before he was twenty. This imprudent step, added to the extravagance of himself and wife, involved him in misery. He published a volume of poems at Edinburgh, addressed to lady Eglintown, who liberally rewarded him; and an elegy on the countess of Stormont procured him from lord Stormont a handsome present. From Edinburgh he came to London, with a recommendatory letter, written by the duchess of Gordon, to Mr. Pope, and another to chancellor King, both of which he neglected to deliver. He loved mean company, and indulged in the grovelling habits of low life. His principal support arose from writing for the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical publications. The wretched situation he was in at this time is thus described by one who knew him: "He sat up in bed with the blanket wrapped about him, through which he had cut a hole large enough to receive his arm, and placing the paper on his knee scribbled in the best manner he could the verses he was obliged to make." In 1745 he wrote an historical Review of the Transactions of Europe, which was far from being ill-written. He wrote numerous poems, none of which are now read, except the Deity, which is admitted into many collections, and has been praised by two very different

writers, Fielding and Hervey. He died in 1749, in Shoe-lane, and was buried at the expence of the parish.—*Biog. Br. Gibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Boze (Claude Gros de), a French antiquary, was born at Lyons in 1680, and became member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions and belles lettres, to the last of which he was appointed perpetual secretary. He was also nominated keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. He died in 1754. Boze published the first 15 volumes of the Academy of Inscriptions; the Medallic History of Lewis XIV. and other works of a like kind.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRACCIOLINI (Francis), an Italian poet, was born at Pistoia in 1566, and at the age of 40 entered into orders. He was secretary to cardinal Anthony Barberini, as he had been to his brother pope Urban VIII. before his advancement to the pontificate. That family had so great an esteem for him as to permit him to take a surname from their arms, which were Bees, and hence he is called *Bracciolini dell' Api*. His poem, entitled, *La Croce Riquadrata*, 1605, is esteemed by the Italians as next to Tasso's *Jerusalem*. He also wrote some other good pieces, and died in 1645.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRACON (Henry de), an English lawyer of the 15th century, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. Henry III. made him one of the itinerant judges. His book, *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*, which was first printed in 1569, folio, is a complete and inestimable treatise on the English laws.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Br.*

BRADBURY (Thomas), an English dissenting minister, was born in London in 1672, educated under a Mr. Row, at Clapham, with Dr. Watts, and became a very popular preacher in the city. Bradley was a high calvinist, and a zealous whig. He was, however, a man of abilities and of great humour. He published two volumes of sermons, entitled, *The Mystery of Godliness*, and since his death three volumes more have been printed. He died in 1757, aged 85.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BRADFORD (John), an English martyr, was descended from a genteel family at Manchester, and was some time a clerk under sir John Harrington, treasurer of the forces at Boulogne. While he was in this post he yielded to a temptation of overcharging some articles in his account, by which the king was a loser. Some time after he was so affected with hearing a sermon of Latimer's upon restitution that he restored the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king. He now turned his attention to divinity, took the degree of A.M. at Cambridge, and became an eminent preacher of the reformed doctrines. He was imprisoned at the beginning of Mary's reign, and after a long confinement was burnt in Smithfield, July 1, 1555. Se-

veral of his letters are extant.—*Fox's Act, & Mon. Burnet's Hist. Ref.*

BRADFORD (Samuel), a learned prelate, was born in London, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became chaplain to bishop Compton, and tutor to the children of archbishop Tillotson. He obtained the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, a prebend of Westminster, and the mastership of Bene't college. In 1718 he was made bishop of Carlisle, from whence he was translated to Rochester in 1723. He died in 1731. This bishop was the editor of Tillotson's works, and the author of some occasional sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BRADFORD (John), a Welsh poet, who was admitted a disciple of the bardic chair of Glamorgan in 1730, being then a boy; presided in the same chair in 1760, and died in 1780. He wrote several moral pieces of great merit, some of which are to be found in the *Evergreen*, a magazine published in the Welsh language.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

BRADICK (Walter), an English merchant, who escaped from the earthquake at Lisbon, with the loss of all his property. He afterwards was admitted a pensioner of the Charter-house, and wrote a poem, entitled, *Chobeath, or the Royal Preacher*, 4to. He died in 1794.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BRADLEY (Richard), F.R.S. and the well-known author of various treatises on natural history, husbandry, &c. He was appointed professor of botany in the university of Cambridge in 1724, by means of a pretended verbal recommendation from Dr. Sherard to Dr. Bentley, and pompous assurances that he would procure the university a botanic garden. But his vanity was soon seen, and his total ignorance of the learned languages known; so that as the professor neglected to read lectures himself, the university permitted Mr. John Martyn to do it. Mr. Bradley, however, read a course of lectures on the *materia medica*, in 1729, at the Bull inn. In 1731 he was grown so scandalous that it was in agitation to turn him out of his professorship, and he died in the end of 1732. He was paid by the booksellers to permit his name to be prefixed to a translation of Xenophon's *Oeconomics*.—*List of Mr. Martyn by his Son*, 12mo. 1770.

BRADLEY (James), an eminent astronomer, was born at Shireborn in Gloucestershire, in 1692, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1719 he obtained the vicarage of Bridflow, in Herefordshire, which, with a small sinecure in the diocese of St. David's, was all the church preferment he ever received. In 1721 he became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, on which he resigned his livings. In 1730 he was appointed lecturer of experimental philosophy, which he re-

signed about two years afterwards. In 1741 he succeeded his friend Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and, at the same, the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In 1747 he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, president of the royal society, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he was complimented with the gold medal. The year following the king granted the doctor 1000*l.* for the purpose of procuring accurate and improved instruments for the observatory, on which he employed those excellent artists, Graham and Bird. He refused the valuable living of Greenwich, because he thought the charge of a pastor too sacred to be held with his other pursuits, on which he obtained a yearly pension of 250*l.* He died in 1762, and was buried at Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire. His observations are extant in perfect order, contained in 13 vols 4to. in MS. and several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Br. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

BRADSHAW (Henry), an English poet of the 14th century. He was a benedictine monk at Chester, and wrote the *Life of St. Werburg in verse*.—*Pitts. Bile.*

BRADSHAW (John), a noted English lawyer, was born in Derbyshire in 1586, and brought up to the profession of a clerk; but he must have afterwards entered at one of the inns of court, as he rose to the rank of serjeant at law. What gives him a place in history is neither his talents nor his virtue, but his having had the assurance to sit in judgment upon his sovereign, Charles I. his reward for which was as extraordinary as his crime; as the parliament soon after made him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's, valued at one thousand pounds a year. He is supposed to have communicated some old evidences to Marchmont Needham, for insertion in his translation of Selden's *Mare Clausum*. He died in 1659, and at the restoration his body, after being hung up at Tyburn with those of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows.—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

BRADWARDIN (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, and for his great learning called, according to the custom of that age, the *profound doctor*, was born in Suffex, about the year 1290. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and in 1325 was proctor of the university. He was well versed in the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato, but his chief talent lay in mathematics and theology. Sir H. Savile had in his possession a large MS. vol. of astronomical tables, composed by him. That learned man published in 1618 a work by the archbishop, entitled *De Causis Dei*, written in refutation of pelagianism. Bradwardin was for some years divinity professor at Oxford, and accompanied Edward III. during his wars in France, and it is said that he often preached

to the army with such meekness and power, as to restrain them from those violences which too often attend military success. He was consecrated to the archbishopric at Avignon in 1349, but died at Lambeth a few months after. He lies buried in the cathedral of Canterbury. Besides the above work he wrote *Geometrica Speculativa*; *Arithmetica Speculativa*; printed at Paris in 1512; *Tractatus Proportionum*, Venice, 1505.—*Savillii pref. ad l. Et. Bradwardini Oper.*

BRADY (Nicholas), a divine and poet, was born at Bandon in Ireland, in 1659; educated first at Westminster school, and next at Christ-church, Oxford, of which college he became student, but took his degree of D.D. at Dublin, where he was chaplain to Wetenhal, bishop of Cork, who gave him a prebend in his cathedral. He died rector of Richmond and lapham, in Surrey, in 1726. Dr. Brady translated the *Aeneid* of Virgil, and published 3 vols. of sermons, and some poems; but he is best known by his version of the Psalms of David, in conjunction with Mr. Tate, now generally sung in churches.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRADY (Robert), an English physician and historian was born in Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he was elected master in 1660. In 1670 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. Some time after he became regius professor of physic at Cambridge. He died in 1700. Dr. Brady wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is inserted in that physician's works; but he is best known by his *Complete History of England*, 3 vols. folio, in which he exalts the royal prerogative, and represents parliaments as of modern date. He also wrote a *Treatise on Burghs*, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRÄHE (Tycho), a famous astronomer, was descended from a noble Swedish family, settled at Knudstorp in Denmark, where he was born in 1546. He studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession, at Copenhagen and Leipzig, but the solar eclipse, which happened in 1560, turned his attention to astronomy, which he considered as a divine study, and he applied to it with the greatest avidity under the private tuition of Schultens. In 1565 he returned home, and in a nocturnal quarrel with a Danish nobleman lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one, so curiously made that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he applied to the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stone. After this he travelled for some years, and on his return to Denmark in 1571 resided with his uncle, who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations; and here it was, that in 1573 he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassiopeia. But shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of all his

relations by an imprudent marriage, and the quarrel was so great that the king was obliged to interfere his authority to effect a reconciliation. At the royal command he read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen in 1574. The king also gave him the isle of Huen in the Sound, where he laid the foundation of an observatory in 1576, to which he gave the name of Uraniburg. The king added to the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided about 20 years, pursuing his studies, making observations, and receiving visits from the most illustrious personages. On the death of the king he lost his pension, in consequence of which he left Uraniburg and went to Copenhagen, from whence he removed to Prague, where he died in 1601. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters. He was a man of great genius, but excessively superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology, and very attentive to omens. His temper was also uncommonly irritable, and his vanity disgusting. Of the last no greater proof can be given than his inventing a monstrous system in opposition to the Copernican, and more absurd than that of Ptolemy. His works, however, shew him to have been an accurate observer. The Rudolphin Tables, and the Historia Cœlestis, are the best.—*Life by Gassendi.*

BRAILLIER (Peter), an apothecary of Lyons, who wrote a curious book on the Abuses and Ignorance of Physicians, against an anonymous author who had ridiculed the apothecaries. He lived at the close of the 16th century.—*Moreri.*

BRAINT HIR, the nephew of Cadwallon, king of North Wales, who distinguished himself in the war between his uncle and Edwin, about A.D. 620. The result was disastrous to Cadwallon, who was obliged to fly to Ireland, and BRAINT HIR went privately into England, where he gained so many friends as enabled him to recall Cadwallon and oppose Edwin, who was slain in the battle of Hatfield in 633.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

BRANKENBURG (Reinier), an eminent painter of landscapes and conversations; born at Haerlem, and died in 1649. His compositions are lively, natural, and well grouped; but his subjects are always of a low nature.—*Houbraken.*

BRAMANTE D'URBINO (Lazarus), a celebrated architect, born in 1444, and died in 1514. He executed several great works for the popes, particularly that of joining the Belvedere to the Vatican. He began the church of St. Peter, and left the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonroti. He was also a musician and a man of letters. His poems were printed at Milan as late as 1756.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRAMER (Leonard), a Dutch painter; born at Delft in 1596, and a disciple of Rembrandt. One of his best pieces is the

raising of Lazarus, which is with others of his painting at Rome, and in great esteem.—*Houbraken.*

BRAMHALL (John), an eminent prelate, was born at Poutefract in Yorkshire, about 1593, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. Afterwards he became chaplain to Mathews, archbishop of York, who gave him a prebend in his church, and the deanry of Rippon. In 1630 he went to Ireland, where he was employed by lord Wentworth in reforming the abuses of the church, for which, in 1634, he was made bishop of Londonderry. In 1641 articles of high treason were exhibited against him by the puritanical party, and he was committed close prisoner at Dublin, but king Charles, at the request of archbishop Usher, directed all proceedings to cease, and he was set at liberty. During the civil war he resided abroad, and at the restoration was made archbishop of Armagh: he procured several advantages for the Irish church, and established some excellent regulations in it. He died in 1663. He wrote several books against the romanists and sectaries, and had a sharp controversy with Hobbes on liberty and necessity.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRAN, the son of Llyr, and the father of Caradog, or Caractacus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Dynwal, as the three who consolidated the form of elective monarchy in Britain. When his son was treacherously delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, which at their return they introduced among their countrymen. Bran died about the year 80.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

BRANÇAS VILLENEUVE (Andrew Francis), a French abbé and geographer, who wrote several works of merit, though in a bad style. The principal are Letters upon Cosmography; a System of Modern Cosmography, and Philosophy in General; Explanation of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; Ephemerides Cosmographiques. He died in 1758.—*Nouve. Dict. Hist.*

BRANCKER (Thomas), an English mathematician, was born in Devonshire in 1636, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and was elected fellow. Soon after the restoration he entered into orders, and became rector of Tilston in Cheshire, and master of the free-school at Macclesfield. He died in 1676, and was buried in the church at Macclesfield. He wrote, 1. the Doctrine of the Sphere, published in Latin at Oxford in 1662, and, 2. an Introduction to Algebra, 1668.—*Wood's A. O.*

BRANDER (Peter), an eminent historical and portrait painter, born at Prague in 1660, brought up under Schroeter, and died poor in that city in 1739. He gained considerable sums by his productions, but

squandered away the whole in an extravagant manner.—*Pilkington*.

BRANDI (Hyacinth), an Italian painter, who was a pupil of Lanfranc, and executed several fine paintings for the churches at Rome, where he was knighted. He died in 1691, aged 58.—*D'Argenville*.

BRANDMULLER (John), a protestant divine, and professor of Hebrew at Basil, where he died in 1596, aged 63. He wrote sermons and other theological pieces. His son James wrote *Analysis Typica Librorum veteris & Novi Testamenti*, Basle, 3 vols. 4to, 1620. He had a son of his own name, who was professor of law at Basil, where he died in 1677. He wrote some books on law, and some Latin poems.—*Moreri*.

BRANDMULLER (Gregory), an historical painter, born at Basle in 1661, and died in 1691. He studied in the school of le Brun, and obtained a prize in the royal academy at Paris. He excelled in history and portrait.—*Pilkington*.

BRANDOLINI (Aurelio), an Italian poet, was born at Florence, and died at Rome in 1497. He was either blind or nearly so, on which account he had the surname of *Lippo* given him. Notwithstanding this he became an elegant scholar and an excellent writer. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, invited him to his court, and gave him a place in his new university of Buda. On the death of that monarch he returned to Italy, and entered among the Augustines at Florence. His talents as a preacher were also very great. The most valuable of his works is one entitled *De Ratione Scribendi*, in which he lays down good precepts for composition.—*Tiraboschi*.

BRANDON (Charles), duke of Suffolk, and the great and constant favourite of Henry VIII. He signalized himself at the jousts at Tournay in 1511, instituted by Margaret princess of Castile, in compliment to his royal master. He here won the heart of that princess, but fortune reserved him for another. In 1514 he performed amazing deeds of arms at St. Dennis, at the coronation of Mary, sister to Henry, on her marriage with the aged and decrepid Lewis XII. "The good king," says Henaunt, "met with his death in her arms in less than three months. This opened the way to the possession of the beautiful dowager. Her heart was lost to him at the preceding tournament. The French, envious of his prowess, introduced into the lists a gigantic German, in hopes of bringing the English hero into disgrace. He treated his antagonist so roughly, that the French interfered; but in a second trial Suffolk handled him so severely, that they were obliged to convey the fellow away secretly, who had been introduced in disguise, merely on account of his great strength." Mary, on the death of her royal consort, made proposals to Suffolk, which with his master's consent he readily accepted. He married almost as

many wives as his master, leaving his fourth to survive him. He died universally lamented in 1545, and was buried by Henry with great magnificence; his loss being one of the few things that touched his hardened heart.—*Herbert's Henry VIII.*

BRANDT (John), secretary of Antwerp, where he died in 1639, aged 80. We have by him, *Elogia Ciceronia Romanorum domus Militiaque Illustrum*.—*Moreri*.

BRANDT (Gerard), a Dutch divine, was the author of the History of the Reformation of the Low Countries, and a Life of De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral. He died in 1685, aged 59.—*Ibid*.

BRANDT (Sebastian), professor of jurisprudence and chancellor at Strasburg, born in 1454, and died in 1520. He wrote the poem entitled *Navis Stultifera Mortalium*, 1488, 8vo. He is not to be confounded with *Sebastian Brandt*, a German chemist, who discovered phosphorus in seeking for the philosopher's stone. He died in 1521.—*Ibid*.

BRANFOME; see BOURDEILLES.

BRASAVOLA (Antonius Musa), an Italian physician, was born at Ferrara in 1500, and received several marks of favour from different sovereigns. He died at his native place, where he was professor of medicine, in 1555. He wrote Commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen.—*Moreri. Haller. Freind*.

BRASBRIDGE (Thomas), an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1562. He was in orders though he practised physic; a circumstance not unusual in that age. His works are, 1. *The Poor Man's Jewel*; viz. a treatise of the pestilence: to which is annexed, a Declaration of the Herbs *Cordus benedictus*, and *Aspeltica*, &c. London, 1578, 8vo.; 2. *Quæstiones in Officia M. T. Ciceronis*, Oxon. 1615, 8vo.—*Wood's A. O.*

BRASIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, who, about 424 B. C. defeated the Athenians, took from them several cities, and engaged others in an alliance with Sparta. Being blocked up in Amphipolis by Cleon, he made a sortie, and obtained a complete victory, but died shortly after in consequence of a wound. When the Spartans condoled his mother on his death, which was irreparable, she answered, "My son was brave, but Sparta has braver men left." The Lacedæmonians rendered public honours both to the mother and son.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

BRATHWAYTE (Richard), an English poet, was born in Westmoreland, and entered of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1604, from whence he removed to Cambridge. On leaving the university he became captain of a company of foot, deputy lieutenant for Westmoreland, and a justice of peace. He died at Appleton in Yorkshire in 1673. He wrote, 1. *Golden Fleece*, with other poems, 8vo. 1611; 2. *The Poet's Willow*,

or the passionate Shepherd, 8vo. 1614; 3. The Prodigal's Tears, or his Farewell to Vanity, 1614, 8vo.; 4. Essays upon the five Senses, 8vo. 1630; 5. The English Gentleman, 1630, 4to., this passed through several editions; 6. The English Gentlewoman, 4to. and several other pieces.—*Wood: A. O.*

BRAUWER (Adrian), a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1608, and died of intemperance in 1638. His pictures are mostly representations of public houses, scenes of merriment, and other droll subjects, which he executed in a masterly manner.—*Houbraken.*

BRAY (sir Reginald), an eminent statesman, who assisted in placing Henry VII. upon the throne, and with whom he was in great favour. Sir Reginald was not only a politician, but an architect; as Henry the VIIIth's chapel at Westminster, built under his direction, evidently proves. There is another called by his name at Windsor, where he was buried in 1501.—*Gen. B. D.*

BRAY (Solomon de), a portrait painter, born at Haarlem, and died in 1664, aged 67. His son Jacob was excellent in historical painting; he was living in 1680.—*Pitt.*

BRAY (Thomas), an English divine, was born in Shropshire, in 1656, and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Sheldon in Warwickshire, and bishop Compton made him his commissary at Virginia, where he rendered the poor clergy important services, and established several libraries for their use. At his return to England he formed the scheme of parochial libraries, for which he obtained an act of parliament. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the Indians and Negroes, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he took the degree of D.D. and in 1706 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. By his exertions he procured considerable relief for poor prisoners, and to his plans or assistance numerous charitable institutions were greatly indebted. He died in London in 1730. He wrote Catechetical Lectures; Bibliotheca Parochialis, and some other religious pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

BRÉREUF (George de), a French poet, born at Thorigny in Normandy, in 1618, and died in 1661. He is best known by his *Lucan Travestied*.—*Moreri.*

BREDA (Peter van), an eminent landscape painter of Antwerp, born in 1631, and died in 1681. His performances are very excellent.—*Pilkington.*

BREDA (John van), a Flemish painter, who excelled in painting landscapes and fairs and markets; he resided many years in England, where he acquired a good fortune, and then returned to his own country. He died in 1750.—*Ibid.*

BRENNERO (Bartholomew), a Flemish painter, who is better known by the name

of *Bartholomew*: his landscapes and views of ruins are beautiful. He died in 1660, aged 40.—*Ibid.*

BRÉVY (Charlotte, countess de), an ingenious French lady, who was niece to the learned Salmasius, and one of the maids of honour to queen Anne of Austria. She died at Paris in 1693, aged 74. A collection of her letters and poems was published in 1688, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

BREMONT (Francis de), a French writer, born at Paris in 1713, and died there in 1742. He was a member of the academy, and of the royal society of London. He translated the Philosophical Transactions, and other English works, into French.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

BREITINGER (John James), a Swiss writer, was born at Zurich in 1701, and died there in 1776. He was professor of Hebrew, and wrote some esteemed pieces on poetry, painting, and antiquities. He also published an edition of the New Testament from the Septuagint, 4 vols. 4to.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

BREITKOPF (John Gottlieb Immanuel), an ingenious printer and letter founder, was born at Leipzig in 1719. He studied the languages, after which he succeeded his father in the business of a printer and bookseller; and meeting with a book of Albert Durer's, in which the forms of the letters of the alphabet are deduced from mathematical principles, it induced him to improve the shape of printing types, in which he succeeded to admiration. He also devised a method of printing musical notes without engraving. He likewise contrived to print maps and charts with types. This ingenious man wrote a Treatise on the Origin of Printing; and another on the History of Playing Cards, the Invention of Paper made from Linen, and the Invention of Engraving on Wood in Europe. His last literary work was a Treatise on Bibliography. He died in 1794.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

BRENNER (Henry), a learned Swede, was born at Kronoby in West Bothnia in 1669. In 1697 he accompanied the Swedish ambassador Fabricius to the court of Persia, and on his return was arrested at Moscow, by orders of the czar Peter I. who was then at war with Sweden. He remained a prisoner till the peace; and in the interval he translated into Latin the History of Armenia, by Moses Armenius Choronensis, printed at Stockholm in 1723. He also wrote Observations on the Cause of the Expedition undertaken by Peter I. against the Persians, in which he gives an exact delineation of the Caspian sea and of the river Daxia. He was appointed keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, where he died in 1732.—*Genesius's Biography of learned Swedes.*

BRENNUS, general of the Gauls, who passed at the head of a prodigious army

into the east, penetrated into Macedonia, slew Sosthenes, general of that country, ravaged Thessaly and Greece, and advanced towards the temple of Delphos, with an intention to plunder it; but he was repulsed and his army routed, on which he put an end to himself, B.C. 278.—*Univ. Hist.*

BRENNUS, another general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Lombardy and Tuscany, marched to Rome, which he gave up to be pillaged and burnt. The tribune Sulpitius offered him a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the capitol, and to quit the territories of the republic. Brennus threw into the scale which held the weights his sword and helmet, and when the Romans complained of the trick, he haughtily exclaimed, '*Woe to the vanquished!*' Canillus, irritated at the insolence of the barbarian, put an end to the treaty, gave battle to the Gauls, and constrained them to fly, about 388 B.C.—*Ibid.*

BRENT (sir Nathaniel), an English civilian. He was born in Warwickshire in 1575, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. Archbishop Abbot sent him to Venice to procure a copy of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, which he published at his return in English and Latin. In 1621 he obtained the mastership of Merton college, and the archbishop made him his vicar-general. In 1629 he was knighted; and on the breaking out of the civil wars sided with the puritans to preserve his place and estate. He died in 1652.—*Wood's A. O.*

BRENTIUS (John), a German divine, who at first joined with Luther, but afterwards differed from him on the subject of the Eucharist, and his followers were called ubiquitarians, because they held that the body of Christ was every-where. He died in 1570 at Tübingen. His works are in 8 vols. in folio.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Theol.*

BREQUIGNY (Louis-George Edward de), member of the French academy and of that of inscriptions, died in 1795, aged 80. He came to London to search the records in the Tower, for such particulars as might serve to illustrate the history of France. He published a History of the Revolutions of Genoa, 3 vols. 12mo; an edition of Strabo; Lives of the Ancient Greek Orators, with a translation of several of their discourses, 2 vols. 12mo.; Diplomata, Chartæ ad res Francicas Spectantia, 4to.; Chronological Tables, &c. relative to the History of France, 5 vols. folio, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BREWERWOOD (Edward), an English mathematician, was born at Chester, and brought up at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1596 he was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy. He died in London in 1613, aged 48. His two principal works are; 1. *De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum nummorum, eorumque cum Recentioribus Collatione*, 1614, 4to. 2. *Enquiries touching the Diversity of*

Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World, 1614, 4to. These were published by Robert Brerewood, his nephew, who became one of the justices of the common pleas in the reign of Charles I. and died in 1654.—*Wood's A. O. Lives of the Gresham Professors.*

BRET (Antony), a French writer, born at Dijon in 1717, and died at Paris in 1792. He wrote *L'Ecole amoureuse et la double Extravagance*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Life of Ninon de L'Enclos*, 12mo.; *The Four Seasons*, a poem; *The New Cleopatra*, a romance, 3 vols.; *Eastern Fables*; *Memoirs of Buffy Rabutin*, 2 vols. 12mo; and a *Commentary on the Works of Moliere*, 1 vol. 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BRETTON (Nicholas), an English poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who wrote ballads and interludes of some merit.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BREUGHEL (Peter), called the *Old*, a famous painter, born near Breda in 1516, and died at Antwerp in 1570. He was fond of painting droll subjects, but he excelled in landscape. He had two sons, *Peter*, called *Hell Breughel*, from his propensity to painting fires, devils, incantations, &c. and *John*, who from his peculiar mode of dress was named *Velvet Breughel*. He painted landscapes, fruits, flowers, and sea views, in an admirable style. He died about 1640. There was another of the name, *Abraham Breughel*, born at Antwerp in 1672. He also excelled in fruit and flower painting.—*Houbraken. D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

BREUL (James du), a benedictine monk, born in 1598 and died in 1614. He wrote, 1. *The Antiquities of Paris*, 4to. 1612; 2. *Supplementum Antiquitatum Parisiensium*, 4to. 1714; 3. *Les Fautes de Pierre Bonfons augmentes*, a curious work; 4. *The Life of the Cardinal Charles de Bourbon*, 4to.; 5. *A Chronicle of the Abbots of St. Germain*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

BREVAL (John Durant de), an English writer, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow; but in 1707 he quitted the university and entered into the army under the duke of Marlborough, who made him captain. He died in 1739. His travels in 4 vols. are in repute.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BREVINT (Daniel), a learned divine, born at Jersey in 1616, and educated first at Saumur, and then at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in Jesus college, and proceeded M.A. In the rebellion he went to France, and at the restoration returned to England, where he was made prebendary of Durham. In 1681 he was promoted to the deanry of Lincoln, and died in 1695. He wrote a *Treatise on the Lord's Supper*, and some polemical pieces.—*Wood's A. O.*

BREYNIUS (James), a botanist of Dantzic, who published *Plantarum Exoticarum Centuria*, 1678, fol. with plates; and *Fas-*

ciculus Plantarum Rarior, 1689,-4to. He died in 1697.—*Gen. B. D.*

BRIDDAINE (N.), a celebrated French preacher in the diocese of Uzes. He became a kind of itinerant missionary, and preached sometimes to numerous congregations assembled in the open air. M. Maury, in his *Principles of Eloquence*, has given him a high character, and ranks him even with Bossuet and Demosthenes. He had so fine a voice, says he, as to render credible all the wonders which history relates of the declamation of the ancients, for he was as easily heard by ten thousand people in the open fields, as if he had spoken under the most resounding arch. He died in 1767. He published *Cantiques Spirituels*, 12mo. 1748.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BRIDGE (William), an English puritan divine, born in 1600. He was for some time pastor of an independent congregation at Rotterdam; but in the civil wars he returned to England, and became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and minister at Yarmouth. He died in 1670. His sermons have been several times printed.—*Galexy.*

BRIDGMAN (John), an English prelate, was born at Exeter, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Magdalen college. He was made chaplain to James I. who gave him the rectory of Wigan in Lancashire, and in 1618 promoted him to the bishopric of Chester; of which he was deprived in the rebellion, and otherwise suffered much for the royal cause. He died in 1642 at Morton in Cheshire.—*Wood's A. O. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

BRIDGMAN (Sir Orlando), an English lawyer, was the son of the above. At the restoration he was made chief baron of the exchequer, and afterwards lord keeper of the great seal, of which he was deprived in 1672. He wrote a Treatise on Conveyancing.—*Granger.*

BRIDGEWATER (Francis Egerton, duke of), was born in 1736, and succeeded his brother in the title in 1748. He devoted his time and fortune in pursuits that will for ages perpetuate his memory. He was the first man who countenanced the plan and supported the expence of cutting a navigable canal in this kingdom. This great project he had digested before he was of age, and as soon as he came into possession of his fortune he put it in execution. For this purpose he consulted the ingenious Brindley, who having surveyed the estate at Worsley in Lancashire, pronounced the design practicable. Accordingly an act was passed, though with difficulty, for making a navigable canal from Salford near Manchester to Worsley. This succeeded so well that his grace next obtained another act to enable him to extend the line, and to pass from the river Worsley over the Irwell to Manchester. This canal begins at Worsley mill about 7 miles from Manchester, where the duke cut a basin capable of holding all

his boats. The canal enters a hill by a subterraneous passage large enough for the admission of flat-bottomed boats, which are towed along by hand rails near a mile under ground to his coal works; then the passage divides into two, both of which may be continued at pleasure. This passage is in some places cut through the solid rock, and in others is arched with brick. Air funnels are cut in several places to the top of the hill. The arch at the entrance is about six feet in breadth, and widens in some places for the boats to pass each other; the boats are laden from waggons which run on rail-ways. The canal in other places is carried over public roads by arches. But one of the most stupendous works on this canal is the aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs above forty feet above the river, and where the barges are seen passing on the canal and the vessels in the river in full sail under them. At Barton bridge, three miles from Worsley, this aqueduct begins, and is carried two hundred yards over a valley. The duke afterwards extended his canal to the Mersey. He spent prodigious sums upon these vast projects, but he thereby realized an immense fortune, which he left to his nephew the earl of Bridgewater, to the marquis of Stafford, and other relatives. He died in March, 1803.—*Monthly Mag.*

BRINNE (Walter de), an illustrious Frenchman, who signalized himself in defence of Acre against the Saracens in 1188. He afterwards became king of Sicily and duke of Pouille by his marriage with Maria Albrico and died of a wound he received in defending the rights of his wife in 1205. Walter the Great, his son, was count of Brienne and of Jaffa; he went to the holy land, where he distinguished himself greatly, but was taken prisoner, and put to a cruel death in 1241.—*Id. rer.*

BRINNE (John de), elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederic II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. He was afterwards elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians, and died in 1237. His avarice disgraced his other qualities, and hastened the ruin of the empire.—*Ibid.*

BRINNIUS (Philip), a French jesuit, who distinguished himself by his *Parallela Geographica Veteris et Nova*, 3 vols. 4to. 1648; besides which he published *Annales Mundi*, 7 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BRIGGS (Henry), an English mathematician, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire, in 1556, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1588. In 1596 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry, which he resigned in 1615, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. He died there in 1630. He was the first improver of logarithms after the original inventor, whom he visited in Scot-

land, and he published in 1694 a work of stupendous labour, entitled, *Arithmetica Logarithmica*, containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRIGGS (William), an English physician, was born at Norwich, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1677 he took his degree of M.D. and in 1682 published his *Theory of Vision*; the year following he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He died in 1704.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRIGHAM (Nicholas), was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Hartball, after which he removed to one of the inns of court. He applied to poetry as well as to the law, and was so great an admirer of Chaucer that he caused his remains to be removed to the south transept of Westminster abbey, where he erected a monument to his memory. He died in 1559. His works are, 1. *De venerationibus rerum memorabilium*, or *Memoirs of eminent Persons*. 2. *Memoirs by Way of Diary*. 3. *Miscellaneous Poems*.—*Wood.*

BRIGHTMAN (Thomas), an English divine, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and became rector of Hawnes in Bedfordshire. He wrote Commentaries in Latin on the Canticles and the Apocalypse, the latter of which was translated into English, and made much noise in the world. In this whimsical book he makes the church of England to be the Laodicean church, and the Angel that God loved is the church of Geneva and the kirk of Scotland. He is said to have prayed for sudden death, and to have died as he was travelling in a coach with a book in his hand, 1607.—*Granger's B. H.*

BRILL (Mathew and Paul), two Flemish painters. The first was employed by pope Gregory XIII. He excelled in landscape and history, and died in 1584. Paul painted in conjunction with his brother at the Vatican. He died in 1626, aged 72.—*D'Argenville.*

BRINDLEY (James), an eminent English mechanic, was born in the parish of Wormhill in Derbyshire, in 1716, and served his apprenticeship to a millwright. After executing several ingenious mills and engines, he was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwards extended to the Mersey; [see *BRIDGWATER*]. It is 93 miles long, and has five tunnels, the most remarkable of which is the subterraneous passage of Aircastle-hill. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk near Haywood in Staffordshire, to the river Severn near Bewdley, by which means the port of Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. His reputation now stood so high that he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. He gave the cooperation of Liverpool a plan

for clearing their docks from mud, and he invented a method of building walls as a fence against the sea without mortar. His last invention was an improved engine for raising water. Mr. Brindley was a man of ordinary education with little or no reading. When he had any very difficult work in hand he used to lie in bed for a day or two to meditate upon it: and so much was his mind set upon the value of inland navigation, that when he was asked of what use rivers were, by a member of the committee of the house of commons before which he was examined, he replied, "to feed navigable canals." He died in 1772, and was buried at New Chapel in Staffordshire.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRINVILLIERS (Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, wife of the marquis de), a woman rendered remarkable for her hypocrisy and infamy. She fell violently in love with a young officer belonging to her husband's regiment, which being discovered, her father caused him to be imprisoned in the Bastille, where he remained a year, after which he used to visit the marchioness secretly. She affected in the mean time uncommon sanctity, visiting the hospitals and churches daily, to cover her abominable design of revenge. Having learnt the art of poisoning from an Italian named Exili, she contrived to dispatch her father and two brothers and a sister so secretly that no one suspected her of the fact. Some time afterwards Exili died of the effects of a subtle poison which he was preparing, and no person owning his property the seals were put upon it. Madame Brinvilliers had the imprudence to claim a casket in his possession, which being opened was found full of poisons, and thus created a suspicion of her crime. She fled first to England, and next to Liege, where she was taken, and being conducted to Paris was burnt at stakes, after having been beheaded, July 16, 1676. She confessed her guilt and died penitent.—*Nouv. Dict. H^{ist.}*

BRASSON (Barnabius), president of the parliament of Paris, was born at Fontenay in Poitou, and attained considerable eminence. Henry III. employed him in several embassies. He was put to death by the leaguers in 1591. He wrote some learned works on Jurisprudence.—*Moreri.*

BRASSOT (Peter), a French physician, was born at Poitou in 1478, and educated at Paris, where he taught philosophy with success. He set himself to reform physic, which raising against him the whole body of the faculty, he went to Portugal. Brissot wrote in defence of phlebotomy, which his brethren treated as a species of murder. He died in 1532.—*Moreri.*

BRISSOT (John Peter), a distinguished character in the French revolution, was the son of an innkeeper at Chartres, and born there in 1754. He was bred to the law, which he never followed, and thereby incurred his father's displeasure. An acquaintance with English books is said to have given him a turn for politics, and

having a small estate left him, called *de Quareville*, he chose to spell it *de Waville*, after the English mode; and by this name he was frequently denominated. Settling at Paris he commenced writer for a newspaper, and published his *Theory of Criminal Laws*, 2 vols. 8vo. He began also a book, entitled, *A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws*; and wrote a volume on *Truth*; all which performances were marked by a spirit of flippancy and dogmatism, and incidentally conveyed a censure of the government. About this time he married mademoiselle Dupont, who was employed under madame Genlis as reader to the daughter of the duke of Orleans. Finding little encouragement in France he went to Geneva and Neuchâtel, and afterwards to London, where he conducted a periodical journal, on the literature, arts, and politics of England, which met with no success. On his return to Paris in 1784 he was committed to the Bastille, on the charge of having assisted in the publication of a libel. He obtained his release by the interest of the duke of Orleans, on condition of never residing in England. He now published several other works, the principal of which was entitled, *The Commerce of America with Europe*, particularly with France and Great Britain, stated and explained, translations of which appeared both in America and England. At this time he was in the service and confidence of the unprincipled Orleans, who made use of his talents to further his factious and ambitious projects, to which afterwards they both fell victims. Brissot wrote several pamphlets, tending to prejudice the minds of the people against the established order of things, and on account of them found it expedient to leave France. After residing some time in Holland he went to America, with the romantic view of establishing a republican colony of Frenchmen. This scheme failing he returned to his native country, and published his *Travels in America*, a work once read, but now forgotten. The revolution opened a desirable field for such a man as Brissot. He engaged in it with ardour, and to his writings most of the sanguinary proceedings which disgraced it may be attributed. He openly supported the republican cause, and became member of the legislative assembly. By his exertions and popularity he created a party called *Brissotines* and *Girondists*, from the members of the department of Gironde, of which it chiefly consisted. He was, however, adverse to the execution of the king, which he proposed to be deferred till the perfection of the constitution. On the ascension of Robespierre to power, Brissot and his partisans were denounced and arrested. October 24, 1793, he and 21 others were brought before the revolutionary tribunal, tried, and condemned to be guillotined, which fate he suffered with firmness.—*Acc. des Evén. de la France Républic. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRITANNICUS, son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina. He was excluded from the empire by the artifices of Agrippina, second wife of Claudius, and mother of Nero, who caused Britannicus to be poisoned A.D. 55.—*Univ. Hist.*

BRITENNICO (John), an Italian critic, born at Palazzuolo, and died in 1510 at Brescia. He was a man of great learning, and published annotations upon several of the Latin classics.—*Bayle*.

BRITO (Bernard de), a Portuguese historian, born at Almeida in 1569, and died in 1617. He wrote a History of Portugal in Latin, 7 vols. folio, 1612, and some other pieces on that kingdom.—*Moreri*.

BRITTON (Thomas), the noted musical small-coal-man, was a native of Northamptonshire, and came to London, where he engaged in this line of business, to which he added the practice of chemistry, and had a moveable laboratory. He had a great taste for music, and held a concert at his house, which was frequented by persons of the first rank. His death was extraordinary: a gentleman, out of joke, brought with him one evening to the concert a ventriloquist, who predicted in a solemn manner the death of Britton in a few hours. This frightened him so much that he took to his bed, and died in a few days in 1714. His collection of music and instruments was sold after his death for a considerable sum.—*Hawkins's Hist. Music.*

BRIZIO (Francisco), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1574, and died in 1623. He excelled in painting landscapes and buildings.—*Pilkington*.

BROCARDUS (James), a religious enthusiast of the 16th century, was a native of Venice, and having embraced protestantism retired to Holland, where he studied the prophecies, which turned his brain, and he began to foretell future events. In 1580 appeared at Leyden his Commentary on the Revelations, in which he foretold the destruction of Antichrist as very near. He died about 1600.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BROCKLESBY (Richard), an eminent physician, was born at Minehead in Somersetshire in 1722. He studied physic at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1745. He settled in London, and in 1754 was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge, by virtue of which he became fellow of the college. In 1758 he was appointed physician to the army, and served with it in Germany. He was very intimate with Dr. Johnson, and when the proposal of an enlargement of his pension failed, he generously offered him 100l. a year for life, which he declined. To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in his will 1000l. but finding that his affairs were embarrassed he gave it to him in his lifetime. He died in 1797. He published an essay on the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, 8vo. 1746; & *Economical and medical Observations from 1738 to 1763*,

tending to the Improvement of medical Hospitals, 8vo. 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Europ. Mag.*

BRODEAU (John), a famous critic of the 16th century, was a native of Tours, and educated under Alciat, the celebrated lawyer. He passed his days in a learned seclusion, and died in 1563 leaving several works, some printed and more in MS. chiefly notes on classic authors. He is not to be confounded with *Juvin Brodeau* of Tours, who published a Life of Charles du Moulin, and died in 1543.—*Moreri.*

BRONCKHUYST (John), in Latin *Broutbuisus*, a learned writer of the 17th century, was born at Amsterdam in 1649. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, which profession he disliked, and went to sea, where he rose to be master of a vessel. While in this situation he cultivated a talent for poetry, and learned the Latin language. Afterwards he quitted the sea, and was appointed captain of the Amsterdam militia. He died in 1707. His Latin poems were printed at Amsterdam in 1711, 4to. He published valuable editions of Sannazarius, Propertius, Tibullus, and Aonius Palearius. He also translated into Latin Rapin's Parallel of Homer and Virgil.—*Ibid.*

BROEK (Elias Vanden), an eminent painter of fruit and flowers, born at Antwerp in 1657, and died in 1711. He introduced into his pictures the figures of reptiles.—*Pilk.*

BROGLIO (Victor Maurice count de), a famous French general, was born of a good family at Quercy. He served with glory in the wars of Lewis XIV. and was made a marshal of France in 1724. He died in 1727, aged about 80. His son *Francis-Mauris* was also a marshal of France, and distinguished himself greatly in Italy in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died in 1745. His son, the celebrated marshal de Broglie, commanded with great glory in the seven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and after residing in England some time, went to Russia, where he obtained a military rank equal to that which he had held in France. His son *Claude Victor, prince of Broglie*, became active on the side of the popular party at the commencement of the revolution, and was made marshal de camp. He was guillotined June 27, 1794, at the age of 37.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BROKESBY (Francis), an English divine, was born in Leicestershire, and became rector of Rowley in Yorkshire. He wrote a History of the Government of the Primitive Church, 8vo. 1714; the Life of Henry Dodwell; and assisted Mr. Nelson in his Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England. He died about 1718.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROME (Adam de), an English divine of the 15th century.—He was founder of Oriel college, Oxford, and died in 1332.—*Pitts. Bayle. Wood.*

BROME (Alexander), an English writer, was an attorney in London in the time of Charles I., and annoyed the republican

party by numerous satires in prose and verse. He also published a translation of Horace, and died in 1666.—*Granger.*

BROME (Richard), a comic writer of the 17th century, who was intimate with Ben Johnson, and other wits of that age. He died in 1652.—*Biog. Dram.*

BROMPTON (John), an English monk and abbot of Jorevall in Yorkshire, who wrote a Chronicle from 588 to 1198. He lived after the reign of Edward III.—*Pitts. Bale.*

BRONCHORST (John van), a Flemish painter of the 17th century. In the choir of the new church at Amsterdam, are three of his paintings on glass; and three historical pieces in oil.—*Houbraken.*

BRONCHORST (John), another eminent painter, born at Leyden in 1648, and died in 1723. He excelled in painting birds and animals of all kinds in water colours.—*Ibid.*

BRONCHORST (Peter) a celebrated painter, born at Delft in 1588, and died in 1661. There are, at his native place, two fine pictures by him, one representing the judgment of Solomon, and the other Christ driving the money-changers out of the Temple.—*Ibid.*

BRONGNIART (Augustus-Lewis), a French chemist of eminence, who died at Paris in 1804. He published several papers in the public journals, and an analytical table of the combinations and decompositions of different substances, 8vo. 1778.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BRONZINO (Agnolo), an eminent Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1511, and died in 1580. Among a number of paintings by him at Florence, a nativity is shewn as his master-piece.—*Pilkington.*

BROOKE (Ralph), an English antiquary, was born in 1552, and died in 1625. He was York-herald, and having discovered several errors in Mr. Camden's Britannica, sent them to him in a letter, for which being rudely treated, he published them. An edition appeared in 1723, with a portrait of the author.

BROOKE (Sir Robert), an English judge, born in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1553 he was made chief justice of the court of common pleas, in which office he behaved with integrity, and died in 1558. He wrote, 1. An Abridgment, containing an Abstract of the Year Books till the time of Queen Mary, folio; 2. Certain Cases adjudged, from 6 Hen. VIII. to 4 Queen Mary; 3. Reading on the Statute of Limitations, 32 Henry VIII. 8vo. He lies buried in Claverly church, Shropshire, where there is a monument to his memory. There was another of the same name, who was recorder of London, and wrote a book entitled Reading upon the Statute of Magna Charta, c. 16, London, 1641.—*Wood.*

BROOKE (Frances), an ingenious lady, whose maiden name was Moore. She became the wife of a clergyman, who died in 1789, and she survived him but a few weeks.

She wrote, the *Old Maid*, a periodical paper, in 1755 and 1756; *Virginia*, a tragedy, with Poems, 1756; the *History of Lady Julia Mandeville*, a novel, 1768; *Letters from Lady Juliet Catesby to Lady Henrietta Campley*, 12mo.; *Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Porfaix*, 4 vols.; the *Excursion*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Elements of the History of England*, translated from Millot, 4 vols. 12mo.; the *Siege of Sinope*, a tragedy, acted at Covent-garden in 1781; *Rosina*, a very popular entertainment.—*Europ. Mag.*

BROOKE (Henry), an excellent writer, was born in 1706, at Rantavan in Ireland, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, from whence he removed to the Temple, where he formed an intimacy with some of the first wits of the age. He married his cousin when he was but young, and she not fourteen. His first piece was a poem, entitled *Universal Beauty*, which obtained the approbation of Pope. In 1737 he wrote his tragedy of *Gustavus Vasa*, which the government would not permit to be acted, on account of the boldness of its language. This opposition increased his fame, and the play had an astonishing sale when published. The prince of Wales was his friend, but though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and went back to Ireland, where he continued the remainder of his days in a contented privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful. The death of his wife, whom he tenderly loved, shook both his health and his reason; and he never thoroughly recovered either afterwards. Still he continued to write, and his subsequent pieces shew the vigour of his genius, and the excellence of his heart. Among these may be noticed, the beautiful novels of the *Fool of Quality*, and *Juliet Orenville*, though tinged with mysticism, to which he was greatly inclined. He died at Dublin in 1783.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

BROOME (William), an English poet, was born in Cheshire, and educated at Eton school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. and entered into holy orders. While at college he was employed by Pope in writing notes on the *Iliad*, and in translating part of the *Odyssey*, for which he received 500l. and one hundred copies. Afterwards a difference happened between them, on which Pope ungenerously gave him a place in the *Dunciad*. In 1728 he was created LL. D. He obtained the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye in Suffolk. He died in 1745. A volume of his poems has been printed several times.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROSCINI (Carlo), better known by the name of *Farinelli*, a celebrated singer, was born in the kingdom of Naples, in 1705, and suffered emasculation in consequence of an accident. After obtaining great ap-

plause on the Italian theatres he came to London, where he added both to his fame and fortune. He then went to Spain, and gained the favour of Philip V. and his successor Ferdinand, the latter of whom made him a knight of Calatrava. His conduct indeed rendered him deserving of the honour, for he never abused the interest he had at court to an improper purpose; rejected several places that were offered him; refused bribes, and exerted himself in behalf of indigent merit. On the death of the king he went to Italy, and died at Bologna in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROSSARD (Sebastian de), a French musical writer, was a canon of the church of Meaux, and died in 1730, aged 70. He wrote a *Dictionary of Music*, 8vo. and some other pieces on that science.—*Moreri. Hawkins.*

BROSSER (Guy de la), a French botanist, and physician to Lewis XIII. He procured the establishment of the royal physic-garden, of which he was made first director. He published, in 1628, a work entitled *De la Nature des Plantes, and Dessin d'un Jardin Royal*, 8vo. and in 1634 *Avis Defensif du Jardin Royal*. He was also the author of a *Description of the Medical Plants in the Royal Garden*, and other works. When he died is uncertain.—*Moreri.*

BROSSER (Charles de), a French writer, was born at Dijon in 1709, and died at Paris in 1777. He was president of the parliament of Burgundy, and a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. His works are, *Letters on the Discovery of Herculaneum*; *History of Voyages to the Southern Regions*; *Parallel between the Worship of the Negroes and the ancient Idolators*; on the mechanical Formation of Languages; *History of the Roman Republic*, partly translated from Sallust.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BROSSETTE (Claude), a French writer, born at Lyons in 1671. He was an advocate, and published the works of Boileau, and those of Reignier, with notes. He is also the author of a *History of Lyons*, and died there in 1746.—*Ibid.*

BROSSIER (Martha), a noted impostor, who pretended to be a demoniac, at the end of the 16th century, and played her part with great dexterity; but being discovered, she went to Rome, and died in an hospital.—*Moreri.*

BROTIER (Gabriel), a learned French critic, was born at Tournay in the Nivernois, in 1723, and entered into the society of jesuits, where he acquired a great knowledge of the learned languages. On the dissolution of that order he went to live with M. de la Tour, a celebrated printer, and published elaborate editions of ancient authors, as the fables of Phædrus, Pliny's works, and above all Tacitus, in 4 vols. 4to. and 7 vols. 12mo. This last he enriched with notes of inestimable value. He

likewise wrote an Examination of the Apology of Prades; a treatise on Roman, Greek, and Hebrew Monies compared with those of France; the Life of Abbe de la Caille; Memoirs of the Levant, &c. He died in 1789. His nephew, *Andrew Charles Broder*, was a good botanist. He also conducted for a long time a journal called *L'Année Littéraire*. He was banished to Guyana, and died there in 1798.—*Newsp. Dict. Hist.*

BROUGHTON (Hugh), a learned English divine, was born at Oldbury in Shropshire, in 1549, and brought up at Cambridge by the liberality of the famous Bernard Gilpin. He distinguished himself principally by his skill in the Hebrew language, and in rabbinical learning. In 1588 he published a system of scripture chronology and genealogy, under the title of the Conspect of Scriptures, which made much noise, and was answered by the learned Dr. John Reynolds. Broughton was a popular preacher, but inclined to puritanism, which induced him to go abroad, where he became minister of the English congregation at Middleburg. In 1611 he returned to England, and died the year following. Besides the above performance, he published a famous discourse on Christ's Descent into Hell, which was answered by bishop Wilton and archbishop Whitgift. His works were published in one vol. folio, 1662.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROUGHTON (Thomas), an English divine, was born at London in 1704, and educated first at Eton, and then at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. In 1739 he obtained the rectory of Sibington in Huntingdonshire; after which he was presented to the vicarage of Bedminster near Bristol, with the church of St. Mary Redcliff in that city. He died at Bristol in 1774. He assisted in the General Historical Dictionary, and the Biographia Britannica; and wrote an historical Dictionary of all Religions, in two vols. folio; an Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, and other works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROUNCKER (William viscount), of Castle Lyons in Ireland, was born about 1630. His lordship was the first president of the royal society, of which he was one of the original institutors, at Oxford. He was also master of St. Catherine's near the Tower. Some of his papers on mathematical subjects are in the Philosophical Transactions. Several letters by him, to archbishop Usher, are at the end of that prelate's Life by Dr. Parr. A translation of Des Cartes's Compendium of Music was published without his name. He died in 1684, and was buried in the church of St. Catherine's.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROUSSON (Claude), a French protestant, born at Nîmes in 1647. He was at first an advocate, and distinguished himself by his pleadings. But a zeal for the reformed religion induced him to commence preacher.

On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Geneva, from whence he went to Holland, and endeavoured to excite several princes to espouse the cause of the persecuted protestants in France. He failed in this design; on which he returned privately and ministered to those of his religion in various provinces. Being arrested at Oleron, he was conveyed to Montpellier, and was broken on the wheel in 1698. The protestants revered his memory as that of a martyr, and the states of Holland settled a pension on his widow. He wrote Remarks on Amulets; Translation of the New Testament; and Letters to the French Protestants.—*Newsp. Dict. Hist.*

BROWN (Robert), the founder of a sect called by his name, was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. Having formed, about 1580, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned, but by means of lord treasurer Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. Brown then went to Zealand, and set up a church of independents, having no communion with any other christians. In 1585 he was in England, and under some trouble for a book which he had written against the church. He afterwards made his submission, and was preferred to a living in Northamptonshire, but never officiated, leaving the care of his church to a curate. He was sent to Northampton gaol for an assault, at the age of 80, and died there in 1630.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWN (Thomas), a lively English writer, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, which he was obliged to quit on account of his irregular conduct. He afterwards settled as a schoolmaster at Kingston-upon-Thames, where he did not remain long, but went to London, and earned a livelihood by his pen. He wrote a number of pieces, mostly humorous, and once very popular. He died in 1704, and was interred in the cloister of Westminster abbey.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROWN (Moses), an English divine and poet, was originally a pen-cutter, and in 1723 published two dramatic pieces, called *Polidus*, or *Distressed Love*, a tragedy; and *All-bedevelled*, a farce. He then took a serious turn, and was patronized by Hervey, the author of Meditations, by whose means he got into orders. Afterwards he obtained the living of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, and the chaplainship of Morden college; and died very old in 1787. Mr. Brown also published Sunday Thoughts in blank verse; PISCATORY Eclogues, and several sermons.—*Gen. Mag.*

BROWN (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, in 1715, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. and entered into orders. He obtained a canonry at Carlisle, and in the rebellion of 1745 acted as a volunteer against the re-

bels. Dr. Osbaldiston, bishop of that diocese, made him his chaplain, and the chapter gave him the living of Moreland in Westmoreland. In 1751 appeared his *Essays on Shaftsbury's Characteristics*, written with elegance and acuteness. Not long after he obtained the living of Great Horkesley in Essex. In 1755 his tragedy of *Barbarossa* was acted with success, and the year after another, entitled *Athelstan*. He had then taken his doctor's degree, and in 1757 published his most celebrated book, an *Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*, 8vo. of which seven editions were printed in one year. The year following appeared a second volume. In that year he was presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on which he resigned Great Horkesley. He was also appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to the king. In 1766 he published a letter to Dr. Lowth, who had incidentally alluded to him as one of Dr. Warburton's sycophants. About this time he was engaged to go to Petersburg to assist in the regulation of schools; but while preparations were making for the voyage he cut his throat in a fit of insanity, September 23, 1766. Besides the above works he wrote the *History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry and Music*; *Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Faction*. 8vo.; a volume of sermons, several single discourses, and an elegant poem, entitled, *The Cure of Saul*.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWN (John), an ingenious painter and man of letters, was born in 1752 at Edinburgh, and travelled through Italy to improve himself in the fine arts. He afterwards returned to his native place, where he resided till his death in 1787. His *Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera*, 1 vol. 12mo. were published by lord Monboddo, in 1789.—*Europ. Mag.*

BROWN (John), a physician and head of a medical sect, was born at Buncle, in Berwickshire, about 1736. He was apprenticed to a weaver, but discovering considerable abilities he was sent to the grammar-school of Dunse, with a view to the ministry. He was for some time tutor in a gentleman's family, and in 1756 entered as a student of divinity in the university of Edinburgh; but a fondness for pleasure led him to renounce the study of theology, and he returned to Dunse, where he served as usher in the school for about a year. He then went to Edinburgh, and became a student of physic, supporting himself by teaching Latin to those who were preparing for their degree, and by assisting them in writing their theses. He was also employed by Dr. Cullen as tutor in his family, and obtained his permission to give evening lectures, by way of illustrating his own which he had given in the morning. At this time he married, and set up a lodging and boarding house for students; but though he had con-

siderable success he failed in consequence of mismanagement, and became a bankrupt. He now endeavoured to procure a medical professorship which was vacant, but being disappointed, his temper was soured, and he became the enemy of his benefactor, Dr. Cullen, and all the regular physicians. About time he devised a new theory of medicine, intended to overthrow all other systems, ancient or modern. This appeared in his *Elementa Medicinæ*, a sort of text book, which he explained in his lectures. He introduced a new language in the science, as well as new ideas; and though his manners were vulgar, and his disposition rude and disgusting, he obtained several followers. He took his doctor's degree at St. Andrew's, but his circumstances becoming more involved by his misconduct, he removed to London in 1786, and there published *Observations on the old System of Physic*. He died of an apoplexy in October 1788, occasioned, it is supposed, by a large dose of laudanum, which he was in the habit of taking when ordinary spirits would not relieve him. His fundamental principle is, that all things whatever acting on the human body are *stimulants*, or possessed of an *exciting power*; and that there is in every animated being a correspondent principle, which he calls *excitability*, and therefore he places all curative means in such as increase or lessen the excitement. This has occasioned the adoption in medical practice of many vigorous if not violent remedies, which the cautionary system of former times would have reprobated. Brown's system is more fashionable in foreign countries than in Britain.—*Life by Dr. Beddoes, prefixed to the English Translation of the Elements.*

BROWNE (George), archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Henry VIII was an Englishman, and had been provincial of the order of Augustin friars in London. He was consecrated to this see in 1535, and greatly promoted the reformation in that kingdom. Queen Mary deprived him of his see in 1554 for being married, and he died about two years afterwards. A remarkable sermon of his may be seen in sir James Ware's *History of Ireland*, and in the *Phoenix*, a collection of tracts, vol. i.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (sir Anthony), an English judge, was born in Essex, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In the reign of Mary he was made serjeant at law, and in 1558 chief justice of the common pleas; but on the accession of queen Elizabeth he was obliged to give place to sir James Dyer. However, he still continued to be a judge in that court to his death, which happened in 1567. Sir Anthony was a zealous papist, and wrote a piece, entitled, *Arguments for Mary Queen of Scots, her Right of Succession to the Crown of England*, which was published by John Lesley bishop of Ross.—*Wood.*

BROWNE (William), an English poet, was born at Tavistock in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died in his native county in 1645. His pastorals were praised by Selden and other authors, and his whole works were reprinted in 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.—*Prince's Works of Devon. Biog. Br.*

BROWNE (Sir Thomas), an eminent physician, was born in London in 1605, and brought up first at Winchester school, and afterwards at Oxford. Having taken his degrees in arts he entered upon the physical line, and then went on his travels. At Leyden he took his degree of M.D. and in 1642 published his famous book, the *Religio Medici*, which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired there a wife and good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on *Vulgar Errors*, in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. He died at Norwich in 1682. All his works were printed in one volume, folio, after his death, and Dr. Johnson has honoured his memory by writing his life.—*Biog. Br.*

BROWNE (Edward), an eminent physician, and son of the above, was born about 1642, and educated first at Cambridge and then at Oxford, where he proceeded M.D. In 1668 he set out upon his travels, a relation of which he published at his return to England; and was made physician to Charles II. and to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He became president of the college of physicians, and died in 1708. He published a translation of some of Plutarch's lives.—*Ibid.*

BROWNE (Simon), an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire, in 1680, and educated at an academy at Bridgewater, after which he became minister to a congregation at Portsmouth, from whence he removed to the Old Jewry; but on account of a disorder of his mental faculties, he was obliged to quit London, and retire to his native town, where he died in 1732. He wrote answers to Woolston and Tindal, which shew him to great advantage as a logician and divine. To his last book, entitled, *A Defence of the Religion of Nature and the Christian Revelation*, he wrote a dedication to queen Caroline, in which he maintained that God had extinguished in him the rational soul; but his friends would not suffer it to be printed. It was inserted in No. 88 of the *Adventurer*. On every other subject Mr. Browne was intelligent and collected, but upon this he was always determined, and no one could persuade him that he had a thinking principle.—*Ibid.*

BROWNE (Peter), a learned prelate of the Irish church, was a native of that kingdom, and from being provost of Trinity college, Dublin, was preferred to the bishopric of

Cork, where he died in 1785. He wrote; *A Defence of Christianity against Toland; The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding; Tracts against the custom of offering to the memory of the dead; and 2 vols. of Sermons.*—*Ibid.*

BROWNE (Isaac Hawkins), an English poet, was the son of a clergyman at Burton-upon-Trent in Staffordshire, and born in 1706. From Westminster school he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and then went to Lincoln's-inn. However, he paid more attention to the muses than to the law, and wrote some poems, which possess great merit. He was returned member to parliament for Wenlock, Shropshire, first in 1744, and again in 1748. He died in 1760. His son published in 1768 a complete edition of his father's poems, the most esteemed of which is one in Latin, *de Animi Immortalitate*, of which two translations have appeared in English, one by Mr. Jenyns, and the other by Mr. Lettice.—*Ibid.*

BROWNE (Ulysses Maximilian de), a celebrated general, was the son of Ulysses baron Browne, a native of Ireland, and a colonel in the Austrian service. He was born at Basil in 1705, and at the age of ten served under his uncle count George Browne at the siege of Belgrade. He became a lieutenant-colonel at the age of 20, and served in Corsica in 1730. After seeing a considerable deal of service, and distinguishing himself in various actions, he was appointed colonel in 1734. In 1739 the emperor made him field marshal, and gave him a seat in the aulic council of war. The empress queen placed an implicit confidence in him, and he was appointed privy-counsellor at her coronation in Bohemia. In 1744 he went into Italy, where he signalized himself by several gallant exploits. The victory at Placentia in 1746 was principally owing to him; after which he took possession of Genoa, from which he effected a masterly retreat. For these, and subsequent services against the king of Prussia, he was loaded with honours, and died of his wounds received at the battle of Potshernitz in 1757, aged 52. He left two sons.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BROWNE (Sir William), an English physician, was educated at Cambridge, and settled first at Lynn in Norfolk, from whence he removed to the metropolis, where he acquired an extensive practice, and died in 1774, aged 82. He left a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best ode. He wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous tracts, speeches, and a work entitled *Opuscula*. He also translated Dr. Gregory's elements of *Catoptrics* and *Dioptrics* from the Latin into English, with additions.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROWNE (Patrick), an eminent physician, was born at Crossboyne in the county of Mayo in Ireland, in 1720. When young he was sent to a relation in the Mand of An-

tigua, but the climate not agreeing with his constitution he returned to Europe in 1737. He resided at Paris five years, and removed from thence to Leyden, where he took his degree of M.D. He then went to London, where he formed an intimacy with some of the most learned and ingenious of the faculty, and once more visited the West Indies, and fixed his residence in Jamaica. By his means Kingston was made the port of clearance in 1750 instead of Spanishtown. In the same year he published his *Natural and Civil History of Jamaica* in folio, having the year before published a correct map of that island, drawn by himself. He died at Rusbrook in the county of Mayo, in 1790. He left some MSS. on the plants of Jamaica and Ireland, ready for publication, but they have not yet appeared.—*European Magazine*.

BROWNIE (Ralph), an English prelate, was born at Ipswich, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Catherine-hall, and in 1641 was promoted to the see of Exeter. Being deprived of all his preferments in the rebellion, he led a retired life, but in 1657 he was chosen preacher at the Temple. He died in 1659. His sermons were printed in 1674, 2 vols. folio.—*Life by Dr. Gauden, Biog. Brit.*

BRUCE (James), a celebrated traveller, was born at Kinnaird in Stirlingshire in 1730. He was educated first at Harrow school in Middlesex, and next at the university of Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving Edinburgh he went to London, and entered into partnership with a wine merchant, whose daughter he married. On the death of his wife he went abroad, and before his return his father died and left him the patrimonial estate. In 1763 he went to Algiers as consul. After staying there about a year he went on his travels into Asia Minor, and made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, which are now in the king's library at Kew. In 1768 he set out on his grand tour to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and then crossed the Desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar in Abyssinia, and in that country rendered himself a favourite by his skill in physic and his address as a courtier. That year he discovered the great object of his enquiries, in which he prided himself not a little, though it is certain that a Portuguese missionary had described the source of the Nile before him. He served in the Abyssinian army under the reigning king, and it was not without difficulty that he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling back to Cairo, during which he endured innumerable hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to

his seat at Kinnaird, where he married. In 1790 he published the long expected *History of his Travels*, in five heavy quarto volumes, which contain much curious information, though the veracity of the author in several instances has been strongly suspected. He died in April 1794, in consequence of a fall down stairs.—*Supplement to the Encyclop. Britan.*

BRUCIOLI (Antony), an Italian writer, was born at Florence. He engaged in a conspiracy against the Medici family, for which he was obliged to fly to France; but on the expulsion of them in 1527 he returned to his own country, from which he was again forced to withdraw on being suspected of heresy. He settled at Venice, where he published an Italian translation of the Bible in 1532. He accompanied it with a laborious Commentary in 7 vols. folio. This version is chiefly taken from Pagnini's Latin Translation. His works were prohibited by the inquisition. He was living in 1554.—*Tiraboschi*.

BRUCKER (John James), a learned writer, was born at Augsburg in 1696, and studied at Jena, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into the ministry he became rector of Kaufbeuren, and the academy of sciences at Berlin chose him a member. He afterwards was appointed minister of a church at Augsburg, where he died in 1770. He wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which is his *Historia Critica Philosophiz*, printed at Leipzig in 6 vols. 4to. An abridgment of it was published by Dr. Enfeld, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog.*

BRUZES (David Augustin), a French writer, who from being a protestant was converted to popery by Bossuet. He was a volatile character, sometimes engaged in polemical divinity, and at others in writing farces. He died in 1723, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1735.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BRUGES (John de), a Flemish painter, to whom some have attributed the invention of oil painting, but which others ascribe to Van Eyck. He flourished at the beginning of the 15th century.—*De Pict.*

BRUGUIERES (John William), an eminent French naturalist and physician, was born at Montpellier in 1750, and brought up to surgery by his father, who was of that profession. But he early conceived a strong propensity to the study of natural history, which displeased his father, who procured him a wife, thinking this would settle his mind to the profession for which he had been educated. Bruguieres, however, quitted his wife and his native place about three months after being married, and went to Paris, and shortly after embarked on a voyage made for discoveries to the South Seas, in the capacity of botanist. In the course of this voyage he collected many rare plants and unknown animals, particularly

the genus *Langaba*, since adopted by La Cépède in his history of serpents. He was particularly attentive to the class of vermes, mollusca, and zoophyta, so common in the seas of the torrid zone. Bruguière drew up an interesting account of this voyage, but it has not yet been published. On his return he went and settled at Montpellier, where he resided seven years. The casual discovery of a coal mine, and of several fossils and petrifications, kindled a desire to explore the curiosities of the mineral kingdom. He repaired again to Paris, where he was engaged by Daubenton in composing the account of the class of animals called vermes, for the *Encyclopédie méthodique*. In conjunction with some others he undertook a journal of natural history, which, however, failed for want of encouragement. In 1793, though labouring under a bad state of health, he engaged with Olivier in a voyage to the east. This completely ruined his constitution, and he died, just after his return, at Ancona in 1799. L'Heretier has given his name to a new plant, discovered by Bruguières at Madagascar.—*Life by Crevier.*

BRUNIER D'ABLANCOURT (John James), a French physician of Beauvais, who died in 1756. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on Fevers, 1746. 2. On the Cure of the Gout. 3. On the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo. 1746, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUN (John de), professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht. He was born in 1620, and died in 1675. He wrote some learned and ingenious treatises, de vi Altrice, de Corporum gravitate et levitate, de cognitione Dei Naturali, de lucis causa et origine, &c.—*Moreri.*

BRUMOR (Peter), a French jesuit, who rendered himself famous by an acute and entertaining work, entitled, the Theatre of the Greeks, 3 vols. 4to. He was born in 1688, and died in 1742.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUN (Charles le), an eminent painter, born in France, but of Scottish extraction, in 1619. He was brought up under his father, who was a statuary, and afterwards placed with Simon Vouet. He then went to Italy, where he formed an intimacy with Poussin. At his return he was patronized by cardinal Mazarin, and became first painter to the king, who took great delight in viewing him while he was painting the family of Darius, and gave him the direction of his manufactory at the Gobelins. He was also appointed chancellor and director of the royal academy. He died at the Gobelins in 1690. Le Brun published a book on Physiognomy, and another on the Characters of the Passions; but his greatest works are his paintings of Alexander's battle.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Peintres.*

BRUN (Laurence le), a French writer, who published Virgilius Christianus, and Ovidius Christianus, which show more pie-

ty than taste. He died in 1668, aged 56.—*Moreri.*

BAUN (Peter le), a learned French divine, born in Provence in 1661, and died in 1729. He wrote a curious work, entitled a Critical History of the Superstitious Practices which have seduced the Vulgar and embarrassed the Learned, 3 vols. 12mo. Another on the Unlawfulness of Dramatic Entertainments in a Religious View, and an elaborate one on Liturgies.—*Moreri.*

BRUNEHAUD, or BRUNECHILDE, the daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths in Spain, and the wife of Sigebert I. king of Austrasia, during whose life she bore an excellent character. On his death she was seized, and with her two daughters sent to Rouen, where Merovée, the son of Chilperic, king of Soissons, fell in love with and married her. The king, however, being displeased, parted them, and sent back Brunehaud and her daughters to Austrasia, where she assumed the regency during the minority of her son Childebert. On the death of his successor Theodebert she resumed the same authority, and to preserve it, is charged with committing the greatest cruelties, for which she was banished. She then retired to the court of her grandson Thierry, king of Burgundy, whom she persuaded to take Paris from Clotaire, in which he succeeded. Her behaviour was now, according to some historians, extremely licentious, and she is said to have poisoned Thierry, soon after which she was betrayed into the hands of Clotaire, by whose orders she was tied to the tail of a wild horse, which dragged her about till her brains were beat out on the stones, A.D. 614.—*Moreri.*

BRUNCK (Richard Philip Frederick), a learned modern critic, was born in 1719, and resided at Strasburg, where he had a place in the military department. His great knowledge of the Greek language, and the superb editions which he gave of ancient authors, besides his own learned works, obtained for him a place in the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute of France. He published editions of Anacreon, Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Virgil; all carefully corrected by a collation of ancient MSS. and enriched with notes of various learned men. He also published, 1. *Analecra Veterum Poetarum Græcorum*, 4 vols. 8vo. which went through several editions. 2. *Gnomici Poetæ Græci*, 8vo. He died in 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUNELLESCHI (Philip), an Italian architect, was born at Florence in 1377. He was at first a goldsmith and clock maker, after which he applied to the study of perspective and architecture, in which he made a surprising progress, almost without assistance. He erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence, which Michael Angelo has pronounced to be a work of un-

common beauty. He was patronised by the Medici family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. Brunelleschi was also skilled in military architecture, and was besides an excellent engineer. He died in 1446. Some of his verses have been printed with those of Burchiello.—*Tiraboschi. D'Argenville.*

BRUMI (Anthony), an Italian poet, counsellor and secretary of state to the duke d'Urbino. He died in 1635. His heroic epistles were printed at Venice in 1636.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRUNNER (John Conrad), an eminent physician, was born in Switzerland in 1653. He studied at Strasburg and Paris, after which he went to Holland, England, and Germany. He was consulted by several princes, and died at Manheim in 1727. His principal works are *Experimenta nova circa Pancreatis accedit diatribe de Lymphæ & genuino Pancreatis usu*, 4to. 1683; *De Glandulis in duodeno intestino delectis*, 4to. 1687; *De Glandula pituitaria Dissertatio*, 4to. 1688.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

BRUNO, a saint of the Roman calendar, and founder of the monastery of the Chartrreuse. He was born at Cologne in 1060, and adopted the solitary life in 1084. Pope Urban II. sent for him to come to Rome that he might profit by his advice. Afterwards he went to Calabria, where he established a monastery, and died in 1101.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

BRUNO (Giordano), a dominican monk in the 16th century, was born at Nola in the kingdom of Naples. By reading religious books he began to be dissatisfied with the tenets of the Roman church, and fled to Geneva in 1582; but disliking the intolerant spirit of Calvin and Beza, he went to Paris, where he attracted notice by his zeal in attacking the aristotelian philosophy. He next visited England, where he contracted an acquaintance with sir Fulk Greville and sir Philip Sidney, to the latter of whom he dedicated two books. In 1589 he was at Helmstadt, where he pronounced a funeral oration on Julius duke of Brunswick. He was afterwards imprudent enough to venture into Italy, and was arrested at Venice, from whence he was removed to Rome, where, after two years imprisonment, he was burnt alive in 1600. He was a man of talents, positive, vain, and singularly obscure in his ideas. This it seems has given the occasion to call him an atheist, because he opposed in a perplexed stile the philosophy of the schools. It must be allowed, however, that if he was not an atheist, he had little or no regard to religion, as appears from his most celebrated book, *Spaccio della Bestia Triumphante*, [the Demolition of the Triumphant Beast]. He was also the author of an Italian comedy, called *Il Candelajo*, and of some Latin poetry.—*Bayle.*

BRUNZELI (Otho), a physician and bo-

tanist, was born at Mentz, and became a carthusian; but on turning protestant he quitted that order, and went about preaching the lutheran doctrines with great ardour. Having thereby injured his voice, he settled at Strasburg, where he was chosen regent of the public school. Here he studied physic, and took his degree in that faculty at Basil. The city of Bern appointed him public physician, and he died there in 1594. He wrote several pieces on the medicinal virtues of plants, which were published in 3 vols. folio, at Strasburg, in 1537. He was also the author of a *Biographical Catalogue of early Physicians*, Strasburg, 1590, 4to.—*Haller Bibl. Botan.*

BRUSCHIUS (Caspar), a learned Bohemian of the 15th century. His Latin poems procured him marks of distinction from several princes. He also wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Bohemia. Bruschius was assassinated in a wood near Rottemberg in 1559.—*Bayle.*

BRUSONI (Jerome), a laborious writer, was born at Legnago in the Venetian territory in 1610, of a noble family. He entered three times among the carthusians, and as often quitted that fraternity. He published fifty different works in prose and verse; the best is the History of Italy, from 1628 to 1679, fol. and his *Elucidario Poetico*, 12mo. He died about 1680.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRUTÆ, or BRUTUS, a supposed king of Britain, whom our monkish chroniclers pretend to have been the son of Sylvius, who was the brother of Ascanius, and consequently the son of Æneas. On the death of his father he is said to have taken refuge in Greece, where he delivered a number of Trojans from slavery, with whom he passed to Albion, and there established a kingdom, which he called *Britain*. This story is now universally exploded as a fable.—*Bede. Polydore Virgil.*

BRUTUS (Lucius Junius), a celebrated Roman. He was the son of Marcus Junius, by a daughter of Tarquin the elder. When his father and brothers were beheaded by Tarquin, Brutus pretended to be an idiot, which saved his life. He continued this appearance till the death of Lucretia afforded him an opportunity of rousing the Roman people to action, and of shewing the energy of his mind. By his exertion the Tarquins were expelled, and the monarchy gave way to a republic. The consulship was then instituted, when Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were chosen the first to hold that dignity. The same year he was slain at the head of his troops fighting against one of the sons of Tarquin, who also fell upon the field. This happened B.C. 509.—*Livy.*

BRUTUS (Marcus Junius), was the son of Junius Brutus by a sister of Cato. The precepts and examples of his uncle inspired him with the loftiest sentiments of liberty.

and he resolved on the destruction of Julius Cæsar, as a tyrant who had enslaved his country. This design he carried into execution, March 15, 43 B.C. although that great man was one of his best friends. Brutus put an end to himself at the second battle of Philippi, where he performed prodigies of valour.—*Tacitus*.

BRUTUS (Decimus Albinus), a relation of Marcus Brutus, and one of those who engaged in the conspiracy against Cæsar, with whom he had served and lived on terms of the greatest friendship. Cæsar appointed him governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and intended him also for the consular dignity. What therefore could be his inducement to conspire against his life is a mystery. He actually forced him by his entreaties to leave his house and repair to the senate on the fatal day of the murder, an instance of treachery hardly to be paralleled. After that event he hastened to his province, and put himself at the head of his troops. Antony besieged him in Mutina, but Brutus by a sally forced him to withdraw, after which he drove him out of Italy, and was honoured on account of it with a triumph. Antony however returned, and Brutus was forced to retire in his turn; his troops abandoned him, and in his passage through Gaul he was put to death, and his head sent to Antony.—*Suetonius. Univ. Hist.*

BRUTUS (John Michel), an historian in the 16th century, was a native of Venice, which country he was obliged to leave, but on what account does not appear. After wandering about from place to place he settled at Cracow in 1574, where he was employed by Stephen Batori to write the history of that country. He afterwards settled at Prague, and died about 1590. He also wrote a History of Florence, and Letters.—*Boyle*.

BRUTZEE (John de la), a French writer of eminence, was born at Dourdan in the île of France, in 1640. Bossuet employed him as teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French academy; and died in 1696. His Characters in the manner of Theophrastus, acquired uncommon popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate stile. The best editions are those of Amsterdam 1741, and Paris 1765.—*Moreri*.

BRUYN (Cornelius), a Dutch painter and traveller of the 17th century. He went through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies. The best edition of his Travels is that of Rouen, in 9 vols. 4to. 1725.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BRUYS (Francis), a French writer, who from being a romanist turned calvinist, and went to Geneva, then returned to France and became a romanist again. He wrote a History of the Popes, 5 vols. 4to. 1732, and some other works. He died in 1738, aged 38.—*Ibid.*

BRUYS (Peter de), the founder of a religious sect called after him *Parabruissians*. He lived in Languedoc about the year 1110. He opposed infant baptism; maintained that churches were unnecessary; that crucifixes and other church ornaments should be demolished; that the body of Christ is not in the sacrament; and that prayers ought not to be offered for the dead. He and his followers committed shameful excesses, and in a fanatical rage polluted churches, destroyed the altars, and ill used the clergy. He was burnt alive at St. Gilles, in 1130.—*Moreri. Moreri*.

BRUZEN DE LA MARTINIÈRE (Anthony Augustin), a French writer. He became secretary to the king of the two Sicilies, and died at the Hague in 1749, aged 83. He compiled several useful works, the principal of which is the Great Geographical, Historical, and Critical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio, Hague 1790, but the Paris edition of 1768, which is the best, is in 6 vols.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BRYAN (Francis), or BRIANT, was born of a genteel family, and educated at Oxford. In 1522 he attended the earl of Surrey, high admiral of England, in the expedition against France, and for his services there was knighted. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, and became gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. He wrote songs and sonnets, printed with those of the earl of Surrey and sir Thomas Wyatt. He also translated into English from the French, A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, &c. He died justiciary of Ireland in 1548.—*Wood*.

BRYCHAN, son of Aulach, the son of Cormach, one of the kings of Ireland. He was lord of Garthmatheoin, which from him was called Brycheinog, and by the English named Brecknock. He is a distinguished character in the Welsh history; but principally as being the father of one of the three holy families of Britain; for almost all his children embraced a religious life, and were the founders of several churches. He died about A. D. 450.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

BRYENNIUS (Nicephorus), the husband of the princess Anna Comnena. On the death of Alexis, his father-in-law, the throne was offered to him, which he refused to accept. He died in 1137. He began the Life of Alexis, which he never finished. The fragment was published with a Latin version at Paris, in 1661, and Du Cange added annotations to it in 1670.—*Moreri*.

BUC (George), an English historian. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and became master of the revels to king James I. who knighted him. Sir George wrote the Life of Richard III. which is an attempt to clear the character of that prince from many of the crimes with which he stands charged. Mr. Horace Walpole, afterwards lord Orford, made the same attempt, and

with about the same success. Sir George also wrote some Account of the Houses of Learning, Schools, &c. in London.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUCKER (Martin), one of the reformers, was born in Alsace in 1491, and took the habit of St. Dominic, but the writings of Erasmus and Luther gave him a dislike to popery, which he abandoned, and became a zealous protestant. At first he united with Luther, but afterwards he inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge, where he died in 1551. In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. Bucer was twice married: by his first wife, who had been a nun, he had 13 children. His writings are very numerous.—*Bayle*.

BUCHAN (Elizabeth), a modern visionary and fanatic. Her husband was one of the proprietors of the delft-work manufactory at Glasgow, by whom she had several children. About 1779 she began to prophesy that the end of the world was near, and that all christians must abandon worldly connections to be in readiness to meet Christ. She gathered a number of followers, and journeyed with them through several parts of Scotland, encreasing as they went. On her death in 1791, her disciples dispersed.—*Europ. Mag.*

BUCHANAN (George), an eminent writer of the 16th century, was born in Dumbartonshire in Scotland, in 1506; educated first at St. Andrew's, and then at Paris, where he embraced the doctrines of the reformation. James V. employed him as tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray; and at the same king's command he attacked the franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened he fled to England, and thence to France, where he wrote four tragedies in Latin. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra, but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated David's Psalms into Latin. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard in the university of St. Andrew's. This favour he obtained from queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a Detection of her Doings, designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. He was nominated tutor to James VI. and being afterwards reproached with making him a pedant, he replied, that "it was the best he could make of him." He died at Edinburgh in 1582. Besides what is above mentioned he wrote Latin poems, some of which are extremely beautiful. His History of Scotland is also elegantly written, but not faithful. In his famous treatise De Jure Regni apud Scotos, he defends the

principles of democracy and republicanism. His works were printed together at Edinburgh, 2 vols. folio, 1714.—*Bayle. Biog. Brit.*

BUCKELBIUS, or BUCKLIN (William), the first who found out the method of curing herrings with salt, for which his countrymen, the Dutch, erected a monument to his memory. He died in 1449.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BUCKERIDGE (John), an English prelate, born at Draycot, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire; made bishop of Rochester in 1611, and translated to Ely in 1628. He died in 1631. Bishop Buckeridge wrote a learned work against Bellarmine, and some other pieces of a polemical nature.—*Wood's A. O.*

BUQUET (John Michael Baptist), a French physician, was born at Paris in 1746, and his merit obtained for him, when young, a place in the academy of sciences, and the professorship of chemistry to the faculty of medicine at Paris. He was indefatigable in his chemical pursuits, to which he added the study of natural history. He united the two subjects in his lectures, and thus rendered them peculiarly interesting. A close application to his studies, and to the duties of his profession, laid the foundation of a disorder, which carried him off in 1780. He presented several memoirs to the academy of sciences.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

BUDÆUS (William), or Budé, a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1467, and had every advantage of education, but he dissipated his youth in idleness and extravagance. At length he suddenly took another turn, abandoned his gay pursuits, and devoted himself to study. The king sent him ambassador to Rome, and at his request founded the royal college of France. He died in 1540. His works were printed at Basil, in 4 vols. folio, 1557. Erasmus was his frequent correspondent, but they appear to have been jealous of each other's abilities.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BUDÆUS (John Francis), a learned German, was born at Anclam in Pomerania, in 1667, and died professor of theology at Jena in 1729. He wrote a System of Divinity; the Elements of Philosophy; both in Latin: and an Historical Dictionary, in German, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

BUDGELL (Eustace), an English writer, was born at Exeter in 1685, where his father was a clergyman. He received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland as one of the clerks of his office. He contributed several papers to the Tatlers, Spectator, and Guardian. While in Ireland he was chosen member of parliament, and obtained some lucrative employments, which he lost for satirising the duke of Bolton and his secretary, when that nobleman was lord lieutenant. On this

he returned to England, where he lost 20,000*l.* by the famous South Sea bubble. He now turned party writer and conducted a popular paper called the *Lee*. But while thus engaged an affair happened which totally ruined the little reputation he had left. On the death of Dr. Tindal the deist, a bequest was found in his will of 200*l.* to Budgell, which all who knew the doctor were sensible he never intended. The will was contested by his relations, and set aside. This and other circumstances had such an effect upon the mind of Budgell that he threw himself into the Thames and was drowned, May 4, 1737. He wrote the *Lives of the Family of the Boyles*, and translated Theophrastus's Characters from the Greek.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUFFALMACO (Bonamico), an eminent historical painter, born at Florence in 1262, and died in 1340.—*Pilkington.*

BUFFIER (Claude), a learned jesuit, born in Poland in 1661, and died at Paris in 1737. He wrote a *Course of Sciences*, upon Principles new and simple, 1732, folio, and other works.—*Moreri.*

BUFFON (George Lewis Le Clerc), an illustrious French writer, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, and born at the family seat at Montbard in Burgundy, Sept. 7, 1707. He studied at Dijon and was intended for the law, but his inclination lay to the sciences, particularly astronomy and geometry, and it is said he was never without Euclid's Elements in his pocket. At the age of twenty he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England. On his return he divided his time between Montbard and Paris, and in 1735 published a translation of Hales's Vegetable Statics, which was followed by another of Newton's Fluxions. In 1739 he was appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which by his care were considerably enriched and improved. In 1749 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History general and particular," and which was not completed till 1767, when it amounted to 15 vols. 4to. and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes more by way of supplement. He begins this celebrated performance with a Theory of the Earth, fanciful and fallacious, as is also his Theory of Animal Generation. But his Natural History of Animals is peculiarly valuable, though in the classification he is rather extravagant. In 1771 appeared his History of Birds; and in 1773 he began the History of Minerals, which is charged with the same faults as his Theory of the Earth. On the whole, however, the works of Buffon, as a mass of valuable facts and observations, are of inestimable worth. They make 36 vols. 4to. and 62 vols. 12mo. He was a member of the French academy, and treasurer of that of sciences. In 1771 he was created a count. His private character was that of a libertine, and he was extremely

vain of his person and his talents. "The works of eminent geniuses," he would say, "are few; they are those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montequien, and my own!" He died in 1788. He left an only son, who suffered under Robespierre in 1793. On the scaffold he said to the people "Citizens, my name is Buffon."—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BUCHENHAGEN (John), a learned divine, was born in Pomerania in 1485. He renounced popery and embraced the doctrines of Luther, after having written against them. Christian III. king of Denmark sent for him to settle the reformation in his kingdom. He died in 1558. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures; the Harmony of the Gospels; and a History of Pomerania.—*Moreri.*

BUGIARDINI (Giuliano), an Italian painter of eminence in history and landscape. He was a native of Florence, and greatly esteemed by Michael Angelo Buonarroti. He died in 1556, aged 75.—*Pilkington.*

BULL (John), a famous musician, was born in Somersetshire about 1563, and in 1586 was admitted bachelor of music at Oxford. In 1591 he was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham college; but in the reign of James I. he went abroad, and died at Lubeck in 1622.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.*

BULL (George), a learned prelate, was born at Wells in Somersetshire in 1634, and educated at Tiverton-school in Devonshire, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford; but refusing the engagement he retired to his native county. At the age of 21 he was ordained privately by bishop Skinner of Oxford, who exercised his office at that critical period, though it was made a capital offence by the parliament to do so. After this he became minister of St. George's, near Bristol, where he read as much of the liturgy as he safely could under the appearance of extemporary devotion. In 1658 he married, and was presented to the rectory of Suddington in Gloucestershire. While here he composed most of his learned works, and in 1669 published his *Harmonia Apostolica*; the intent of which is to reconcile St. Paul and St. James on the article of justification. This performance gave great offence to the calvinists, and several answers were published to it, particularly by Dr. Tully. Mr. Bull, however, vindicated his work in an admirable apology, written also in Latin. His reputation now stood high, and in 1678 the lord chancellor Finch gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. In 1683 appeared his principal performance, the *Defensio Fidei Nicene*, in which he proves that the consubstantiality and co-eternity of the son of God was the faith of the church before the council of Nice. This great work gained the author universal applause, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He also

obtained the rectory of Avening in Gloucestershire, and archbishop Sancroft made him archdeacon of Landaff. In 1694 he published his *Judicium Ecclesie Catholice*, for which he had the thanks of Bosuet, bishop of Meaux, and other learned divines of the Gallican church. In 1704-5 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's. He died in 1709, and was buried in the church of Brecknock. His sermons were published by Mr. Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo. and all his Latin works in one vol. folio, by Dr. Grabe.—*Life of Bishop Bull by Nelson, 8vo.*

BULLER (Francis), an English judge, was descended from an ancient and respectable family settled both in Devon and Cornwall. After receiving a good classical education at Winchester school he entered of the Temple, and in 1763 was called to the bar, about which time also he became a member of parliament. In his profession he was chiefly distinguished as a special pleader, but his practice at the bar was also very considerable. In 1772 he published a work, which is held in considerable repute, called, "An Introduction to the Law of Nisi Prius." Being related by marriage to earl Bathurst he soon attained the honours of his profession, was made a Welsh judge, and at length a justice of the king's bench, where he acquired by his great legal knowledge the particular friendship of lord Mansfield. When that nobleman was about to retire he earnestly wished that sir Francis should be his successor, but superior interest prevailed in favour of lord Kenyon, on which he removed to the court of common pleas. He was a man well skilled in his profession, of pleasant manners, and strictly impartial. He died suddenly, June 4, 1800.—*Public Characters, Vol. 1.*

BULLET (John Baptist), a French divine, died in 1775 at Besançon, of which university he was dean. He wrote a History of the Establishment of Christianity, 1764, 4to.; some works against unbelievers; Memoirs on the Celtic Language, 3 vols. folio; and a Dissertation on the History of France, 8vo.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

BULLEYN (William), an English physician and botanist, was born in the Isle of Ely, and educated partly at Cambridge and partly at Oxford; after which he travelled into Germany and other parts in quest of natural knowledge. In 1550 he was instituted to the rectory of Bloxhall in Suffolk, which he resigned in 1564, and about the same time took his degree of M. D. and settled as physician at Durham. From thence he removed to London, and became member of the college of physicians. He was falsely accused of having murdered sir Thomas Hilton, whom he attended as physician, but who died of a malignant fever; and though his innocence was clearly proved, yet his persecutor found means to throw him into prison for debt, where he wrote a great part of his medical treatises.

He died in 1576. There is a portrait of him prefixed to his Government of Health, and another to the Bulwarke of Defence, which is a collection of most of his works.—*Biog. Br. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

BULLIALDUS, or BOULLIAU (Ismael), a learned astronomer, was born at Houdun in the Isle of France in 1605. His parents were protestants, but he embraced the Roman catholic religion and became a priest. He studied with ardour, and his knowledge was wonderfully various, for he was well versed in mathematics, philosophy, theology, sacred and profane history, and even the civil law, on which last subject he wrote some esteemed works. In 1649 he printed the History of Ducaz in Greek, with a Latin version, and notes of his own. His mathematical works are, A Treatise on the Nature of Light; Astronomica Philolaica, to which are added Tables of the Motions of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mercury; a Treatise on Spiral Lines; Opus Novum ad Arithmetica infinitorum. He died at Paris in 1694.—*Moreri.*

BULLIARD (N.), a French botanist, who died at Paris in 1793, aged 41. He published several useful works; as, 1. Flora Parisiensis, 8vo.; 2. The Herbal of France, 13 vol. folio; 3. Dictionnaire Elementaire de Botanique, folio; 4. History of the poisonous Plants of France, folio; 5. On the Mushrooms of France. He was an accurate observer.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

BULLINGER (Henry), one of the reformers, was born at Zurich in 1504, and educated at Cologne. He intended to turn monk, but the writings of Melancthon altered his resolution, and he became a protestant. In 1529 he undertook the pastorate of the reformed church in his native place, and about the same time entered into the matrimonial state. Being driven from thence by the papists, he retired with his family to Zurich, where he was chosen to succeed Zuinglius. He died there in 1575. His works are numerous, and were once held in high estimation.—*Bayle.*

BULTEAU (Lewis), a learned writer, was born at Rouen in 1615. He succeeded his uncle as king's secretary, but afterwards entered as a lay brother among the benedictines of St. Maur. He died in 1693. He wrote an Essay on the Monastic History of the East; Abridgment of the History of the Order of St. Benedict. He also translated the Dialogues of St. Gregory.—*Moreri.*

BULWER (John), an English physician of the 17th century, who wrote a curious book on physiognomy; another entitled, Man transformed, or the artificial Changing; and one called Pathomyoemia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind, 1649, 12mo.—*Granger.*

BUNEL (Jacob), a French painter, born at Blois in 1558, and brought up under

Zuccherò. In the church of the Augustines at Rome is a fine piece by this master, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost.—*D'Argenville*.

BUNEL (Pèter), a learned Frenchman of the 16th century, was a native of Toulouse, and died at Turin in 1546, aged 47. Some elegant Latin epistles by him were printed in 1521, and a better edition in 1687 at Toulouse.—*Bayle*.

BONNICK (John van), a Flemish painter of history and portrait, born at Utrecht in 1654, and died in 1727. His pieces are very elegant and correct. His brother Jacob was his disciple, and excelled in painting battles. He died in 1725.—*Pilkington*.

BUNYAN (John), a pious English writer, was born at Elstow in Bedfordshire in 1628. He barely learnt to read and write, and followed his father's business, which was that of a travelling tinker. For some years he led a profane kind of life, and was much addicted to swearing and sabbath-breaking. At length he was converted by some poor women, and began to study the scriptures, in which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he entered into the parliament army, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became a member of a baptist congregation at Bedford, in which he used to exhort. For this at the restoration he was taken up and confined in Bedford gaol twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. There also he wrote his famous *Pilgrim's Progress*, a religious allegory, admirably wrought up, and which has gone through fifty editions, and been translated into different languages. On his release from prison, for which he was indebted to bishop Barlow of Lincoln, he became teacher of the baptist congregation at Bedford. He also travelled into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, on which account he was called bishop Bunyan. He died in London of a fever in 1688. His works, which have been often printed collectively and in a separate form, make two volumes, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUONMATTEI (Benedict), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1521. He was an ecclesiastic, and a member of several literary societies. He is chiefly known by his work on the Tuscan language, in which he gives clear rules for writing Italian. He died in 1647.—*Tiraboschi*.

BUONACCORSI (Philip), an elegant writer, was born in Tuscany in 1437. In conformity to a common custom of the learned in his age he assumed another name, which was that of *Callimaco Esperiente*. He resided at Rome till Pope Paul II. suspected him of being concerned in a conspiracy against his life, on which he fled, and after going through various countries settled in Poland, where he became tutor to prince Albert, son of king Casimir. He was also employed

on several embassies, and possessed the office of prime minister. He died in 1496 at Cracow. He wrote the *Life of King Ladislaus*, predecessor of Casimir; a *Life of Artilla*, and other works, which have gone through several editions.—*Tiraboschi*.

BUONACORSI, or PERRIN DEL VASA, an Italian painter, who is said to have been suckled by a she goat. He had a natural turn for painting, which was encouraged by Julio Romano. He excelled in painting friezes and ornamental pieces, and died in 1547.—*D'Argenville*.

BUONAFEDE (Appiano), better known under his assumed names *Appio amico de Fabia* and *Agapito Cromaniano*, was born at Comachio, in the papal territory. He was an abbot of the Celestines, and a writer of considerable note. The best of his poetical works is the *Ritratti poetici degli Nomini illustri* (the poetical iconology of great men), of which there are several editions; and the best of his prose works is, *The History and the Spirit of every Sort of Philosophy*, 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome in 1792.

BUONAMICI (Bastuccio), an Italian writer, born at Lucca in 1710. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, but being disappointed of preferment he became a soldier in the service of the king of Naples. He afterwards turned his attention to the belles lettres, and wrote a history of the war of Velletri in 1745, for which he had a pension and the rank of commissary-general. But his most considerable work is entitled *De Bello Italico Commentarii*, 4to. 1751, 8 vols. The duke of Parma was so pleased with it that he conferred on the author the title of count. He also wrote a treatise on military science. He died in 1761.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BUONAMICI (Lazzaro), a celebrated Italian professor, was born at Bassano in 1479. He was educated at Padua, after which he became tutor in the Campeggi family, and then went to Rome, where he was professor of belles lettres in the college of Sapienza. When that city was sacked in 1527 he lost all his property, and narrowly escaped with his life. In 1530 he was invited to the rhetorical professorship at Padua, which he discharged with great applause. He died in 1552. Some of his letters and poems are extant. The latter were printed at Venice in 1572.—*Tiraboschi*.

BUONARROTTI, or BUONAROTA (Michael Angelo), a man of various and wonderful talents, whose genius in the fine arts places him on a line with Homer, Milton, and Shakspeare, was descended of a noble but reduced family in Tuscany, and born in 1474. He early shewed an inclination to painting, which his friends discountenanced as degrading the dignity of their house. However he studied with ardour, and copied some of the designs of Ghirlandajo with great exactness. He next turned his attention to sculpture, and at the age of 16

executed the head of a fawn, which still exists, and may vie with the best pieces of antiquity. This introduced him to that munificent patron of the arts Lorenzo de Medici, who took him to reside in his palace, and admitted him to his friendship. Here he executed a fine bas-relief on the subject of the battle of the centaurs. On the death of his patron he returned to his father, but resided some time in the convent of Santo Spirito, where he studied anatomy. Being invited to Rome he there distinguished himself by some beautiful works of sculpture. Julius II. employed him to make his monument, and a bronze statue in the act of distributing alms. On the death of that pontiff the latter was thrown down by the populace, and converted by the duke of Ferrara into a cannon called the Julian. The same pope set him to paint the dome of a chapel, by which he gained new reputation. Pope Leo X. employed him in architectural works, in which he shewed the same elegance of taste as in his other pursuits. He was afterwards engaged in fortifying Florence, and when the place was taken he repaired to Venice, where he gave a design for the Rialto. On the death of the architect employed in building St. Peter's at Rome, the important charge of conducting that magnificent work was entrusted to Michael Angelo, who devoted seventeen years to it without salary. He restored the capitol to its ancient glory, and adorned it with a rich front; he built several palaces and other public structures at Rome, and died crowned with glory in 1564, aged 90. His body was buried in the church of the apostles at Rome, but the grand duke of Tuscany contrived to get it removed to Florence, where it was interred with princely honours. His most famous painting is of the last judgment, painted for Paul III. in which he indulged a satirical vein by introducing among the damned a cardinal who was his enemy. Michael Angelo was also a good poet, and some of his sonnets and canzonets were published by his great nephew at Florence in 1627.—*D'Argenville. Depiles. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici.*

BUONFIGLIO (Joseph Constant), an Italian writer, who distinguished himself by two works: 1. The History of Sicily, printed at Venice, 1604, 2 vols. 4to. 2. The History of Messina, 1606, 4to.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

BUONTALENTI (Bernard), a famous architect and painter. In his infancy his father's house on the banks of the Arno fell down and crushed to pieces all the inhabitants except this child, who saved himself in a vault. The grand duke of Florence took pity on the orphan and provided for his education. He became eminent as an architect, and fortified many places in Tuscany, besides building several superb edifices. He was also a good sculptor, and painted well in miniature; he likewise in-

vented several hydraulic machines, and was skilled in mechanics in general. He died in 1608.—*Ibid.*

BUPALUS, a famous sculptor of antiquity, was a native of the isle of Chios, and flourished B.C. 540. He and his brother Athenis are said to have carved a statue exactly resembling Hipponax, a meagre poet; and the bard, by way of revenge, wrote so keen a satire against them, that out of vexation they hanged themselves.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

BURCHARD, bishop of Worms in the 11th century, was tutor to the emperor Conrad, who made him a bishop in 1008. He compiled a collection of canons, called decrees, printed at Cologne in 1548. He died in 1026.—*Moreri.*

BURCHIELLO, an Italian poet, born in 1380, and died at Rome in 1448. He was a barber at Florence, and his shop was the meeting place of all the wits of the city. His poems were printed at Florence in 1568, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

BURE (Catherine), a learned Swedish woman, who died in 1679, aged 77. She wrote Latin with great purity, and her correspondence with Vandela Skytte, a learned countrywoman of hers, is in print.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

BURR (William Francis de), an eminent bookseller of Paris, who died in 1782. His treatise of scarce and curious books, 7 vols. 8vo. 1766, and his Museum Typographicum, 1775, shew his industry and knowledge to great advantage.—*Ibid.*

BURETTE (Peter John), a French physician, was born at Paris in 1665. His father was a musician, and young Burette, at the age of eight, played before Lewis XIV. and in concerts. He became a teacher of music, and his spare hours he devoted to literature. At the age of eighteen he resolved to follow a learned profession, and entered the college of Harcourt, where, in 1690, he received a doctor's degree. He became very eminent as a physician, and read lectures on the materia medica in Latin. In 1703 he was appointed Latin professor of surgery. In 1710 he was nominated professor of medicine in the royal college. He studied the oriental languages, and also the principal of the modern. He wrote numerous dissertations in the academy of belles lettres, chiefly on the games of the ancients. That on the symphony of the ancients is deemed a master piece. He died in 1747. The catalogue of his library makes 9 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BURGER (Godfred Augustus), a German poet, was born at Wolmerfwende, in Helmerstadt, in 1748. Being designed for the ministry he was sent to Halle, where he studied divinity, but afterwards relinquished this line for the law, and in 1768 went to Gottingen for that purpose, where he paid more attention to poetry and Bacchus than to Justinian and Grotius. However he acquired a knowledge of the modern lan-

guages, and was particularly fond of Shakspeare. Here he began the Almanac of the Muses, which continued to be published with reputation from 1770 to 1776. In 1772 he became steward to baron Ulster; but still continued his intercourse with the muses. The best known of his works in England is his *Leonora*, which is a bold stretch of the imagination, but extremely disgusting. In 1774 he married, and in 1776 he began the German Museum, a magazine of merit, and shortly after translated *Macbeth*, which was performed at Hamburg. In 1780 he commenced farmer, and resigned his stewardship; but on the death of his wife he gave up his farm, and went to live at Gottingen; here he obtained a professorship and another wife, on whose death he married a poetess, from whom he was divorced not long after. Burger died of a consumption in 1794.—*Annual Necrology*.

BURGESS (Cornelius) a puritan divine, was a native of Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. He was chaplain to king Charles, but on the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the presbyterians, and had a large share of the plunder of the church, which at the restoration he was forced to give up much against his will. He died in 1665. Several of his sermons and tracts have been printed.—*Calamy. Wood*.

BURGH (Ulick du), marquis of Clanricarde, a nobleman of great integrity and loyalty, died in 1657. He wrote *Memoirs* relative to the Irish Rebellion, 8vo. 1722, and fol. 1757, with additions.—*Granger*.

BURGH (James), an ingenious writer. He was born at Madderty in the county of Perth, in 1714, and educated at St. Andrews, being intended for the ministry, which he declined on account of his health. Having lost his property by embarking in the linen trade, he removed to London, where he supported himself as corrector to the press for some time, after which he became assistant in a grammar school. In 1746 he published a pamphlet to rouse the nation against popery, called *Britain's Remembrancer*, which quickly ran through five editions. The year following he opened a school at Stoke Newington, and conducted it with reputation nineteen years. He then retired from business, and settled at Islington, where he died of the stone in 1775. He wrote, 1. *The Dignity of Human Nature*, or a brief Account of the certain and established Means for attaining the true End of our Existence, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. *The Art of Speaking*, 8vo. 3. *Crito*, or *Essays on various Subjects*, 2 vols. 12mo. in which are some notions respecting the nature and origin of evil, similar to those of the Manichees. 4. *Political Disquisitions*, 3 vols. 8vo. 5. *An Answer to Mr. Lindsey's Apology for resigning the vicarage of Catterick*, 8vo. For this he

was honoured with the degree of LL.D. by the university of Oxford.—*Biog. Br.*

BURGOME (John), an English general and dramatic writer, was the natural son of lord Bingley. He entered early into the army, and in 1762 had the command of a body of troops sent to Portugal, for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He distinguished himself in the American war by his activity and the taking of Ticonderago; but after two severe engagements he was forced to surrender, with his whole army, to general Gates, Oct. 17, 1777, which event occasioned the alliance between America and France. On his return to England he appears to have devoted himself to pleasure and the muses. His *Maid of the Oaks*, an entertainment; *Bon Ton*; and the comedy of the *Heiress*, were once very popular, and if not of the superior class of dramatic compositions, are respectable on account of the elegance of the dialogue. He died in 1792.—*Genl. Mag.*

BURIDAN (John), a learned Frenchman of the 14th century, who was rector of the university of Paris, from whence he was expelled by the realists, and went to Germany, where he established the university of Vienna. He wrote a *Comment* on Aristotle's *Physics*; but his name has been rendered proverbial by the story of "*Buridan's Ass*," the occasion of which it is difficult to discover, though generally said to have arisen from his illustrating the doctrine of necessity, by the absurd comparison of an ass placed between two bundles of hay, one of which he was necessarily bound to choose.—*Bayle*.

BURIGNY (Levesque de), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1785, aged 94. His works are; 1. *On the Authority of the Popes*, 1780. 2. *History of the Pagan Philosophy*, 1724. 3. *History of Sicily*, 1746. 4. *History of the Revolutions of Constantinople*, 1750. 5. *Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Cardinal du Perron*.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BURKE (Edmund), an illustrious writer and statesman, was born at Dublin, January 1, 1730. His father was a respectable attorney, and a protestant. The son received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, who kept a school at Ballymore, near Carlow, and it is recorded to the honour of Mr. Burke, that whenever he visited Ireland he always went and paid his respects to his old tutor. In 1746 he entered as a scholar at Trinity college, which he left after taking his bachelor's degree in 1749. The assertion that he was educated in part at St. Omer's is not true. Not long after leaving college, he became candidate for the professorship of logic at Glasgow, but did not succeed. In 1753 he entered of the Middle Temple, where he applied more to general literature than to the law, and supported himself by

writing for the booksellers. Falling ill, in consequence of too close an application to his studies, he removed to the house of doctor Nugent, a physician, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1756 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Vindication of Natural Society; or, a View of the Miseries and Evils arising to Mankind, from every Species of artificial Society, in a Letter to Lord . . .", by a late noble Writer." This piece was purposely drawn up in the manner of lord Bolingbroke, and for a time imposed upon the friends of that writer as his real production. His next performance was the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age: the principal of whom was doctor Johnson. In 1758 he suggested to Mr. Doddsley his bookseller, the plan of that useful work, the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the earl of Halifax, then lord lieutenant. That gentleman, who was generally known by the name of *Single-tree* Hamilton, from the circumstance of his making only one speech in parliament, but one of uncommon eloquence, procured him a pension of 300*l.* on the Irish establishment. On his return from Ireland he was made private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, then first lord of the treasury, and brought by his interest into parliament for the borough of Wendover. He was also enabled by the marquis to purchase a delightful villa near Beaconsfield, which continued to be his principal residence the remainder of his life. The Rockingham party continued in power but a short time, and on going out of office Mr. Burke wrote a forcible pamphlet upon the subject, entitled "A Short Account of a Short Administration," after which he became an active member of the opposition, both in his public capacity as a senator and also as a writer. A pamphlet of his, entitled "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents," excited considerable interest as a bold exposure of court intrigues and favourites, in controuling the operations of ministers. Through the long and unsuccessful struggle between Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Burke bore a distinguished part as an opponent of the ministry. His speeches were vehement, and had so powerful an influence upon the minds of the people, that the citizens of Bristol in 1774 invited him to be one of their representatives, without his being at the least expence. But at the next election in 1780 he was rejected by them chiefly for having supported the Irish petition for a free trade, and the bill for relieving the

Roman catholics. He was then returned for Malton in Yorkshire, a borough belonging to the marquis of Rockingham. At this time he gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for reform in the national expenditure, on which he spent prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power on the resignation of lord North in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but this was of short duration, for on the death of his patron, lord Shelburne became first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. In the coalition, which for a little while succeeded the Shelburne administration, Mr. Burke had his share both of emolument and abuse. The leading particulars of his political life, after this, were his exertions against Mr. Hastings, in which he manifested uncommon industry to fasten guilt upon that gentleman, with no small share of personal asperity; his vigorous opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness in 1788; and above all, his ardour against the actors and defenders of the French revolution. On the latter subject he evinced peculiar sagacity at the very outset, and when many worthy men were rejoicing at the prospect of rising liberty and happiness to the world, Mr. Burke predicted, with remarkable precision, the desolation, bloodshed, anarchy, and misery which have ensued. He displayed his detection of the revolutionists in the house of commons, and separated himself in consequence from Mr. Fox and many other of his old associates. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted wonderful attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. Many publications appeared in answer to Mr. Burke's book; the most noted of which was Paine's pamphlet, entitled *The Rights of Man*; wherein the principles of republicanism were so artfully addressed to the feelings of ordinary persons, as to excite for a time no small alarm to the friends of government. Mr. Burke, after this, published a variety of pamphlets in support of his positions: as, "A Letter to a Member of the National Assembly;" "An Appeal from the New Whigs to the Old;" "Letter to a noble Lord on the Subject in Discussion with the Duke of Bedford;" "Thoughts on a Regicide Peace," &c. His zeal on this occasion as well as his extraordinary talents recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a considerable pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments, to reproach him, and some severe, if not illiberal, animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter

to a noble Lord," in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from parliament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his death, which happened July 8, 1797. A little before his death he caused to be read to him Addison's paper in the *Spectator*, on the Immortality of the Soul. Mr. Burke was very amiable in private life; of correct deportment; faithful in his attachments; charitable to the poor; and religious without being superstitious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture.—*Gen. Biography*.

BURKITT (William), a pious English divine, born at Hitcham in Suffolk, 1650, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. In 1692 he became vicar of Dedham in Essex, where he died in 1703. He wrote a *Practical Exposition of the New Testament*, which has gone through numerous editions, and is exceedingly useful.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BURLAMAQUI (John James), a learned civilian, was descended from an ancient and noble family, originally of Lucca, but settled at Geneva, where he was born in 1694, and became professor there, but afterwards went to reside with prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, who had been his pupil. After an absence of some years he returned to his native place, was appointed counsellor of state, and died in 1748. He is known by his *Principles of Natural and Political Law*, 3 vols. 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BURLEY (Walter), an English priest, and commentator on Aristotle, of the 14th century. He also wrote *De Vita et Moribus Philosophorum*, Cologne, 1472: a rare book.—*Bale. Pitt.*

BURMANN (Francis), a learned divine, was born at Leyden in 1628, and educated at that university. He afterwards became professor of divinity at Utrecht, where he died in 1679. He wrote *Commentaries on the Pentateuch*, and the *Historical Books of the Old Testament*, in Dutch; *An Abridgment of Theology*, and *Exercitationes Academicæ*, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

BURMANN (Peter), son of the above, was born at Utrecht in 1668. He attended the lectures of Grævius, and took his degree of doctor of laws at Leyden, at the age of 20. In 1696 he was nominated professor of eloquence and history at Utrecht, and afterwards of Greek and history. He published valuable editions of several of the classics, as *Velleius Paterculus*, *Quintilian*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Suetonius*, *Lucan*, *Phædrus*, *Petronius*, and the minor Latin poets. He also wrote a book on the Roman taxes; but in his critical notes and prefaces he was very severe upon other learned men. He died in 1741.—*Moreri*.

BURMANN (John), of the same family as the preceding, was professor of medicine and botany at Amsterdam. He is known as the author of, 1. *Rariorum Africanarum Plantarum Decades x.* Amst. 1738, 4to.; 2. *Thesaurum Ceylanicum*, 1737, 4to.—*Ibid.*

BURN (Richard) an English divine, and a celebrated law writer, was born at Kirby Stephen in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. On taking orders he obtained the vicarage of Orton in his native county, and became a justice of the peace, which circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo.; but its success has been such, that every new edition, of which there have been several, has received considerable additions, so that Burn's Justice is now a standard book. He also wrote the *Ecclesiastical Law*, a book of equal merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. Dr. Burn likewise wrote part of the history of his native county. He was the most active and intelligent magistrate in the north of England, and died at his vicarage, which he had greatly augmented, in 1785. His only son, *John Burn*, esq. was bred to the law, which he did not follow, though calculated to shine in it, as appears from the additions made by him to his father's Justice of the Peace. His morals did not correspond with his abilities. He died in 1802, aged 58.—*Gen. Mag. Monthly Mag. June*, 1803.

BURNET (Gilbert), an eminent divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1643, and educated at Aberdeen. In 1664 he went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. In 1669 he was appointed divinity professor at Glasgow, and soon after was employed in writing the *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*; about the same time he married the daughter of the earl of Castilia. In 1672 he published a *Vindication of the Church and State of Scotland*, and received the offer of a bishopric, which he declined, as he had done once before. In 1674 he resigned his professorship and settled in London, where he became preacher at the Rolls and lecturer of St. Clement's. In 1679 appeared the first volume of his *History of the Reformation*, for which he received the thanks of parliament. This great work he afterwards completed in 3 vols. He also published a judicious abridgment of it. His conduct at the trial and execution of lord Russell was so displeasing to the court, that he was dismissed from his lectureship and from his situation at the Rolls by royal mandate. At the accession of king James he went abroad, and after travelling through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, settled in Holland, where he was in great favour with the prince of Orange. King James sent to the

States to deliver him up; but Dr. Burnet having married a Dutch lady, was considered as a citizen of Holland, and the demand was refused. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and in 1689 was made bishop of Salisbury. His first pastoral letter gave offence to both houses, on account of the bishop's asserting the title of the king and queen to the crown on the right of conquest, and it was ordered to be burnt by the hangman. In 1698 he lost his lady, and soon after married Mrs. Berkeley. In 1699 appeared his Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, a work of considerable value, and which has been several times printed. He died in 1715, and was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides what we have already mentioned, the bishop published an excellent treatise on Pastoral Care, and several Sermons. The History of his own Times appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. This bishop possessed many virtues, but he was without vain, officious, and credulous. He had three sons: *William*, the eldest, died governor of New England, in 1729; *Gilbert* was chaplain to the king, and defended Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy; *Thomas* became a judge of the common pleas, and died in 1753.—*Biog. Brit.*

BURNET (Elizabeth), the third wife of the bishop, and daughter of sir Richard Blake, knight, was born in London in 1661, and married at the age of 18 to Robert Berkeley, esq. with whom she visited Holland, and resided there till the revolution. In 1693 she became a widow with a considerable fortune, which she disposed of to the best purposes. She applied much to the study of divinity, and wrote a book entitled *A Method of Devotion*. After remaining a widow seven years she married the bishop of Salisbury; to whose family she behaved with the tenderness of a mother. A second edition of her book was published after her death, which happened in 1709.—*Account of her Life prefixed to her book*, 8vo. 1713.

BURNET (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Croft, in Yorkshire, in 1635, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Christ's college, where he was chosen fellow, and took his degree of M.A. in 1658. On leaving the university he became travelling tutor to the earl of Wiltshire, son of the marquis of Winchester; and he discharged the same office to the earl of Ossory, son of the duke of Ormond. In 1680 appeared his *Telluris sacra Theoria*, a work which gained him high reputation on account of its elegance, though its philosophical principles were proved, by Dr. Keil and others, to be void of foundation. It was afterwards translated into English, and published in folio and octavo. It may justly be pronounced a

beautiful philosophical rhapsody. In 1685 he was appointed master of the Charter-house; in which situation he resolutely opposed the attempt of James II. to place a papist on the foundation of that house. At the revolution he was made chaplain to the king, and clerk of the closet, but lost the place for some free opinions expressed in his *Archæologia Philosophica*. He died in 1715. After his death appeared two posthumous works of his, 1. *De Fide et officiis Christianorum*; 2. *De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgendum*. Both these have been published in English. In the latter he holds the millenary notion, and questions the eternity of future punishments.—*Biog. Brit.*

BURNS (Robert), a poet of extraordinary merit, was the son of a small farmer near the town of Ayr in Scotland, and born there Jan. 29, 1759. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. By dint of persevering application, however, he added to his mental acquirements some knowledge of the French language, and the mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with a few of the best English poets. But it is to be lamented that, at this period, as his understanding improved, his habits became contaminated; and a love of company led him into idleness and intemperance. Finding his conversation courted, and his superiority acknowledged, he associated with those whom he should have shunned. On the death of his father he went into partnership with his brother in a small farm, in which he was very unsuccessful. An illicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate from his native country to the West Indies, when the publication of a volume of poems was suggested to him. This appeared in 1785, at Kilmarnock, and had wonderful success. These pieces were in the popular language of the country, and on subjects the most familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock was charmed with the genius exhibited in them, and invited the Ayrshire bard to Edinburgh. His reception there was beyond his expectation; and a new edition of his poems produced him 500*l*. He then commenced farmer, and obtained also a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman with whom he had cohabited. The union of these professions only served to embarrass him, and at last he settled at Dumfries only as an exciseman. Here he sunk into a constant habit of drinking, and kept the worst company, but occasionally wrote some admirable pieces of poetry, besides letters to several correspondents, in a style of energy, and full of sentiment. He died in 1796, leaving a widow and four children. An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo. under

the management of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, and which produced above 1000*l.* profit for the benefit of his family.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

BURRHUS (Afranius), an eminent Roman, who commanded the praetorian cohorts under Claudius and Nero; to the latter of whom he was tutor in conjunction with Seneca. He endeavoured, but in vain, to check the vicious and cruel propensities of his pupil, and died regretted by all good men, A. D. 62. not without suspicion of poison.—*Tacitus.*

BURROUGH (Edward), a preacher among the quakers, was born in Westmoreland, in 1634. He was at first a member of the church of England, after which he became a presbyterian, and lastly a quaker. He was a zealous preacher, for which he was imprisoned. He had the courage to remonstrate with Cromwell; and he obtained from Charles II. an order for stopping the persecution raging against the quakers in New England. However, he was at last thrown into Newgate by an alderman of London, for preaching; and died there of the gaol distemper in 1663. He wrote a number of tracts, which have been collected into one volume, folio.—*Gen. Biog.*

BURROUGHS (Jeremiah), a puritan divine, was educated at Cambridge, which university he was obliged to quit on account of nonconformity. He afterwards lived in Holland, and became teacher of an English congregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the rebellion he returned to England, and was chosen preacher to two congregations at Stepney, and Cripplegate, London. He also occasionally displayed his talents before the parliament. He died in 1646. His most considerable piece is a work on Patience and Resignation, in a course of sermons, 4to.—*Granger. Neale.*

BURROW (James), an English lawyer, and master of the crown office. In 1772 he was appointed to act as president of the royal society till the anniversary election in 1773, and the society addressing the king at that time, his majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He published 4 vols. of Reports; and one of Decisions in the court of king's bench. He also wrote an Essay on Punctuation, and some Anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family. He died in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BURTON (Henry), a puritan divine, was born in 1579 at Birsfal in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; but took his degree of B. D. at Oxford. He was afterwards clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and to prince Charles; but was turned out for a libel against some of the bishops. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Mathew, Friday-street; but soon got into trouble, owing to his seditious sermons, sentenced in the star chamber to pay a fine of 5000*l.* to be pilloried, and then imprisoned for life in Lancaster gaol.

The place of his confinement was afterwards altered to the castle of Guernsey; where he remained till 1640, when the parliament recalled him. He was also restored to his living; and died in 1648. He wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial, and very abusive.—*Biog. Br.*

BURTON (William), an English antiquary, was born in Leicestershire, in 1575, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1622 he published the Description of Leicestershire, folio, and died in 1645. He left several curious MSS. behind him on antiquarian subjects. His son *Cassibilan Burton* was a learned man, and translated Martial into English verse. He died in 1681.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

BURTON (Robert), an English divine, and brother of the above, was born in 1576, and educated at the same college; but afterwards became student of Christ-church. In 1616 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and afterwards to the rectory of Seagrave in Leicestershire. He died in 1639. His *Anatomy of Melancholy* is a treasure of wit and learning. It has been plundered by more than one modern author of reputation; but the greatest plagiarist is the whimsical Sterne.—*Wood's A. O. Granger.*

BURTON (Hezekiah), an English divine, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Norwich. He died in 1681, and his Sermons were published by Dr. Tilloston. He also wrote the Preface to bishop Cumberland's Laws of Nature.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

BURTON (William), a learned Englishman of the 17th century, was born in London, and educated at Oxford; on leaving which he became usher to the famous Thomas Farnaby, and afterwards master of the grammar school at Kingston in Surry. He died in 1657. He wrote some learned works, the principal of which is, A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, or Journeys of the Roman Empire, as far as it concerneth Britain, folio, 1658.—*Wood's A. O.*

BURTON (William), an English physician and antiquary, was born at Rippon in Yorkshire, in 1697, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he was chosen student, and took his degree of M.D. He wrote the History of Yorkshire, 2 vols. folio, and died in 1759.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BURTON (John), a learned English divine, was born at Wemworthy in Devonshire, and educated at Oakhampton in that county, afterwards at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and read a Greek lecture. He also discharged the office of college tutor with great reputation. In 1733 he was elected fellow of Eton college, and about the same time obtained the vicarage of Maple Draham in Oxfordshire, where he married the

widow of his predecessor, though she was wholly unprovided for, and had three daughters, whom he regarded as his own. In 175 he was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon in Surry, being then D.D. At the close of life he collected his scattered pieces under the title of *Opuscula Miscellanea*. He died in 1771, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUR (Arthur), an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and entered of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1638. In 1649 he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, on which he retired to his native county. After the restoration he was made prebendary of Exeter, and in 1665 rector of Essex college, and king's chaplain. But he was afterwards ejected from his rectorship for writing a book, entitled, *The naked Gospel*, in which he avowed the tenets of Socinus. This work, by a sentence of the convocation of the university, was publicly burnt. Dr. Bury endeavoured to vindicate his book in several pamphlets. He died about the beginning of the 18th century at or near Exeter.—*Wood*

BURY (Elizabeth), a pious and an accomplished woman, was the daughter of captain Lawrence, of Linton, Cambridge-shire, and born there in 1644. Her first husband was a Mr. Lloyd, of Huntingdon-shire; after whom she married Mr. Samuel Bury, a dissenting minister of Bristol, where she died in 1720. She had a very extensive knowledge in the mathematical sciences, in the languages, particularly Hebrew, and in theology. Her *Life and Diary* were published by her husband, from whence this article is taken. Dr. Watts honoured her memory with an elegy.

BURZUË, a Persian physician who lived under Chosroes, by whom he was sent to India to procure a copy of the book called the *Wisdom of all Ages*; which he afterwards translated into Persian.—*D'Herbelot.*

BUS (Cæsar de), a French divine, and promoter of a religious order called the *Fathers of the christian doctrine*, was born at Cavaillon in 1544. He was very gay in his youth, but afterwards reformed, entered into orders, and became a canon. His order, which went to a reform among the clergy, was approved by the pope, and the author created general of it. He died in 1607. His *Familiar Instructions on the Christian Doctrine* were much read.—*Moreri.*

BUSBEC, in latin *Busbequius* (Augur Giffen), a learned writer, was born at Comines in 1522. He was the natural son of the lord of Busbec, and after receiving a liberal education was employed in several embassies, particularly to Constantinople. He was a liberal patron of men of letters, and died in 1593. He made large collections of inscriptions in the Levant, which he communicated to Scaliger, Lippius, and Gruter. The account of his Travels is an excellent work; it was printed by Elzevir, in Latin,

at Leyden in 1638, and has been translated into French.—*Moreri.*

BUSBY (Richard), a learned English school-master, was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire in 1606, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he was elected student. On entering into orders he was preferred to a prebend in the cathedral of Wells, and to the rectory of Cudworth in Somersetshire. In 1640 he was appointed master of Westminster school, which office he discharged 55 years. In 1660 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and the same year took his degree of D.D. He died in 1695, and was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. He wrote some grammatical works.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUSCHÉ (Herman Von dem), or *Buschius*, a learned German, was born in Westphalia in 1468. He was one of the principal restorers of letters in his time, for which he was greatly persecuted by the monks. He embraced the doctrines of Luther, and assisted that reformer in some of his works. He died in 1534. He wrote Latin poems; and scholia on antient authors.—*Gen. Biog.*

BUSCHETTO (da Dulichio), a Greek architect in the 11th century, was born in the isle of Dulichio. He built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his memory.—*Félib. en Vies des Architectes.*

BUSCHING (Anthony Frederic), an eminent geographer, born at Stadthagen in Prussia in 1724. After finishing his studies at the university of Halle, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became pastor of the Lutheran church at Petersburg. He afterwards returned to Berlin, and was named by Frederic II. director of the college. He died there in 1793. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which is his *Geography*, which went through eight editions.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUSHELL (Thomas), was born in Worcestershire, and received part of his education at Baliol college, Oxford, after which he was taken into the service of chancellor Bacon: on the fall of that great man he settled upon an estate which he had in Oxfordshire, where he entertained Charles I. and his queen, and by that monarch was appointed master of the royal mines in Wales, where also he set up a mint, and coined a quantity of silver, which he sent to the king at Oxford. At the restoration he procured an act of parliament for working the lead mines at Mendip in Somersetshire. He died in 1674, aged 80, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He published, 1. *Several Speeches and Songs at the Presentment of the Rock at Euston to the Queen's most excellent Majesty* in 1636, 4to. 2. *A just and true Remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in the Principality of Wales*, 4to. 1642. 3. *Extract of the Lord Chan-*

cellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory of mineral Prosecutions, 1660, 4to.—*Wood*.

BUSLEIDEN (Jerom), a patron of literature and a statesman, was employed by the emperor Charles V. in several embassies. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus and sir Thomas More; and founded in the university of Louvain the college of the three tongues, for teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died in 1517. A letter of his is prefixed to More's Utopia.—*Bayle*.

BUSSIERE (John de), a learned jesuit, was born in 1607, and died in 1678. His Latin poems are elegant, particularly Scanderbeg, an heroic poem in eight books. He also wrote a History of France, 2 vols. 4to.; and an Abridgment of Universal History.—*Mor.*

BUSSY (Roger Rabutin, count of), a French writer, was born in 1618. His Amours des Gaules gave such offence to the court, that he was thrown into the Bastille. He wrote several other works, which shew great knowledge and ingenuity. He died in 1693.—*Moreri*.

BUTLER (William), an English physician, was born at Ipswich, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. His reputation was very high as a practitioner, but he was a strange humourist. Mr. Aubrey says it was usual with him to sit among the boys at St. Mary's church in Cambridge, and that when he was sent for to king James at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and that the messenger was obliged to drive him before him. He died at Cambridge in 1618, aged 82; and was buried in St. Mary's church.—*Granger*.

BUTLER (Charles), an English divine, born in Buckinghamshire, and bred at Oxford, after which he became master of the free-school at Basingstoke, and vicar of Lawrence Wotton. He died in 1647. He wrote the Feminine Monarchy, or the History of Bees; and a Treatise on Music.—*Wood's A. O.*

BUTLER (Samuel), an English poet, was the son of a farmer at Strensham in Worcester-shire, where he was born in 1600, or according to others in 1612. He received his first education at Worcester school, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he resided six or seven years, after which he became clerk to a justice of peace in his native county. He next went to live in the family of the countess of Kent, where he was employed as amanuensis by the learned Selden. After this he resided with sir Samuel Luke in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the covenant and puritanic principles. Here Butler became acquainted with the characters and sentiments of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his popular poem Hudibras, the principal person of which was, unquestionably, sir Samuel Luke. The idea of this exquisite piece, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from Dou-

Quixote; but the humour and the poetry are wholly Butler's, and in these he stands unrivalled. Some have objected to the jingling double rhimes in it, but these appear rather to add to the drollery of the exhibition, and to excite that ridicule which the author intended at the expence of the gloomy fanatics of his day. The learning and extensive reading of Butler are shewn to great advantage in this performance, a most elaborate and curious edition of which was published by Dr. Zachary Grey, in 2 vols. 8vo. After the restoration Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family and fortune. Much has been said about Butler's poverty, but either this is not well founded, or he must have been extravagant, for his employments and his marriage ought to have placed him above indigence. He died in London in 1680, and was buried in the church of St. Paul's, Covent garden. In 1721 alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey. After his death were published his posthumous works, and in 1759 Mr. Thyer of Manchester published his genuine remains, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUTLER (James), duke of Ormond, was the son of Thomas Butler, of London, esq. and born there in 1610. He succeeded to the earldom of Ormond on the death of his grandfather in 1632. He distinguished himself with such gallantry against the Irish rebels, that he was created marquis of Ormond by Charles I. When Cromwell landed in Ireland, the marquis retired to France. He was greatly instrumental in bringing about the restoration; for which he was made a privy-counsellor, and created a duke. In 1662 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and by his activity prevented Blood's plot of seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; for which, that daring conspirator, some years after, forced his grace out of his coach in London with an intent to hang him at Tyburn; from which the duke was rescued by his servants. He died in 1688, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUTLER (Thomas), earl of Ossory, was the son of the above, and born at Kilkenny in 1643. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; from whence he was released after eight months confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of lord Butler. He was a volunteer under lord Albemarle in the great fight with the Dutch; for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces at the battle of Mons. He died in 1680.—*Ibid.*

BUTLER (Joseph), a learned English pre-

late, was born at Wantage in Berkshire in 1692. His father, who was a dissenter, intended him for the ministry amongst those of the same persuasion; and placed him under the learned Jeremiah Jones, who kept an academy at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire. While there he wrote a letter to Dr. Clarke containing remarks on some of his arguments in his *Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God*, with which that great man was so pleased that he inserted them in his next edition. During his residence at Tewksbury he studied the subject of nonconformity, the result of which was, a determination to enter into the communion of the established church. Accordingly in 1714 he went to Oxford, and became a commoner of Ortel college, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham; by whose interest he was appointed preacher at the Keils, and successively rector of Houghton and Stanhope in the county of Durham. In 1736 he was made clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and in a short time made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and in 1750 translated to the see of Durham. He died at Bath in 1752, and his remains were interred in the cathedral of Bristol. He published a volume of excellent Sermons; and a valuable work, entitled, *The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*, 1736, 8vo. He also printed a charge on External Religion, which was the subject of much animadversion, and brought upon him the absurd imputation of being inclined to popery. Archbishop Secker published a refutation of this slander.—*Biog. Br.*

BUTLER (Alban), a divine of the Roman church, was born at London, and educated at Douay. He became director of the English college at St. Omer's, and died in 1782. He wrote *Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and Saints*, in English, with critical and learned notes.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BUTTS (William), an eminent English physician, was bred at Gonville hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in physic, and afterwards became physician and favourite to Henry VIII. who knighted him. He was one of the founders of the royal college of physicians at London, and is mentioned in their records with great honour. He favoured the reformation, and lived on terms of intimacy with archbishop Cranmer. Shakspere introduces him into his play of Henry VIII. as the friend of that great prelate. He died in 1545, and was buried at Fulham.—*Wood's A. O.*

BUXTON (Jedediah), an instance of extraordinary mental powers, was born at Elmeton, a village in Derbyshire, about 1704; but though his father was a schoolmaster,

Jedediah could neither read nor write. Notwithstanding this he attained a power of calculation almost incredible. Even mixed company, conversation, and confused noises could not distract his mind when intent on a problem. A person once proposed to him this question: In a body the three sides of which are 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubic eighths of an inch? In about five hours Jedediah accurately solved this intricate problem, though in the midst of business, and surrounded by more than a hundred labourers. He would measure a piece of land by walking over it, as exactly as another could do with a chain. In 1754 he walked to London to see the royal family, but returned disappointed. Whilst in town he was introduced to the royal society; he was also taken to Drury lane, when, instead of minding the play, or gazing with wonder, he employed himself in counting the words uttered by Mr. Garrick. He lived to be above 70, and had several children.—*Gent. Mag.*

BUXTORF (John), a learned Hebrew, was born in 1654 at Camen in Westphalia. He became professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basil, where he died in 1629. His works, which are of great value to students, are his *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Thalmudicum, and Rabbinicum*, folio; a small Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon, 12mo; *Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae*, 2 vols. 8vo; a Hebrew Bible in great esteem; another with a rabbinical commentary, 4 vols. folio; *Synagoge Judaica*, a curious book in the religious ceremonies of the Jews; *Institutio Epistolariae Hebraicae*, &c.—*Moreri*.

BUXTORF (John), son of the above, was born at Basil in 1599. He pursued the same course of studies as his father, and succeeded him in the professorship. He defended the antiquity of the Hebrew vowel points with great zeal against Lewis Cappel, in a book, entitled, *Tractatus de punctorum vocalium & accentuum in libris veteris Testamenti Hebraicis origine antiquitate & auctoritate*, 1648. He was also the compiler of a Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon, and other works. He died in 1664. There were two others of the same family, *John-James* and *John Buxtorf*, successively professors at Basil, and writers in the same line; but they are all charged with being too partial to the rabbins.—*Moreri*.

BUY DE MORNAS (Claude), a French geographer, was a native of Lyons, and died at Paris, where he was tutor to the royal princes in his line, in 1783. He is principally known by an Atlas, methodical and elementary, of Geography and History, 4 vols. 4to. He also wrote the *Elements of Cosmography*, 8vo.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BUZANVAL (Nicholas Choart de), an excellent French prelate, was born at Paris in 1611. He was brought up to the law, and attained some distinguished offices, which he renounced for the church, and became

bishop of Beauvais in 1652. His conduct was exemplary and edifying; he resided constantly in his diocese, and performed extensive acts of charity. He died in 1679.—*Moreri*.

BYFIELD (Nicholas), a puritan divine, born in Warwickshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. On entering into orders he settled first at Chester, and next at Isleworth in Middlesex, where he died in 1622. He was a rigid calvinist and sabbatarian, and published several ponderous books in divinity. His son Adoniram distinguished himself in the rebellion, and was scribe to the assembly of divines at Westminster.—*Wood*.

BYNG (George), viscount Torrington, and a brave English admiral, was born in Kent in 1663. He entered young into the navy, and after passing through different ranks of the profession, became rear-admiral in 1703, in which capacity he served under sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean. In 1706 he was sent to the relief of Barcelona, then besieged by the duke of Anjou, which service he performed with great reputation. On his return he was made admiral of the blue, and in 1708 sent to oppose the invasion designed against Scotland in favour of the pretender, and by his activity obliged the enemy to return to France without effecting their object, for which he received the freedom of Edinburgh in a gold box. The same year he had the honour of conveying the queen of Portugal to Lisbon, and her majesty presented him with her picture set in diamonds. On his return to England he was made one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1715 George I. created him a baronet; and in 1717, an invasion being intended from Sweden in favour of the pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean, where he attacked the Spanish fleet, which he entirely defeated off Sicily. On this great victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I. the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negotiator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. In 1721 he was created viscount Torrington, and knight of the bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which station he died in 1783.—*Biog. Br.*

BYNG (John), an English admiral, and son of the above. He served under his father in most of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and a brave man. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorca, then besieged by the French under Gallissiere. After a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. The pub-

lic clamour was against the admiral, and the ministry caused him to be tried by a court martial; he was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to mercy, which, however, was not granted, and he suffered with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757.—*Smollet's Hist. of England*.

BYNKERSHOEK (Cornelius Van), a learned Dutchman, was born at Middleburg in 1663, and after studying theology at Franeker applied to the law. He became president of the council in Holland, and professor of law at Leyden. He died in 1743. He wrote, *Observations on the Roman Laws*; a valuable treatise on the Rights of Ambassadors, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BYNÆUS (Antony), a protestant divine, born at Utrecht in 1654, and died at Deventer in 1698. He was the pupil of Grævius, and well versed in the languages, history, and antiquities. He wrote, *De Calceis Hebræorum*; *Christus Crucifixus*; *Explicatio Historiæ evangelicæ de Nativitate Christi*.—*Moreri*.

BYRGE (Jussus), a French mathematical instrument maker at the end of the 16th century, who is said, but without proof, to have discovered logarithms, and the compass of proportion.—*Ibid.*

BYROM (John), an English poet, was born at Kersal, near Manchester, in 1691, and educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and next at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. He wrote the beautiful pastoral to Phœbe in the Spectator, and the letters in the same work signed John Shadow. He supported himself chiefly by teaching short-hand, on which he wrote an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the royal society, and soon after came to the possession of his paternal estate. He died at Manchester in 1763. Mr. Byrom was an ingenious man, but strongly tinctured with mysticism.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BYTHNER (Victorinus), a learned Hebræan, was born in Poland, but came young to England, and was matriculated at Oxford, where he read a Hebrew lecture several years. He afterwards removed to Cambridge and lastly into Cornwall where he practised physic. He died in 1664. His principal work is entitled *Lyra prophetica Davidis Regis. Sive analysis Critico-practica Psalmorum*. 4to.—*Wood*.

BZOVIVS (Abraham), a learned writer, was born in Poland in 1567, and educated at Cracow, from whence he travelled to Italy, and on his return to his own country became professor of philosophy and theology. Afterwards he went to Rome, where the pope gave him apartments in the Vatican. He died in 1637. He wrote *Annals of the Church*, 12 vols. and *Lives of the Popes*, 3 vols.—*Moreri*.

C.

CAAB, or **CAB BEN ZOHARA**, a Jewish rabbin, who wrote some satires against Mohammed, but afterwards became the friend of the impostor, and assisted him in compiling the koran. He died A.D. 622.—*D'Herbelot.*

CABADES, **CAVADES**, or **COBAD**, king of Persia, succeeded his brother Balasch about the year 486. On account of his tyranny and his vicious crimes his subjects deposed him, but he afterwards recovered his throne by the assistance of the Euthalites. He made war upon the Romans with great success, and left his crown to his son Choroës in 531.—*Univ. Hist.*

CABASILAS (Nilus), archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century. He wrote with great force against the papal claims to supremacy and infallibility, which work has been several times printed. His nephew Nicholas succeeded him in the archbishopric. He was also a learned man, and wrote an Exposition of the Liturgy, and other works.—*Moreri.*

CABASSOLE (Philip du), a French bishop, and chancellor to the queen of Sicily, whom he assisted greatly in the government of her kingdom. Urban V. made him a cardinal, and he was also nominated patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 1372. Two books are ascribed to him; a treatise *De Nugis Curialium*, and the *Life and Miracles of St. Mary Magdalen*. He was the friend and correspondent of Petrarch.—*Dupin. Tiraboschi.*

CABASSUT (John), a French divine, born at Aix in 1604. He became professor of canon law at Avignon, and died in 1685. He wrote, *Juris Canonici theoria et praxis*, 1638, folio. *Notitia ecclesiastica consiliorum, canonum, veterumque ecclesia rituum*, 1670, folio.—*Moreri.*

CABEL (Adrian van der), an eminent painter, born at Ryfwick in 1631, and died in 1695. His landscapes and cattle are very fine.—*Houbraken.*

CABESTAN, or **CABESTAING** (William de), a Provençal poet of the 13th century, whose fate was remarkable. He served Tricline Carbonal, wife of Raymund de Scillans, and became so great a favourite of the lady as to excite the jealousy of her husband, who killed him, and tore out his heart. This he caused to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, the barbarian informed her what it was, on which she died of grief about 1213.—*Moreri.*

CABOT (Sebastian), a celebrated navigator, was born at Bristol in 1477, and before he was 20 had made several voyages with his father, who was an excellent mariner and mathematician. They discovered part of Newfoundland in one of their voyages

for a northwest passage; but Sebastian, after the death of his father, completed that discovery; and of the continent of America, long before either Columbus or Vesputius. In the early part of Henry the eighth's reign he sailed again with a design of proceeding to the East Indies, but owing to some disappointment he went no farther than the Brasils, from whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and then returned. Soon afterwards we find him in the Spanish service, but after one voyage to America he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI. delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension. A new company, called merchant adventurers, was created, and Sebastian placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russia company. He died about 1557, aged 80. In Hackluyt's Collection are his instructions for the direction of an intended voyage to Cathay. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote *Navigazione nelle Parte Settentrionale*, Venice, 1683, folio.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

CABOT (Vincent), a learned civilian of Toulouse in the 16th century. He published four volumes, entitled *Les Politiques de Vincent Cabot*, dedicated to cardinal Richelieu. It was completed by his executor Campistron the poet.—*Moreri.*

CABRAL, or **CARRERA** (Pedro Alvares), a Portuguese navigator, who commanded the fleet sent out for the East Indies by Emanuel king of Portugal in 1500. In this voyage he was driven by a storm on that part of the coast of South America now called Brasil, where he landed, and called the spot Santa Cruz. From thence he crossed over to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he engaged in a war with the zamorin, whom he forced to comply with his terms. In 1501 he returned to Portugal richly laden. An account of this voyage was printed in a collection at Venice by Ramusio.—*Moreri.*

CADALOUS, bishop of Parma, who was elected pope in 1061 by the imperial faction, and took the name of Honorius II. He was deposed by the council of Mantua in 1064, and died not long after.—*Plutina.*

CADEMOSTO (Lewis), a Venetian navigator, was born about 1422, and engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary islands, and then to the coast of Africa. The year following he carried his discoveries as far as the river St. Dominic. He died at Venice in 1464, leaving an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.—*Nov. Dis. Hist.*

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes, is one of those characters of antiquity whose real history is blended with too much fable to be relied on. It seems certain that he was either a native of Egypt or Phœnicia; and that he was the first who introduced letters into Greece. The alphabet consisted at first of only sixteen letters. He flourished according to the Arundelian marbles B. C. 1519.—*Moreri*.

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose. He composed the Antiquities of Ionia, which is lost. Another *Cadmus* wrote the History of Athens mentioned by Suidas.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

CADUG, son of Brychan, a saint, and founder of some churches in Wales in the 5th century. He died in France.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CADOG, commonly called the *Wife*, a bard who flourished in the sixth century. He was the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales.—*Ibid.*

CADOGAN (William Bromley), a pious English divine, was the second son of lord Cadogan by the honourable Frances Bromley, only daughter of lord Montfort. He was born in 1751, and educated at Westminster school, where he obtained several prizes, and removed from thence to Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. On entering into orders he obtained the livings of St. Giles, Reading, and St. Luke, Chelsea, and might have had considerable preferment if he had sought it. But having embraced the calvinistic doctrines, he preached them with so much ardour as to draw upon himself the appellation of a methodist, which served to hinder his farther advancement in the church. However, he was a firm friend to the ecclesiastical constitution, and approved himself an excellent and unwearied parish priest. He died January 18, 1797. A volume of his Sermons was published in 1798, with an account of his life prefixed, from which this is extracted.

CADWALADYR, son of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; disheartened with the progress of the Saxons he went to Rome in 686, and died in 703. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons. He was called one of the three blessed kings on account of the relief which he gave to distressed christians.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CADWALADYR CESAIL, a Welsh poet of some merit in the 16th century, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript.—There was another of the same name and age, whose works are to be met with, but unpublished.—*Ibid.*

CADWALLON, son of Cadvan, was prince of North Wales during the reign of his father. Being defeated by Edwin king of Northumberland he went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his

return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he ably supported through a series of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them.—*Ibid.*

CADWGAN, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, became prince of a part of Powys in 1073, and for some time had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a great banquet at Aber-teivi, which almost ruined him, as his son Owain was captivated with the charms of Nest the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off, and in consequence both him and his father were obliged to flee to Ireland. He returned the year after; but was assassinated in 1110 by his nephew.—*Ibid.*

CÆCILIANUS, archdeacon of Carthage, was chosen bishop of that see in 311 by the neighbouring bishops, which giving offence to the bishops of Numidia, a council was held in which the ordination of Cæcilianus was declared invalid. In a subsequent council, however, at Rome he was absolved, and his principal Donatus declared a schismatic.—*Dupin. Mosheim.*

CÆCILIUS (Statius), a comic poet, who was cotemporary with Ennius. A fragment by him is in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, an ancient physician, was an African by birth, but when he flourished is uncertain. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 1722, 4to.—*Haller.*

CÆSALPINUS (Andrew), a physician of the 16th century. He was born at Arezzo, and became first physician to pope Clement VIII. He died at Rome in 1603. He is supposed to have had some knowledge of the circulation of the blood. He was also a good botanist, and wrote a treatise De Plantis.—*Moreri. Freind.*

CÆSAR (Caius Julius), was descended from the Julian family, and lost his father when young. He married the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, and was designed for the office of high priest of Jupiter, but was deprived of it by the dictator Sylla, who was Cinna's inveterate enemy. He also carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar and his wife, and even issued a proscription against him. By the mediation of several of the patricians, this decree was reversed; but Cæsar, not thinking Rome a safe place for him, went into Asia, where he resided with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. He obtained a civic crown for his conduct at the taking of Mitylene. On the death of Sylla he was recalled to Rome, where he distinguished himself as an orator, by impeaching Dolabella for mal-administration in Greece. He studied rhetoric at Rhodes under Apollonius, and in his passage was taken by pirates, from whom he gained his liberty by paying a considerable ransom. He afterwards fitted out some ships, and having taken those plunderers caused them to be

crucified. On his return to Rome he joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Manilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of *quæstor* and *ædile*. In the latter station he gained great popularity by his liberal donations, which, however, greatly embarrassed his circumstances. He was suspected of being concerned in Cataline's conspiracy, owing perhaps to his recommending clemency to the culprits, in an oration which was severely answered by Cato. This conduct greatly lessened his reputation. On the death of his wife Cornelia he married Pompeia, from whom he afterwards procured a divorce for receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rites of the *bona Dea*. He did not, however, prosecute Clodius, and when asked why he had dismissed Pompeia, his answer was, that "Cæsar's wife should not even be suspected." On the expiration of his pretorship he was appointed governor of the farther Spain: but finding it difficult to settle with his creditors, Crassus became his bondsman. On his way thither, passing through a miserable village on the Alps, his friends asked him whether he thought there were any contentions for places in such a place? "No," replied he, "but I would rather be the first man here than the second at Rome." During his governorship he realized property enough to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He next gained the consulship in conjunction with Bibulus, B.C. 59. At this time he formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus, the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso. In the following year he went into Gaul, where he distinguished himself as a military commander, in reducing the Belgians, the Helvetians, and Nervians. In the fourth year of his government he crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast; on his next expedition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey grew jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of revenging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him every where on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion; and Pompey, with the magistrates, withdrew on his approach. Cæsar entered the metropolis without his troops in an affected

style of moderation. However, he seized upon the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war now raged with fury throughout the empire; but Cæsar, by himself or his lieutenants, was every where triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrrachium, where Pompey was encamped, who burst through the barrier after slaughtering a considerable part of Cæsar's forces. Cæsar then retired to Macedonia, whither he was followed by Pompey, who was defeated on the plains of Pharsalia. He next embarked for Alexandria, where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemnly interred. Here he entered into a war with Ptolemy, in which the famous Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally burnt. This war was attended with various success, but at last Cæsar's good fortune prevailed: the Egyptians were completely defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey the Roman senate proclaimed Cæsar consul for five years, and created him dictator, thus placing the sole executive power in his hands. He next conquered Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates the great, in Asia Minor, on which occasion he wrote this laconic letter to a friend, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*; I came, I saw, I conquered." After settling the affairs of Greece he proceeded to Rome, where he shewed his clemency, by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed great address and prudence in quelling a mutiny which broke out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba; and drove Cato to the necessity of putting himself to death at Utica. At his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other reforms which he introduced, was that of the calendar, which still remains in use under the name of the *Julian calendar*. The two sons of Pompey having excited a revolt in Spain, Cæsar marched thither, and after a bloody battle, which was for a long time doubtful, he succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph and the assumption of the imperial dignity, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a conspiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a soothsayer bade him beware of the ides of March, and that his wife Calpurnia was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Cæsar went to the senate house, where he was assassinated, B.C. 43, and in the 56th year of his age. Thus fell

Julius Cæsar, who on all accounts may justly be called a great man; for though he aspired to and obtained the supreme power, yet it does not appear that he abused it by any acts of tyranny or cruelty. His ambition was certainly inordinate, but he was liberal and humane. His talents were of the first rank; and he might have shone as an orator if he had devoted himself to that profession, as Cicero himself acknowledges. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical dignity and faithfulness. The best editions are those of Flæzer, 1661; Grævius, 1697; Clarke, London, 1712; Davis, Cambridge, 1727; and Barbou, Paris, 1755. This work has been translated into English by Bladen. Some of his epistles are extant among Cicero's.—*Plutarch. Suetonius.*

CÆSAR (Julius), an eminent civilian, born at Tottenham in Middlesex, in 1557, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of the civil law in 1581. Two years after he proceeded doctor of the canon law at Oxford, and was made master of requests, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's hospital near the Tower. He was knighted by James I. and made chancellor of the exchequer, which office he resigned in 1614, on being appointed master of the rolls. He died in 1636. His MSS. were sold by auction in 1757 for above 300*l*.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAFFA (Melchior), an able sculptor and designer, was born at Malta in 1631. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Bernini. He died there in 1697.—*D'Argenville.*

CAFFIAUX (D. Joseph), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Valenciennes in 1712, and died at St. Germain de Pres in 1777. He wrote, in conjunction with Grenier, the History of Picardy; and we have also by him, an Essay towards a History of Music, 4to; but his principal work is the Genealogical Treasure, full of curious researches.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAFFIERI (Philip), a sculptor, born at Rome in 1634. He was invited to France by Mazarine, and was employed by Colbert, who appointed him inspector of the marine at Dunkirk in 1716. His son James was also eminent in the same line; he also executed some fine busts in bronze. He died in 1755. His son John James pursued the same profession.—*Ibid.*

CAGLIARI (Paul), an Italian painter, better known by the name of *Paul Veronese*, was born in 1532 at Verona. His most esteemed pieces are at Venice, where he died in 1588. His sons, Gabriel and Charles, were also eminent artists; the first died in 1596, the latter in 1631. His brother Benedict was a good painter and sculptor, and died at Venice in 1598.—*D'Argenville.*

CAGLIOSTRO, a famous impostor, whose name was Joseph Balsamo. He was born at Palermo in 1743, and assumed the name of Cagliostro from his godmother. He left his native country when young, and went to Rome, where he married a young woman as full of intrigues as himself. His first adventure was the cheating Marrano, a goldsmith of Palermo, out of a considerable sum, under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily, and turned quack. At Messina he got acquainted with a Greek, named Altotas, who pretended to chemistry; with him he visited the Archipelago and Egypt; and on their return touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master Pinto. Here Altotas died, and Balsamo went to Naples, where he assumed the title of marquis Pelligrini; but being recognized by his old friend the goldsmith, he was sent to prison on his information. He soon obtained his release, on which he visited most countries in Europe, taking different titles as suited his various purposes. In France he called himself the marquis Cagliostro, but even under this appellation his imposture was detected, and he was sent to the Bastille. He played his tricks afterwards with great success in England, where he pretended to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last, in an evil hour, he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of St. Angelo, and died there in 1795. Balsamo's deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and in several cases the most impious. He pretended to magical skill, and to the power of raising the appearances of departed spirits; with it he associated the wisdom of foretelling things to come; and above all, the knowledge of such recondite treasures of nature as would prolong life. An interesting detail of his impostures was published at Rome, from which this is taken.

CAGNACCI, also called **GAULASSI**, on account of his deformity, an Italian painter of the 18th century. He was the disciple of Guido, and died at Vienna, aged 80.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAGNATI (Marsilio), an eminent physician, was born at Verona. After studying at Padua he was invited to Rome, where he taught philosophy and medicine, and was patronized by Clement VIII. and Paul V. His works are, *Variarum Observationum*, 8vo.; *De Sanitate tuenda*, 4to.; *De Aëris Romani salubritate*, &c. 4to.; *Opuscula Varia*, 4to. 1603.—*Moreri. Haller.*

CAGHAGNES (James), royal professor of medicine in the university of Caen, born in 1548, and died in 1612. He wrote, 1. *La Centurie des Eloges des Hommes célé-*

manbury for that of St. Laurence, Jewry; and in 1685 he obtained a prebend in St. Paul's. The year following he died. His sermons were printed after his death in one volume, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

CALAMY (Edmund), an eminent minister among the dissenters, was grandson of Mr. Edmund Calamy, above mentioned, by his eldest son Edmund, who was also a non-conformist, and born in 1671. After receiving a school education, he was sent to Utrecht, where he studied with assiduity. In 1694 he was ordained among the dissenters; and, after officiating to different congregations, succeeded Mr. Alsop in Westminster. In 1702 he published an abridgement of Mr. Baxter's Life and Times, with an account of the ejected ministers. In a subsequent edition it was enlarged to four volumes. This work occasioned a temperate controversy between the author and Mr. afterwards bishop. Hoadley. He was honoured with the degree of D. D. by three universities in Scotland. He died in 1732. Besides the above, he wrote two volumes of sermons and some tracts.—*Ibid.*

CALANDRUCCI (Giacintho), a disciple of Carlo Maratti, and a good painter; died in 1707. He ornamented many churches at Rome.—*Pilkington.*

CALANUS, an Indian brachman who accompanied Alexander to India. At the age of 83 he requested that prince to cause his funeral pile to be erected, that he might expire in the flames, which the conqueror reluctantly consented to; and the philosopher ascended the pile, with a lively emotion of pleasure, in the sight of the whole army, on the frontiers of Susiana, B.C. 325.—*Arrian. Q. Curtius.*

CALAS (John), a protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, Oct. 13, 1761, of having strangled his eldest son, Mark Antony, on account of his having secretly embraced the Roman catholic religion. The young man was of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy hung himself. But the people were persuaded that the father had perpetrated the fact, and he was accused before the magistrates. The unfortunate man was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, broke on the wheel, declaring his innocence in his last moments, March 9, 1762. The widow and children found some friends, and by order of the king, the proceedings were considered in the council; by whom Calas was pronounced innocent. This was in 1765. Lewis, the younger son, came to London, where he practised surgery. In 1793 he returned to France. The widow of John Calas died in 1792, at the age of 94.—*Novw. Dis. Hist., and private information.*

CALASIO (Marius), a learned franciscan, who was professor of Hebrew at Rome, and published there in 1621 a Concordance of the Bible, a new edition of which was

printed at London, in 4 vols. folio, 1747; but the editor, Mr. Romaine, foisted in some interpolations of his own, in the words *Alcim* and *Berith*.—*Moreri.*

CALCAGNINI (Celio), a learned Italian, was born at Ferrara, in 1579. He served in the imperial army some time; and was also employed in several embassies and other honourable commissions. At last he became professor of belles lettres at Ferrara, where he died in 1540. He wrote several works which shew great erudition, particularly on the Roman antiquities. He also asserted the motion of the earth before Copernicus published his system.—*Moreri.*

CALCAR (John de), an eminent painter, born in the duchy of Cleves, and died at Naples in 1546. He was a disciple of Titian, and his pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master.—*Depiler.*

CALDERINI (Domizzio), a learned writer, was born about 1446, at Toris, in the territory of Verona, and died at Rome in 1478, on which occasion his scholars attended his funeral in mourning. He was professor of belles lettres in that city, and published numerous commentaries upon the Latin poets. He also wrote some elegant Latin poems, and published the two first books of Pausanias in that language.—*Tiraboschi.*

CALDERON DE LA BARCA (don Pedro), a Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who flourished in the middle of the 17th century. His plays were printed at Madrid in 9 vols. 4to. 1689.—*Moreri.*

CALDERWOOD (David), a Scotch presbyterian divine. In 1604 he was minister of Crelling near Jedburgh, and opposed the design of James VI. to bring the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England. For his violent conduct he was banished for life, and went to Holland, where he published a celebrated book, entitled *Altare Damascenum*, in which he attacked the English church with the asperity peculiar to his party. He afterwards returned and lived in his own country privately, and employed his time in writing an ecclesiastical History of Scotland; of which a part has been printed. He died about 1638.—*Biog. Brit.*

CALDWALL (Richard), an English physician, born in Staffordshire about 1513, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow. He was elected censor of the college of physicians, and founded therein a chemical lecture. He died in 1585.—*Wood's A. O.*

CALEB, one of the Hebrews sent by Joshua to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description; and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and died at the age of 114.—*SS.*

CALED, or KHALED, one of Mohammed's warriors, belonged to the tribe of Koreish, and for his valour was honoured by the im-

postor with the title of the *Sword of God*. He conquered several of the Arabian tribes, and was guilty of horrible cruelties, particularly in overtaking and putting to death the garrison of Damascus, after allowing them to depart that city. He died of the plague in 639.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CALENDARIO (Philip), a famous architect and sculptor, who lived at Venice in 1354. He erected the beautiful porticos which surround the palace of St. Mark.—*Moreri.*

CALENTIUS (Elisius), an Italian writer, born in the kingdom of Naples; he was preceptor to the son of Ferdinand II. king of that country, and died about 1503. His poem of the Battle between the Frogs and Mice, in imitation of Homer, was printed in 1738, at Rouen.—*Tiraboschi.*

CALEPIO, or DA CALEPIO (Ambrose), a learned writer of the 15th century. He was a native of Bergamo, and descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic life among the Augustines. His Vocabulary of the Latin tongue, the first edition of which appeared in 1503, was very famous, and after passing through various hands, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes, folio. He died blind, in 1511.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CALLAVIRI (Luca), an Italian painter of landscapes and sea views, born at Udino in 1665, and died in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

CALIGULA (Caius Cæsar), a Roman emperor, was the son of Germanicus Cæsar and Agrippina. When he was twenty he was adopted by Tiberius, to the great joy of the Roman people, with whom his father Germanicus had been a favourite. His first wife was Claudia, the daughter of a senator, but even while a boy he discovered the most abandoned disposition; having been detected in an intrigue with his own sister, Dolabella. On the death of Tiberius he was proclaimed emperor by the prætorian soldiers, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate, A. D. 37. The commencement of his reign was very promising; he set at liberty the state prisoners, caused honours to be shewn to his deceased relatives, behaved with liberality to those who were living, and distributed large donations to the people. But this state was of short duration. He fell dangerously ill, and so greatly was he then esteemed, that all orders were anxious in their supplications for his recovery. When, however, his health was restored, it was soon discovered that he was not the same man. His mind was either changed, or he had acted under the mask of the grossest hypocrisy. He began his career of wickedness by murdering several of his relations, who were followed by a number of senators, and other persons of high rank. He openly married his sister Drusilla, and on her death caused divine honours to

be paid her, in temples built to her honour. For his favourite horse he built a palace, with a marble stable, and an ivory rack; fed him with gilt barley, and wine out of a golden cup. It was even his intention at one time to make him consul. He married several wives, whom he put away one after another. At last he attached himself to Cornelia, whose manners were as dissolute as his own. Cruelty in him became an inordinate habit, and he openly uttered the detestable wish, "that the Roman people had but one neck, which he might sever in two at a blow." His public exhibitions were extravagant and childish. He caused a bridge of boats to be constructed from Baix to Puteoli, on which were erected a number of castles, and after passing over it twice at the head of his troops, he caused the whole to be destroyed. In an expedition into Gaul he shewed his folly and cowardice on several occasions; but one of his most ridiculous exploits was in a pretended expedition against Britain. Having drawn up his whole army opposite the island, he commanded the trumpets to sound a charge and every preparation to be made for battle, when on a sudden the soldiers were ordered to fill their helmets with cockle shells, and the farce ended with giving a trifling donation to the troops. He was about to follow this up by the tragedy of decimating all the legions of the German army which had mutinied; but suspecting his intentions, those troops took up their arms, and stood on the defence. He then fled to Rome, where he revenged himself on the senate. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, headed by Cassius Chærea, and the monster was assassinated as he was passing to the baths, A.D. 41, in the 29th year of his age. His wife and infant daughter were also sacrificed to the vengeance of the people, who caused his statues to be demolished, and all his public acts to be annulled.—*Suetonius. Dio Cassius. Crevier.*

CALIXTUS (George), a German protestant divine, born at Middleburg, in Holstein, in 1586, made professor of divinity at Helmstadt in 1614, and died in 1656. He wrote, 1. *Anti-moguntinus*, 1644, 4to. 2. A treatise against the Celibacy of Priests, 1631, 4to. and other works. He endeavoured to promote a union between the Romish and protestant churches.—*Moreri.*

CALLARD (John Baptist), member of the academy of Caen, and professor of physic in that university, where he died in 1718. He established a botanic garden at Caen, and wrote a book entitled, *Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum*, 12mo. 1693.—*Ibid.*

CALLICRATIDAS, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lyfander as commander of the fleet in the Lesser Asia. He displayed great disinterestedness and valour; defeated Co-

son the Athenian general, and afterwards blocked him up in Mitylene. The Athenians fitted out a large fleet for the relief of this place, and in the engagement the Spartan commander's ship was sunk, and he perished, B.C. 405.—*Univ. Hist.*

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Evergetes. He was the preceptor of Apollonius, the author of the *Agonautica*, who used him very ill. The works of Callimachus were translated into English by Dodd.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, who invented the Corinthian capital about 540 B.C. The occasion of this discovery is said to have been this: A plant of acanthus being placed upon the tomb of a Corinthian lady, spread its leaves over the basket in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his pillars.—*Moreri.*

CALLISTRENE, a Greek philosopher, and the companion of Alexander in his expeditions. That prince caused him, in consequence of a charge of his having conspired against his life, to be put into an iron cage with a dog, after having had his nose, lips, and ears cut off. Lyfimachus, a disciple of the philosopher's, out of compassion gave him poison, B.C. 328; for this Alexander ordered Lyfimachus to be delivered to a lion, which he conquered, and for his bravery recovered the monarch's favour.—*Arrian. Q. Curtius.*

CALLISTUS (Johannes Andronicus), a reviver of learning in the 15th century, was a native of Thessalonica. He taught Greek at Rome, after which he travelled to France, and died there in a short time. Some MSS. in Greek by him were in the royal library at Paris.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CALLIXTUS I. pope and saint, succeeded Zephyrinus in 219, and suffered martyrdom in 222.—**CALLIXTUS II.** was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienne in 1083, pope in 1119, and died in 1124.—**CALLIXTUS III.** was a native of Xativa in Spain, elected pope in 1455, and died in 1458. His character was very respectable for learning, moderation, and piety.—*Platina. Dupin. Bower.*

CALLOT (James), a celebrated engraver, born at Nancy, in 1593, of a noble family. He learnt his art at Rome, and acquired a great reputation; he died at Florence in 1636. His engravings are highly valued.—*Moreri.*

CALMET (Augustin), a learned French Benedictine: he was born in 1672, and died abbot of Senones in 1757. He wrote a Literal Commentary upon all the books of the Scripture, 23 vols. 4to.: a History of the Old and New Testament, 4 vols. 4to.; an Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible; a Universal His-

tory, 15 vols. 4to.; and other learned works.—*Moreri.*

CALO-JOHN, or **JOHANNITZ**, a Bulgarian chief, who in the 13th century submitted to pope Innocent III. and was invested by him with the royal title. In 1205 he marched against the emperor Baldwin, whom he made prisoner and put to death. After ravaging Greece, and committing horrible cruelties, he was assassinated.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

CALONNE (Charles Alexander de), an eminent French statesman, was born of a noble family at Douay in 1734. He was educated at the university of Paris, and then became an advocate. After attending the bar some time, he became successively solicitor general to the parliament of Douay, master of requests, intendant of Metz, and comptroller general of the finances, in which last place he succeeded the celebrated M. Necker in 1783, at which time he found not a single crown in the treasury. In this high and important office he continued till 1787, and during the period of his administration raised and maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assiduity to restore the proper equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burthen of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening national assemblies of the *notables*, to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privilege and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary not only to resign his place, but to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself, his *Requête au Roi*, and *Réponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker*. At the end of the war he returned to Paris, where he died in 1802. Besides the above pieces he wrote an *Essay on Agriculture*, 12mo.; *Observations sur plusieurs matieres du droit civil et coutumier*, 4to.; *De l'Etat de la France present et à venir*, 1790, 8vo.; in this work he displayed uncommon sagacity, and predicted the disasters which afterwards fell on his unhappy country; *Des Finances publiques de la France*, 8vo.; *Lettre à l'auteur des Considerations sur l'Etat des Affaires publiques*, 1798, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Europ. Mag.* vol. XV.

CALOVIVS (Abraham), a German divine, was born in 1612, at Morungen, in the duchy of Brunswick. He became professor of divinity at Rostock, after which he removed to Dantzick, and lastly to Wittenberg. He was a bigoted lutheran, and strenuously opposed every project of a union between the reformed churches. So

zealous was he on this point, that all who were of the same sentiments with him were called *Calvinians*. He died in 1686. His writings were numerous, but mostly controversial.—*Moreri*.

CALPRENEDE (Walter de Costes, lord of), a French romance writer, was gentleman of the bedchamber to the king, and in great favour with the prince of Condé, who is said to have assisted him in some of his works. He died in 1669. His romances are, *Cassandra*, *Cleopatra*, and *Pharamond*, all very voluminous, but, though once popular, they are now sunk into contempt, having given way to novels of a lighter and more probable cast. He also wrote dramatic pieces.—*Ibid.*

CALPURNIUS, a Sicilian poet of the 3d century, who wrote seven eclogues, addressed to Nemianus, another poet. They possess considerable merit, and are to be found in the *Poetæ Latini Minores*, 4to. 1731.—*Voss. Poet. Lat.*

CALVART (Denis), a Flemish painter, born in 1552. He kept a school at Bologna, where he had for his disciples, Guido and Dominichino. He died in 1619.—*D'Argenville*.

CALVERT (George), the first lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, in 1582, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and at his return entered into the service of Robert Cecil, secretary of state to James I. That monarch made him one of the clerks of the privy council, and in 1619 he was appointed secretary of state. In 1625 he was created lord Baltimore, and had a grant of land in Newfoundland; which settlement being abandoned, he obtained another in Virginia, where a colony was afterwards formed called Baltimore.—He died in 1632.—*Biog. Br.*

CALVERT (James), an English nonconformist divine, born at York, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was ejected from the living of Topcliff, in Yorkshire, and died in 1698. He was the author of a work entitled, *Naphthali seu colluctatio Theologica de reditu decem Tribuni, conversatione Judæorum et mensæ Ezekielius*, 4to. 1672.—*Calamy*.

CALVIN (John), an eminent reformer, was born at Noyon in Picardy, in 1509, and educated at Paris under Corderius with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but having read the scriptures with great attention, he became dissatisfied with the tenets of the church of Rome, and altered his mind with respect to the ecclesiastical state. This change in his opinions induced him to study the law, in which he made a considerable progress; but his open avowal of the protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Basil, where he published, in 1536, his *Institution of the Christian Religion*, to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered

his name famous among all the reformed, and was translated into several languages. The year following he settled at Geneva as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. But soon after he was obliged to leave Geneva, together with Farel, for refusing the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin then went to Straßburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of Straßburg appointed Calvin to be their deputy at the diet of Worms. In the mean time the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations he consented, and arrived there in 1541. His first undertaking was to set on foot a system of ecclesiastical discipline, strictly presbyterian, and as rigorous and assuming as that of Rome itself. He continued in this city, actively employed as a preacher and a writer, till his death, which happened May 27, 1564. The moral character of Calvin was irreproachable, and he appears to have acted from conscientious motives; but he was proud and overbearing. His creed was narrow, and the doctrine of predestination which he broached and explained caused bitter heats and confusions long after his death. His intolerance was manifested in his conduct to Servetus, but this was more the fault of the age than of the man. In all respects, however, he was a great character. He left a widow, by whom he had a son, who died an infant. Calvin's works make 9 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Mosheim.*

CALVITIUS (Sethus), a learned chronologer, born in Thuringia in 1556, and died in 1615. His principal work is the *Opus Chronologicum*, the last edition of which was that of Frankfort in 1685. Scaliger speaks highly of it.—*Moreri*.

CALZA (Antonio), an Italian painter of the 17th century. He was the disciple of Carlo Cignani, and imitated the battle pieces of that master with great success; he also painted landscapes.—*D'Argenville*.

CAMASSEI, or **CAMACE** (Andrew), an Italian painter, born at Bevagna. He studied under Dominichino and Andrew Sacchi. He died in 1657. At Wilton there is a fine painting by him, representing Venus and the Graces.—*Pilkington*.

CAMBACERES (N.), a French prelate, was born at Montpellier in 1722. He became preacher to the king, and distinguished himself so much by his talents in the pulpit as to obtain several ecclesiastical preferments, the last of which was the archbishopric of Rouen. He died Nov. 6, 1802. His nephew became second consul of the republic under Bonaparte.—*New. Dict. Fifth.*

CAMBERT, a French musician, who was the first that exhibited operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli, in 1672 he went to England, where he became master of the king's band, and died in 1677.—*Ibid.*

CAMBIS-VELLERON (Joseph Lewis Dominic, marquis de), a learned French nobleman, was descended of an ancient family in Venaissin, a captain of the dragoons, and colonel in the army. He was born at Avignon in 1706, and died in 1772. His library was one of the largest and most select in his country. He published, 1. A Catalogue raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, 2 vols. 8vo. a curious work; 2. *Mémoires historiques de la Vie de Roger de Saint Lary de Bellegarde, 1767, 12mo.* He had amassed large collections for a history of his native province. He was a true christian philosopher, animated by the best principles, which he evinced by a correspondent example.—*Ibid.*

CAMBRIDGE (Richard Owen), was born in London; February 14, 1714. He was sent early to Eton school, and thence in 1734 to Oxford. In 1737 he took chambers at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1741 he married a Miss Trenchard, with whom he resided at Whitminster in Gloucestershire. He was fond of the water, and contrived a double boat, consisting of two distinct boats fifty feet in length and only eighteen inches wide, placed parallel to each other at the distance of twelve feet, and united by a deck. This double boat is described as a very swift and steady sailer, and capable of waisting heavy weights. In 1744 Mr. Cambridge published the *Scribleriad*, which is the most considerable of his poetical, and in 1761 *A History of the War of Candahar*, which is the most extensive of his profane productions. He died September 17, 1802. He was temperate in his habits, and excelled in conversation. He wrote some papers in the *World*. All his works were collected and published in 2 vols. 4to. 1803, with his life prefixed, by George Owen Cambridge, A. M.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the great, whom he succeeded B. C. 529. He was of a violent and bloody disposition, and at the beginning of his reign invaded Egypt, to revenge himself upon the king Amasis, who had broken his promise of giving him his daughter in marriage. That monarch, however, died during the march of Cambyfes, who defeated his son Psammenitus, and put him to death and all his family. He then made an unsuccessful attempt upon Ethiopia, in which he lost a great part of his army by famine. After committing the most wanton and detestable cruelties upon his own subjects, as well as upon his enemies, he died of an accidental wound in the eighth year of his reign.—*Herodotus. Univ. Hist.*

CAMDEN (William), a learned antiquary, was born at London in 1551, and after receiving his education at Christ's hospital and St. Paul's school, was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college. In 1573 he took his degree of B. A. and in

1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster school. In 1586 he published in Latin, the *History of the ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws*; a third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time he had a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster school, and next year published an enlarged edition of his *Britannia*. In 1597 he printed his *Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster school*; and the same year was made clarencieux king at arms. In 1600 came out his *Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey*, and a new impression of his *Britannia*. In 1603 he published at Frankfort a Collection of our Ancient Historians in Latin, and in the year following appeared his *Remains concerning Britain, in 4to.* In 1615 he printed his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*. He died at Chiffelhurst in Kent in 1623, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Mr. Camden founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to sir Robert Cotton.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMERARIUS (Joachim), a learned German writer, was born at Bamberg in 1500, and educated at Leipsic. He embraced the reformation, and formed a friendship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, Camerarius was made professor of belles lettres, and in 1527 married a woman of good family, who brought him four sons and five daughters. He afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend that university, where he died in 1574. He wrote many good books, and translated several of the Greek authors. His son *Joachim* devoted himself chiefly to medicine and botany, on which last subject he wrote some pieces. He died at Nuremberg in 1598, aged 64.—*Salnius de Vit. Camer.*

CAMERON (John), an eminent protestant divine, was born at Glasgow, about 1580. He received his education at his native place, and after studying Greek in France, returned to Glasgow, where he was appointed master of the college, and professor of divinity. After residing there about a year, he went to Saumur, and thence to Montauban in France, where he obtained the divinity chair. At this time the disputes between the Romanists and protestants in that country were carried to the most violent height. Cameron was inclined to peace, and expressed himself freely against those contentions, for which one zealot gave him so severe a beating in the streets, that it occasioned a disorder, of which he died in 1625. Cameron endeavoured to reduce the harsh doctrine of predestination to more reasonable ideas of the goodness and justice of God; and he also maintained that salvation was attainable in the Roman church. These points were

warmly agitated after his death, and caused his memory to be treated with rudeness, by less liberal protestants. His works were printed at Saumur, in 8 vols. 4to. and at Geneva, in 1 vol. folio. His *Remarks on the New Testament*, with the title of *Myrothecium Evangelicum*, were printed at Geneva, in 1672.—*Bayle*.

CAMILLA, the daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci, whom she succeeded, and obtained great renown by her feats in arms. She assisted Turnus against Æneas, and fell in battle.—*Virgil. Mævi.*

CAMILLUS (Marcus Furius), an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and served the office of dictator five times. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was basely prosecuted on a charge of peculation, and went into voluntary banishment: while he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, ravaged the territories of the republic, and having taken Rome, besieged the senate in the capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. He died of the pestilence, 365 B. C.—*Livy. Plutarch.*

CAMOENS (Lewis), a famous Portuguese poet, was born at Lisbon, about 1527. After studying at the university of Coimbra, he entered into the army, and served in Africa against the Moors with great reputation. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies; where he wrote a great part of his *Lusiad*. On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but found means to preserve the MS. of his poem; which was published in 1569. He died very wretched at Lisbon in 1579. The people of Macao are still proud of shewing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his *Lusiad*. This excellent poem has been translated into English by sir Richard Fanshawe, and Mr. Mickle, the last of which is the best.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAMPANELLA (Thomas), an Italian philosopher, and monk of the dominican order. He was born in Calabria, in 1568. His sagacity enabled him to discover the falsity of the peripatetic system; and he set himself about forming one of his own, which made a great noise, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy; and he remained in confinement till 1626, when he was sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he escaped and went to France, where cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. He died at Paris in 1639. His principal works are, *De recta Ratione Studendi*, in which are some excellent rules for philosophizing; *Aphorismata Politica*; and *de Monarchia Hispanica*.—*Tiraboschi.*

CAMPANO (John Antonio), a learned

Italian, was born about 1429, in Campania, of an obscure family. He was brought up to the mean occupation of keeping sheep, in which situation he was noticed by a priest, who, pleased with his manner, took him home, and gave him a liberal education. He acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek language at Perugia, and was made professor of rhetoric there. Pope Pius II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Ratisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Città da Castello, but Campano having resisted an arbitrary act of the pope against the inhabitants, incurred his displeasure, on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, and died there in 1477. He wrote the *History of Andrew Braccio*, a famous commander; several moral and political treatises, letters, orations; and Latin poems, all of which were published together, in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic. He is not to be confounded with *Novaresi Campano*, an Italian mathematician in the 19th century. He was an ecclesiastic, and wrote commentaries on Euclid, and several works on astronomy, which still exist in MS.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

CAMPBELL (Archibald), earl and marquis of Argyle, was born in 1598, and educated suitably to his birth and great interest in his country. He adhered strictly to the protestant profession, and was a zealous partizan of the covenanters. Charles I. created him a marquis in 1641, notwithstanding the opposition he had shewn to his majesty's favourite object of effecting a conformity between the churches of Scotland and England. It was chiefly through him that Charles II. visited Scotland, and was crowned at Scone in 1651, on which occasion the marquis bore a principal part. After the defeat of the king at Worcester he was made prisoner in his own house by one of the parliamentary generals, and sent to Edinburgh, where he signed a paper promising obedience to the government as established, and obtained his release. At the restoration he was sent to the Tower, and after lying there five months was sent to Scotland, where he was tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1661.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMPBELL (Archibald), earl of Argyle, the son of the above, served the king with great bravery at the battle of Dunbar, and was exempted out of the general pardon by Cromwell in 1654 for his exertions in favour of the royal cause. The men who brought his father to the block laboured incessantly to do the same by him, and having gained possession of a letter of his, in which he complained of the ill usage he had experienced at court, they caused him to be tried before the parliament of Scotland on a charge of leasing-making, i. e. for creating dissensions between the king and his subjects, by giving the former lying information. Though this accusation was false, he

was declared guilty, and sentenced to lose his head; but when the news came to court, the great earl of Clarendon made no scruple to tell the king, that if he suffered such a precedent to take place he would get out of his dominions as fast as his gout would let him. On this the sentence was suspended, and he was afterwards restored to liberty and to his estates. He was also taken into the royal favour, and made a privy counsellor and one of the lords of the treasury. When the duke of York was in Holland, advantage was made of the earl of Argyle's refusal to take contradictory oaths to try him again for treason, and he was once more condemned to suffer death by one of the most iniquitous acts ever heard of. He escaped from prison, and hid himself secretly in London, after which he went to Holland, from whence he returned with several other disaffected persons, and landed in the Highlands, with a view of aiding the duke of Monmouth. His plan, however, was ill concerted, and his people were divided, on which he endeavoured to effect his escape, but was taken by some country people, and conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was beheaded in pursuance of his former sentence, June 30, 1685.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMPBELL (John), the second duke of Argyle, and duke of Greenwich, was the son of Archibald duke of Argyle by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Lionel Talmash. He was born in 1671, and entered when young into the army. In 1706 he served under the duke of Marlborough, and was brigadier-general at the battle of Ramillies. He also no less distinguished himself as a statesman, and was an active promoter of the union, for which he incurred considerable odium in his own country. He commanded at the battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet with great honour, and assisted at the sieges of Lille and Ghent. For these services he was made a knight of the garter in 1710, and the year following was sent ambassador extraordinary to Charles III. of Spain. He was also appointed commander in chief of the English forces there. In 1712 he was nominated commander in chief in Scotland, of which post he was soon after deprived for opposing some of the court measures; but on the accession of George I. he was restored, and received additional honours. In 1715 he engaged the earl of Mar's army at Dunblain, and forced the pretender to quit the kingdom. In 1718 he was created an English peer by the title of the duke of Greenwich. He filled successively several high offices, of which he was deprived for his opposition to sir Robert Walpole, but on the removal of that minister he was replaced. He died in 1743, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where is a noble monument to his memory.—*Ibid.*

CAMPBELL (Archibald), of the same family as the preceding, and a prelate of the

Scotch episcopal church. He resided long in London, and was very intimate with some of the best men of his time, as bishop Bull, doctor Hickey, doctor Grabe, and Mr. Nelson. He was a nonjuror, and in 1721 was elected bishop of Aberdeen, which charge he resigned in 1724. He died June 16, 1744. Bishop Campbell published a folio volume, entitled, *The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection*, 1721. This is a very learned and curious book, upon a profound subject, which the author seems to have exhausted, and to have set in a very important light. It is now extremely scarce.—*Bishop Skinner's Primitive Order restored*, 1804. *Appendix.*

CAMPBELL (Colin), a Scotch architect, who wrote *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 3 vols. folio; and built some elegant edifices in Kent. He was surveyor of the works at Greenwich; and died in 1794.—*Gen. B. D.*

CAMPBELL (George), an eminent divine of the church of Scotland, born in Argyleshire in 1696, educated at St. Andrew's, where he took his degree of D.D. and died in 1757. He wrote a *Vindication of the Christian Religion*, 1736, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

CAMPBELL (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1708, but was brought by his mother to Windsor when he was only five years old, and never after visited his native country. He was designed for the law, but renounced that profession immediately on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. The first performance of his which is known, was the *Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough*, in 2 vols. folio, published in 1736. This work was very favourably received, and occasioned the author to be employed in writing the *Universal History*, of which the cosmogony is known to be his. While he was engaged in this work he published several books, the principal of which was the *Lives of the Admirals*, 4 vols. 8vo. a performance of great merit. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled *Hermippus redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave*. The year following appeared his improved edition of Harris's *Collection of Voyages and Travels*, 2 vols. folio. He next engaged in that great undertaking the *Biographia Britannica*, which began to be published in numbers in 1745, and was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1750 he published his *Present State of Europe*, which went through six editions. In 1754 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He wrote a *Vindication of the Peace* in 1763, for which he was appointed king's agent for the province of Georgia. His greatest work, in the compilation of which he had spent many years, is his *Political Survey of Britain*, which appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, and abounds in speculative projects and political schemes.

He wrote, besides the publications here mentioned, a great number of pamphlets and anonymous books, and contributed to a variety of compilations. His moral character was truly amiable, he had a constant attachment to the established church, and in his politics he was a tory. He died Dec. 28, 1775.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMPBELL (George), a learned Scotch divine, was born at Aberdeen in 1719, and educated at the Marischal college. In 1750 he obtained the living of Branchary Ternan, near Aberdeen; from whence he removed to that city in 1756. In 1759 he became principal of Marischal college, and in 1771 was chosen professor of divinity. He died in 1796, having resigned his offices a short time before. Dr. Campbell is advantageously known by his answer to Hume on the miracles, and by his translation of the Gospels; but in a posthumous work of his, entitled, *Lectures on Ecclesiastical History*, he has evinced no small degree of prejudice, partiality, and bigotry on the side of presbyterianism.—*Life by Skene Keith.*

CAMPECCIO (Lorenzo), a Roman cardinal, was born at Milan in 1474. He was at first a professor of civil law at Bologna and married, but on the death of his wife he entered into the church, and in 1512 was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1519 he was sent legate to England to collect the tenths for the war against the Turks, and while here was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he was again in Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of lutheranism, in which, however, he met with no success. He was again in England on the difficult subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, in which he gave satisfaction to neither party. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him once more to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. He died at Rome in 1539. He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are in a collection printed at Basil in 1550. His brother Thomas was also a bishop, and a learned canonist. He published several works on the canon law, and died in 1564.—*Moreri. Tirabeschi.*

CAMPER (Peter), an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Leyden, in 1722. His father was a learned protestant divine, and gave him an excellent education. He studied under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravefande, and other great men in that university. Having lost his parents at the age of twenty-six, he visited England, France, and Germany, where he cultivated the acquaintance of several men of letters. At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederic the Great. To the study of medicine he joined that of many other sciences, and a taste for the fine arts.

He designed, painted and modelled with exactness and elegance: but his chief excellence lay in philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects make 6 vols. 8vo. enriched with above 100 folio plates on the most curious subjects. He wrote also on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of considerable ingenuity, though rather hypothetical. He died in 1789.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

CAMPHUYSEN (Dirk), an eminent painter, born at Gorcum in 1586. His landscapes and moonlight pieces are extremely beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

CAMPI (Bernardin), an Italian painter, who published in 1580 an excellent book on the principles of his art. He died in 1584, aged 62.—*Ibid.*

CAMPI (Galeazzo), an eminent Italian painter of history and portrait; born at Cremona. He died in 1596.—*Ibid.*

CAMPION (Edmund), an English jesuit, born in London, and educated at Christ's hospital. In 1553 he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and afterwards entered into orders. In 1568 he went to Ireland, where he turned papist, and in 1571 entered among the jesuits at Douay. He resided at Vienna some time, and wrote a tragedy called Nectar and Ambrosia, which was performed with applause before the imperial court. Gregory XIII. sent him as a missionary to England, where he was tried and executed for high treason, in 1581. His principal work is the *Chronologia Universalis*.—*Wood.*

CAMPISTRON (John Galbert de), a French poet, and secretary to the duke of Vendôme; born at Toulouse in 1556, and died in 1723. His plays were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1750. They possess many beauties, and some of them are little inferior to those of Racine.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

CAMPO (Antonio), an Italian historian of the 15th century. He wrote the History of Cremona, 1585, folio.—*Moreri.*

CAMPRA (Andrew), a French musician, born at Aix in 1660, and died at Versailles in 1744. He composed church music and operas with great success.—*Moreri.*

CAMPS (Francis de), a French author, born at Amiens in 1643, and died at Paris in 1723. He was abbot of Ligny, and wrote *Dissertations on Medals*, a *History of France*, and other works.—*Ibid.*

CAMPSON-GAURI, sultan of Egypt, to which dignity he was raised by the Mamelukes in 1504. He governed with prudence and moderation, and was slain in a battle fought with Selim emperor of the Turks, in 1516, aged 70.—*Ibid.*

CAMUS (John Peter), a celebrated French prelate, was born at Paris in 1582. King Henry IV. appointed him bishop of Bellay, and he was consecrated in 1609, by St. Francis de Sales. He distinguished himself by his diligence in the discharge of the episcopal

copal function; and was also a zealous and frequent preacher. In his sermons, however, he indulged a vain of raillery, not very suitable to the pulpit. He was very severe on the monks in his discourses, which occasioned a complaint from them to cardinal Richelieu. After twenty years unwearied labour, he obtained leave to resign his charge; on which he retired to a monastery. He died in the hospital of incurables at Paris, after refusing two valuable bishoprics, in 1632. His works are very numerous, and among them are several pious romances, written with a view of checking the rage for the reading of romances in his time.—*Moreri*.

CAMUS (Stephen la), another French bishop, was born at Paris in 1632. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1650, and in 1671 was appointed bishop of Grenoble. He lived a most mortified life, always sleeping upon straw, wearing a hair shirt, and eating the plainest food. In his episcopal character he was highly exemplary, visiting every part of his diocese, and that chiefly on foot. He founded several charitable institutions and schools. Innocent XI. made him a cardinal in 1686. He died in 1707, leaving his property to the poor. He wrote Pastoral Letters, and a Discourse on the perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary.—*Moreri*.

CAMUS (Charles Stephen Lewis), a member of the royal academy of sciences, Paris, and of the royal society of London. He died in 1768, aged 58. He wrote a Course of Mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.; also treatises on Mechanics and Arithmetic.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

CAMUS (Antony le), a French physician, born at Paris in 1722, and died there in 1772. He wrote, 1. *Physic for the Mind*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty*, 4 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Medical Miscellanies*.—*Ibid.*

CAMUSAT (Nicholas), a learned Frenchman, born at Troyes, of which city he became canon; and died in 1655, aged 80. His works are, *Promptuarium sacrarum antiquitatum Triacensis diocesis*, 1610, 8vo.; *Historia Albigenensis*, 1615; *Melanges Historiques*, 1619, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

CANANI (John Baptist), an Italian anatomist, was born at Ferrara about 1515. He was professor of medicine and anatomy at Ferrara, and chief physician to the duke. He is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. The only work by him is entitled *Musculorum Humani Corporis Picturata Dissectio*, which is extremely scarce. Canani died about 1590.—*Trabeschi*.

CANAYE (Philip sieur du Fresnoy), an eminent statesman, was born at Paris in 1551. He travelled at an early age as far as Constantinople, of which journey he published an account. On his return to Paris he was called to the bar, and became counsellor of state. Henry IV. sent him on several

embassies, memoirs of which have been published in 3 vols. folio. He was converted from calvinism to the Roman catholic faith, at the famous conference between du Perron and du Plessis Mornay. He died in 1610.—*Moreri*.

CANDAULES, a king of Lydia, who imprudently exhibited his wife naked to his favourite Gyges. The queen out of revenge directed Gyges to kill the king, after which he put her also to death, and obtained the crown, B.C. 718.—*Moreri*.

CANDITO (Peter), a Flemish painter, whose real name was White. He was born at Bruges in 1548, and excelled in painting history. Several prints after his designs have been engraved.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

CANGE (Charles du Fresnoy du), a learned antiquary, was born at Amiens in 1610. He was made treasurer of France, and was greatly esteemed for his amiable manners, as well as for his great learning. He died in 1688. His principal works are, *A History of the Empire of Constantinople under the French emperors*, fol.; *History of St. Louis by Joinville*, with Dissertations, folio; *Glossarium ad Scriptores mediz et infimz Latinitatis*, 3 vols. folio; [This is a collection of vast merit] *Historia Byzantina*, fol.; *Glossarium ad Scriptores mediz et infimz Gracitatis*, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

CANGIAGIO, or CAMBISI (Ludovico), an eminent Genoese painter, born in 1597. He painted some admirable works in Italy and Spain; but falling in love with the sister of his deceased wife, and endeavouring in vain to get a papal dispensation, he died in the latter country in 1585.—*D'Argenville Vie des Peintres*.

CANINI (Angelo), a learned grammarian of Italy, who died in 1557. He wrote, *Observations on the Greek Language*; and *Institutiones Linguz Syriacæ, Assyriacæ atque Thalmudicæ una cum Æthiopicæ atque Arabicæ collatione*.—*Moreri*.

CANISIUS (Henry), a German canonist, who died at Ingoldstadt in 1610. He wrote some learned works in the line of his profession, and others on antiquities.—*Ibid.*

CANITZ (the baron of), a Prussian poet, born at Berlin in 1634, and died there in 1699. He was privy counsellor of state; and wrote some elegant poems in the German language.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

CANO (Alonso), called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the variety of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture, was born in 1600 at Grenada, where his father was an eminent architect. After studying architecture under his father, he applied to sculpture under Pacheco of Seville. He next became the disciple of Juan dell Castillo, the painter, practising sculpture at the same time, in which line he executed two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul so very fine that foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon created first royal architect, king's painter, and instructor to the

prince don Balthazar Carlos. He adorned the royal palaces and many churches with elegant pieces of sculpture and beautiful paintings. A singular misfortune occurred to him while he was in the career of glory and fortune. Coming home one evening he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption that this man was the criminal, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was known to be of a jealous and vengeful temper. Fearful of the consequences he fled, but after some time returned to Madrid, where he was apprehended, and racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, and the king caused him to be delivered, and took him into favour. After this he entered into the church as an asylum from farther persecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held to him a crucifix wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for that it was so badly done he could not bear the sight of it. He died in 1676.—*Cumberland's Anecdotes of Spanish Painters.*

CANO, or CANUS (Melchior), a Spanish prelate, was born at Tarancon, in the diocese of Toledo, and entered into the order of St. Dominic at Salamanca, where he became theological professor in 1546. In 1552 he was made bishop of the Canary islands, which he resigned that he might live at court, being a great favourite with king Philip II. He died at Toledo in 1560. He wrote some books, the best of which is entitled *Locorum Theologicorum*.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

CANTACUZEMUS; see JOHN.

CANTARINI (Simon), called the *Penaroso*, from the place of his nativity. He was the disciple of Guido, and his paintings are often taken for those of his master. He died at Verona in 1648.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANTEL (Peter Joseph), a jesuit, born in 1645, and died at Paris in 1685. He wrote, 1. *De Romana Republica*, 12mo. 1707. 2. *Metropolitanarum urbium historia civilis et ecclesiastica*. He also edited Justin and Valerius Maximus.—*Moreri.*

CANTEMR (Demetrius), a Moldavian prince of Tartarian extract, born in 1673. Early in life he served the grand seignior, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the great, and obtained from him the title of prince. He died in 1723. He wrote, *A History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire*, in Latin; *The System of the Mohammedan religion*; *The present State of Moldavia*, &c.—*Moreri.*

CANTEMIR (Antiochus), son of the preceding, born in 1710, and educated at Petersburg, where he was raised to several important offices, and sent ambassador to Paris and London. He died in 1744. He wrote poems in the Russian language, and trans-

lated Anacreon and other authors.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANTER (William), a learned critic, was born at Utrecht in 1542, and educated at Louvain. He died in 1575. His writings are, *Varie lectiones*, or *Emendations of ancient Writers*; *Notes on Euripides, Sophocles, Æschylus, &c.*; *Latin Poems*; the *Deliciz Poetarum Belgarum*. His brother *Theodore* published critical remarks on various ancient authors.—*Moreri.*

CANTON (John), a natural philosopher, was born at Stroud in Gloucestershire in 1718, and acquired a common education, after which he was put apprentice to a broad-cloth weaver. His leisure hours were devoted to mathematical studies, and he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon stone, which not only gave the hour of the day but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was placed against the front of his father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he went to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spitalfields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some improvements in electricity, and in 1750 he presented to the royal society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. by the university of Aberdeen, and chosen one of the council of the royal society. His communications to that learned body upon astronomical and philosophical subjects were numerous and important, but he never published any separate work. Mr. Canton died in 1773, leaving a widow and seven children.—*Biog. Br.*

CANTWELL (Andrew), an Irish physician, and F.R.S. died in 1764. He wrote, *Latin Dissertations on Medicine, Fever, and Secretions*; *New Experiments on Mrs. Stephen's Remedies*; *History of a Remedy for Weakness of the Eyes*; *Account of the Small-pox*; *Dissertation on Inoculation*.—*Gen. B. D.*

CANUS, or CANO (Sebastian), the first person who sailed round the globe, was a native of Biscay, and accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, after whose death he sailed to the Isles of Sunda, and doubled the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522. He is not to be confounded with James Canus, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the kingdom of Congo in 1484.—*Moreri.*

CANUTE, or KNUD the great, king of Denmark and of England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom about the year 1014. He commenced his reign by an expedition against England, but hearing that the king of Norway had invaded Denmark, he was obliged to make a preci-

pitate return. Having repulsed the invader he resumed his enterprize, and landed on the southern coast, where he committed dreadful ravages. Edmund Ironside opposed him with such bravery that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom between them. On the murder of Edmund by Edric in 1017 Canute obtained the whole kingdom in an assembly of the states. He then put to death Edric and several of the English nobility who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes on the people, particularly the inhabitants of London. However, he distributed justice with an even hand, shewed no partiality to the Danes in preference to the English, and instituted some good regulations. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he embarked thither, and penetrating into Schonen slew the Swedish monarch in battle. But though he had acquired so large an accession of power and territory, his mind was superior to vanity, as the following story evinces. Some of his flatterers having praised him one day beyond bounds at Southampton, Canute caused a chair to be placed on the sea-shore, and seating himself therein, commanded the waves not to approach his feet. The tide, regardless of the mandate, rolled onwards as before; on which, leaping up, he said, no one deserved to be called sovereign but the Being whom the winds and waves obey. After this he made a pilgrimage to Rome, founded several churches, and died at Shaftsbury in 1035.—*Univ. Hist. Hume.*

CANUTE IV. called the *pious*, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He was slain by one of his subjects after an insurrection, owing to the exorbitant grants which he had given to the church in 1087. For this he was canonized by pope Alexander III. in 1164. There were some other princes of the same name, but their history is no way interesting.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CAPACCIO (Julio Cesare), a learned Italian of the 17th century. He was appointed secretary to the city of Naples, and tutor to the prince of Urbino. He died in 1631. We have by him a History of Naples, and other works in Italian.—*M. var.*

CAPASSO (Nicholas), a learned Italian writer, was born at Fratta in the kingdom of Naples in 1671, became a divine, and professor of civil law in the university of that metropolis. His works on divinity and jurisprudence are fallen into oblivion; but his poetical performances in Latin and Italian, the last edition of which was published at Naples, in 1780, in 1 vol. 4to. are held in great esteem. He spent upwards of twenty years of his life in translating Homer's Iliad into the Neapolitan patois, which is highly prized among his countrymen, but little known elsewhere. He died at Naples in the year 1740, the 75th of his life.

CAPECIO (Scipio), a Latin poet of the 16th century, was born at Naples, where he became professor of law. He wrote a poem on the Principles of Things, in imitation of Lucretius, printed first in 1542, and again with notes at Venice in 1754.—*Tiraboschi.*

CAPEL (Arthur, lord), a loyal English nobleman, was the son of sir Henry Capel, knt. In the parliament of 1640 he represented the county of Hertford, where he distinguished himself by his moderation, though he inclined to the popular side, and voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the parliament went farther against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was created lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed he acted zealously for his majesty, for which the house of commons confiscated his estates. In 1648 he defended Colchester, in conjunction with the earl of Norwich and sir Charles Lucas, against the parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender upon promise of quarter. Notwithstanding this he was committed to the Tower, from whence he made his escape, but being soon taken, was tried, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, which was changed to beheading. This sentence was executed March 9, 1648. His conduct on the scaffold became the cause for which he suffered. While in the Tower he wrote some tender and beautiful stanzas, which have been frequently printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAPEL (Arthur), son of the preceding, was created by Charles II. earl of Essex on account of his father's loyalty and his own merits. He was also sent ambassador to Denmark, and made lord lieutenant of Ireland, where his conduct was a pattern for all that should come after him. In 1679 he became first lord of the treasury, but resigned that place in a few months. He voted in behalf of the bill for excluding the duke of York on its second introduction, though he had before been against it. For this, and his correspondence with persons well known to be disaffected against government, he was struck out of the list of privy counsellors. In June 1683 he was accused by lord Howard of Effric of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, on which he was committed to the Tower. July 13th following he was found with his throat cut with a razor, and the coroner's jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, though the general opinion was that he was murdered.—*Ibid.*

CAPELL (Edward), one of the numerous editors of Shakspeare, was born at Troston near Bury, in Suffolk, in 1713. He obtained the place of deputy-inspector of the plays, with a salary of 200l. a year, which probably turned his attention towards publishing an edition of Shakspeare, on which he spent above twenty years; but though

it appeared in 10 vols. 8vo. it was destitute of notes. In 1783 these were published in 3 vols. 4to. and evince considerable research. He was also the editor of a volume of poems, called *Prolusions*, and the altered play of Antony and Cleopatra, acted at Drury-lane in 1758. He died in 1781.—*Biog. Dram.*

CAPPELLA (Marcianus Minzus Felix), a Latin poet of the 5th century. There is extant of his a poem, entitled, *De Nuptiis Philologiz et Mercurii, et de septem artibus liberalibus*, which was printed in 1599. There was an earlier poet of the same name mentioned by Ovid.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

CAPPELLO (Bianca), an Italian lady, was born at Venice about 1542. Born of a noble family she married a person of inferior rank, with whom she left Venice and went to Florence, where she captivated Francis, the son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, and became his mistress. On the death of her husband and the grand duchess he married Bianca, and sent an embassy to Venice on the occasion. That obsequious state returned the compliment by acknowledging Bianca a daughter of their republic. She was a woman of considerable talents, though numerous charges of cruelty are brought against her by the Florentines, who detest her memory. She and her husband died within a few days of each other in October 1587, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, the brother of Francis.—*Life translated by Ludger from the German of J. P. Siebenketter.*

CAPILLUPI (Camillo), an Italian writer, who rendered himself famous by a book, entitled, *The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Hugonots*, 1572. He describes the massacre of St. Bartholomew in glowing colours, but not with a strict attention to veracity. His brothers *Lelio*, *Julio*, and *Ippolito* were also distinguished by their talents. The Latin poems of the two first were printed in the *Deliciz Poetarum Italarum*. The last became bishop of Fano, and died at Rome in 1580.—*Moreri. Tirabeschi.*

CAPISTRAN (John), a friar minor, and saint of the Roman church, who laboured with great zeal against Turks and heretics in the 14th century. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, and converted numbers of them, but probably more by terror than argument. He died in 1456, and was canonized in 1690.—*Moreri.*

CAPISUCCI (Blasius), marquis of Monterio, and general of the papal forces. He became famous by his exploits against the Hugonots, particularly at Poitiers, which was besieged by them in 1569. The assailants threw a bridge across the river to facilitate the capture of the place, when Capisucci, with two others, plunged into the river, and destroyed the fastenings of the bridge, thereby rendering it useless.—*Ibid.*

CAPISUCCI (Paul), a canon of the Vatican, bishop of Neocastro, and vice-legat of Hungary. The pope appointed him to examine the circumstances of the divorce of Henry VIII. of England from Catherine of Arragon, and his report was against that proceeding. He died at Rome in 1599, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

CAPITO (Wolfgang Fabricius), a German protestant divine, born at Hagenau in 1478, and died there of the plague in 1542. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, the *Life of Ecolampadius*, and other works.—*Mor.*

CAPITOLINUS (Julius), a Latin historian of the 3d century, who wrote *Lives* of some of the latter emperors, but neither with purity nor exactness.—*Voss. Hist. Lat.*

CAPORALI (Cæsar), an Italian poet, born at Perugia in 1536, and died in 1601. He wrote some burlesque pieces in a very popular style; also, the *Life of Mæcenas*, and some comedies.—*Tirabeschi.*

CAPPEL (Lewis), a learned French divine, was born at Sedan in 1585. He became Hebrew professor at Saumur, and distinguished himself by his writings against the authority of the Hebrew vowel points. He also published a profound work, entitled, *Critica Sacra*, folio, 1658. It was attacked by John Buxtorf and approved by Grotius. His Commentaries on the Scriptures of the Old Testament were printed after his death, which happened in 1658.—*Moreri.*

CAPPELLO (Bernardo), an Italian poet of the 16th century, was a native of Venice, and the intimate friend of Bembo. Having expressed some free political opinions, he was banished by the senate, on which he retired to the ecclesiastical state. He died at Rome in 1559. His poems have been often printed.—*Tirabeschi.*

CAPPERONIER (Claude), a learned Frenchman, born in Picardy in 1671. He was the son of a tanner, and though destitute of a learned education, attained of himself a considerable knowledge of the Latin language, after which he studied at Amiens and Paris. He became professor of Greek at the latter university in 1722, and died in 1744. He published a splendid edition of Quintilian at Paris, in 1725, folio. After his death appeared at Strasburgh, an edition of ancient Latin rhetoricians, collected by him.—A relation of his, *Join Capperonier*, succeeded him in the professorship. He published editions of Cæsar and Plautus, and died in 1774.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARANICA (Nicholas), a Roman cardinal, born in 1400. His reputation in the canon law was so great that pope Martin V. made him his secretary and a bishop, and employed him in several important state affairs. He also gave him a cardinalship, but dying about the time, the conclave refused his claim to a seat. Pope Eugenius IV. went farther, and deprived him of his estate. Fearful of farther outrage he escaped.

and appealing to the council of Basil, had his right confirmed. He was then reconciled to Eugenius, who made him a legate and commander of the army against Francis Sforza. But the cardinal was defeated and wounded. He was a great encourager of learning, and ordered by will that his palace should be converted into a college. He died in 1458.—*Moreri*.

CAPRIATA (Pier Giovanni), an Italian historian, was born at Genoa, and died there about 1660. He wrote a history of the transactions in Italy during his time, extending from the year 1613 to 1660.—*Tiraboschi*.

CARACALLA (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, born in 188, and succeeded his father Severus in 211, with Geta his brother, whom he put to death in the arms of his mother, who was covered with his blood. This monster, after gaining over the soldiers, wanted in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. The people of Alexandria having uttered some sarcasms on the murder of Geta, he entered it with his army, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. He was slain by one of his guards at Edessa in 217.—*Univ. Hist.*

CARACCIO (Anthony), an Italian poet and nobleman of the 17th century. He wrote some tragedies, of which *Il Corradino* is the best. His epic poem, entitled, *Imperio Vendicato*, was printed at Rome in 1690, and possesses great merit.—*Tiraboschi*. *Moreri*.

CARACCIOLI (Robert), an Italian ecclesiastic, famous for his eloquence, was born in 1425, of a noble family in the kingdom of Naples. He was employed by the popes Callixtus III. and Sixtus V. and was made first bishop of Aquino and afterwards of Lecce, where he died in 1495. His sermons were printed at Lyons in 1503.—*Tiraboschi*.

CARACCIOLI (Lewis Antony), an ingenious French writer, was born at Paris of a noble family, and entered early into the military profession in the service of the king of Poland. After quitting that country he went to Italy, and then returned to France, where he devoted himself principally to letters. He died at the age of 80 in 1803. His writings are very numerous, and chiefly moral or historical, written in a lively and fascinating style; the most remarkable are, the Letters, pretended to be those of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. in 4 vols. 12mo. These appeared so superior to the other writings of Caraccioli, as to pass for a time as genuine; but his refusing to shew the originals induced a suspicion, which was confirmed on examination of the letters themselves, wherein Ganganelli is made to mention the discovery of Herculaneum some years before it actually took place; and to quote the poems of Gesner before they were published. These letters, however, may be read to advan-

tage, as containing fine moral truths, conveyed in very pleasing language.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARACTACUS, a British king, whose true name was CARADOG, was the son of Bran ab Llŷr. He is celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when carried before the emperor Claudius, through the treachery of Cartimandua, in 52. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour. There were some other British princes of the same name.—*Tacitus*. *Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CARADOG, a British historian, wrote the Chronicle of Wales from the year 686 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain. He died in 1156. One copy of his Chronicle has been continued to 1196, and another to 1280. They are all in MS.—*Owen*.

CARAMUEL DE LORKOWITZ (John), a cistercian monk, born at Madrid in 1606. He was made bishop of Missi, and superintendent of the fortifications in Bohemia. He died in 1682. His works were printed in 7 vols. folio, and are chiefly controversial.—*Moreri*.

CARAVAGGIO (Michael Angelo Amerighi da), an eminent painter, born in the Milanese country in 1569. He became a painter by his own application without a master; but his quarrelsome temper, and licentious conduct, always kept him in poverty. He died in 1609. Being once at an alehouse, without any money to pay his reckoning, he painted a new sign, which afterwards sold for a considerable sum.—*D'Argenville*.

CARAUSIUS, emperor of Britain, was a native of Flanders, and by his skill as a pilot, gained the confidence of the emperor Probus and his successors, who entrusted to him several important maritime commands. Maximian employed him to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. In this situation he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor, who intended to put him to death. Carausius, apprized of his design, sailed for Britain, where he assumed the imperial title in 287. He kept up a formidable fleet, and by retaining possession of Boulogne, was enabled to resist all attempts of the Romans to expel him. They were obliged also to acknowledge his independence by a treaty. Carausius ruled in a most arbitrary manner, and was murdered by one of his domestics, named Allectus, in 293. Several of his coins are extant.—*Stukely's Carausius*. *Moreri*.

CARRAN (Jerem), a physician of the 16th century, was the illegitimate son of an advocate at Milan, but was born at Pavia, in 1501. He took his degree of M.D. at Padua in 1525, and at the age of 33 was appointed professor of mathematics at Milan, where he also read lectures upon medicine. In 1552 he went to Scotland, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrew's of an asthma.

man which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next at the court of Edward VI. and cast the nativity of that prince; from thence he rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he died in 1576. As a physician he was empirical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathematical knowledge he was eminent. His superstition was extreme, and he was so addicted to astrology, that having foretold the time of his own death, he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. His works were printed at Lyons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.—*Boyle*.

CARDONNE (Dionis Dominic de), secretary and keeper of the manuscripts in the royal library at Paris, and professor of the Turkish and Persian languages in the royal college. He died in Dec. 1783. He wrote a History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs, 3 vols. 12mo.; Miscellaneous of Oriental Literature, 4 vols. 12mo.; Indian Tales and Fables, 8vo.—*Narr. Dis. Hist.*

CAREW (George), a learned English nobleman, was born in Devonshire in 1557, and educated at Oxford; but entered upon a military life, and served with great reputation in Ireland and at Cadiz. James I. made him governor of the isle of Guernsey, and created him a baron by the title of lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy counsellor. Charles I. made him earl of Totness. He died in 1629. His lordship wrote a History of the late Wars in Ireland, printed at London in 1633, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

CAREW (Thomas), an English poet; born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer in ordinary to Charles I. and died in 1639. His masque, entitled Cæli Britannicum, was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1633.—*Ibid.*

CAREW (Richard), an English topographer, born at Anthony in Cornwall, in 1555, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards went on his travels. On his return he settled in his native county, of which he served the office of high sheriff in 1586. He died in 1620. Mr. Carew is best known by his Survey of Cornwall, printed first in 1602, 4to. again in 1723, and lastly in 1769.—*Ibid.*

CAREW (George), brother of the above, was educated at Oxford, and became secretary to chancellor Hatton. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to Poland. In the next reign he was employed as one of the commissioners to treat with the Scotch about a union of the two kingdoms, after which he was sent to France, where he formed an intimacy with Thu-

anus. On his return he was made master of the court of wards, and died about 1613. He wrote a Relation of the State of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and the principal persons of that court, which remained in MS. till 1749, when it was published by Dr. Birch.—*Ibid.*

CAREW (Sir Alexander), of the same family as the preceding, was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall in the parliament of 1640. He voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford. He accepted from the parliament the post of governor of St. Nicholas's island and fort at Plymouth; but when the king's forces began to prevail in the west he was apprehensive that his estates would be seized by them, and therefore solicited the royal pardon on condition of delivering up the fort. While the treaty was going on his design was discovered, and his person seized. He was then sent up to London, and being tried by a court-martial, was beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1644.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAREW (Bampfylde Moore), an extraordinary character, was the son of a clergyman at Bickley, in Devonshire, and educated at Tiverton school. Falling among some gypsies near that town, he became so pleased with their mode of life, that he abandoned the school and his friends. His exploits in this course were wonderful. He has imposed upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others a quaker who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day a blacksmith, whose house and family had perished by fire. Carew had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but soon made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasant address, and could assume the manners of the gentleman with as much ease as any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged, elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. It is supposed that he died about 1770, aged 77.—*Life by Goodby*, 12mo.

CAREY (Harry), an English dramatist, who wrote some good songs, particularly God save great George our King, and several farces. He put an end to his own existence in 1744.—*Biog. Dram.*

CARIBERT, or CHARIBERT, king of Paris in the 6th century, was the son of Clotaire I. On the expulsion of his brother Childert, the kingdom of Paris became his portion, in 562. He was a learned man, and governed with great prudence. But

his private character was immoral; for, having put away his queen, he married successively two of her servants, and a third who was a shepherd's daughter. For this he was excommunicated, and died in 567.—*Moreri*.

CARINUS (Marcus Aurelius), son of the emperor Carus, who made him Caesar in 282, and sent him into Gaul, where he plunged into debauchery. He was slain in Mylia, in 285, by a tribune.—*Crevier's Roman Emperors*.

CARLETON (Dudley), an eminent English statesman, born in Oxfordshire, in 1573, and educated at Christ-church. After visiting different courts in a diplomatic character, he was appointed ambassador to the United Provinces, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. He returned to England in 1625, and was created a peer the year following by the title of baron Carleton. He was soon after sent again to the Hague, and was employed there in several important concerns. He was recalled in 1628, and created viscount Dorchester, and made secretary of state. He died in 1631. His letters, during his embassy in Holland, were printed in 1757, and again in 1775.—*Hist. Br.*

CARLETON (George), a learned English prelate, born at Norham, in Northumberland, and educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford. In 1580 he was chosen fellow of Merton; and in 1617 made bishop of Landaff. The year following he was sent to the synod of Dort. At his return he was translated to Chichester, and died in 1628, aged 69. He wrote the Life of Bernard Gilpin; an historical Collection of the Deliverances of the Church and State of England, and other works.—*Ibid.*

CARLINI (Agostino), an Italian artist, who came to England, and was made keeper of the royal academy. His draperies are elegant. He died in 1797.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CARLOMAN, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia, in 741. He and his father Pepin united in the defence of their dominions from the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, and took the duke prisoner. After several successful expeditions he retired from his kingdom, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. There were three others of the same name; the first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but on his death in 771 left him in full possession. The second was the son of Lewis II. whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Lewis III. On the death of Lewis he was declared king of France, and was killed in hunting, by a wild boar, in 884. The third Carloman was the eldest son of

Lewis I. king of Germany, whom he succeeded in 876, in the kingdom of Bavaria. He made some partial conquests in Italy, and died in 880.—*Moreri*.

CARLONE (John), a Genoese painter, born in 1590, and died in 1630. His paintings are greatly admired.—*D'Argenville*.

CARLOS (Don), son of Philip II. king of Spain, was deformed in his person and perverse in his temper. He endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the princess Elizabeth of France, but Philip becoming a widower married her himself. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin Anne of Austria, but being crossed by his father, he grew discontented, and endeavoured to excite discontents among the nobles. His father caused him to be arrested, and he was condemned to death. He died shortly after in prison, 1567, some say by violence, but others attribute his death to an inflammation in the bowels.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CARLYLE (Joseph Dacres), a learned divine and orientalist, was born at Carlisle in 1759. His father was a physician at that place, and practised with considerable reputation. He removed in 1775 from the grammar-school at Carlisle to Christ's college, Cambridge, and after a residence there of about two years was admitted of Queen's, where he obtained a fellowship. About this time he began to study the Arabic language, in which he made a considerable progress, and then proceeded to the other oriental tongues, being assisted in these pursuits by David Zabio, an Asiatic, born at Bagdad, and then a resident at Cambridge. After a residence of about ten years in college, during which he proceeded to his degree of B.D. he married and settled at Carlisle. In 1794 he was chosen professor of Arabic, on the resignation of Dr. Craven; and the year following was collated to the chancellorship of Carlisle. In 1796 appeared the "Specimens of Arabian Poetry," with elegant translations and brief biographies of the authors. In 1799 Mr. Carlyle accompanied lord Elgin in his embassy to Constantinople. While there he gained admittance to the libraries, and made catalogues of the works contained in them. He also made excursions into Asia Minor, and explored with interesting accuracy the site of ancient Troy. After visiting Egypt, Syria, and the Holyland, where he gathered considerable literary treasures, he returned to Constantinople, from whence he travelled through Italy and Germany to England, where he landed in Sept. 1801. Soon afterwards he was presented, by the bishop of Carlisle, to the rich rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His health, however, was undermined by his travels, and to the great loss of letters, this worthy and ingenious man died at Newcastle, (April 12, 1804. He was engaged at the time of his death in

superintending an edition of the Arabic Bible; a Dissertation on the Troad; and Observations made during his Tour in the East. The two last are expected to be published.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag. May, 1804.*

CARMATH, a celebrated Arabian impostor, who in 891 attacked the primary doctrines of mohammedanism, and obtained numerous disciples; but the sect is now extinct.—*D'Herbelot.*

CARMICHAEL (Jerome) a Scotch divine, and professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, who wrote some notes on Puffendorff de Officiis Hominis. He died in 1738, aged 56. His son *Frederic Carmichael* was also a minister, and died at Edinburgh in 1731. A volume of his sermons has been printed.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CARNEADES, of Cyrene in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. His eloquence was dreaded by his adversaries, and it is recorded that when the Athenians sent him with other ambassadors to Rome to get their fine mitigated, Cato the elder pressed the senate to dismiss them, lest the oratory of Carneades should corrupt the Roman youth. He died at an advanced age, B.C. 128.—*Bayle.*

CARO (Annibal), an Italian writer of eminence; born at Civitanuova, of poor parents, in 1507. He was employed by the duke Farnese in several important concerns, and in 1544 was sent by him on a particular business to the emperor Charles V. He afterwards became secretary to cardinal Farnese, and died possessed of considerable riches in 1566. He was a good poet, well versed in medals, and had a profound knowledge of the ancient languages. He translated the *Aeneid* into Italian blank verse, printed at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1765. His Poems were printed at Venice in 1584, 4to.; and his Letters at Padua, in 1749, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

CAROLINE, wife of George II. king of England, and the daughter of John Frederic, marquis of Brandenburg Anspach, and of Eleanor Louisa his second wife, was born March 1, 1682. She was sought in marriage by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor of Germany, but being firmly settled in the protestant religion she rejected the offer. Her fortitude on this occasion induced the elector of Hanover to make choice of her for the wife of his son, and they were accordingly married in 1705. She was crowned queen consort of Britain October 11, 1737. Four sons and five daughters were the fruits of this marriage. George I. her father-in-law, had for her the sincerest regard, which she returned with the greatest respect. When raised to the dignity of queen, she studied to contribute to the happiness of the people. She was entrusted with the affairs of state by her husband, who in his absence left her regent of the kingdom. She was a great and enlightened princess, well ac-

quainted with philosophy, a patron of men of letters, and unaffectedly pious and devout. Dr. Clarke gives her a high character in his dedication of the correspondence between him and Leibnitz. She died Nov. 20, 1737.—*Biographium Femininum.*

CARLOSTADT, or CARLOSTADIUS (Andrew Bodenstein), a protestant divine, was a native of Carlostadt in Franconia. He became dean of Wittemberg in 1512, the same year that Luther received his doctor's degree. Being zealous for the reformation, he carried it to an extreme by some violent outrages in the churches. Luther was dissatisfied with his conduct, and the difference was heightened by Carlostadt's denial of *transubstantiation*. He was the first protestant divine who took a wife. He became professor of divinity and minister at Basil, where he died in 1541.—*Moreri.*

CAROTÓ (John Francis), an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1470, and died in 1546. He was disciple of Andrea Mantegna. His brother and disciple *John* settled at Venice, where he became eminent in his profession, and had for scholars Paul Veronese and Anselmo Canneri.—*Pilkington.*

CARPENTER (Nathaniel), a dean of the Irish church, was born at Hatherleigh in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He was a man of learning, particularly in mathematics. He died at Dublin in 1635. Dr. Carpenter wrote a System of Geography, and a treatise, entitled *Architophel*, or the Picture of a wicked Politician.—*Wood's A.O.*

CARPENTIER (Peter), a French writer, born at Charleville in 1697, and died at Paris in 1767. He was prior of Donchery, and wrote a part of Du Cange's Glossary, and the whole of the supplement to that work; besides which he wrote *Alphabetum tyronianum*, folio, 1747. He is not to be confounded with *N. Carpentier*, born at Beauvais, and died in 1778. He was an eminent calculator, and wrote some esteemed works in the line of his profession.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CARPI (Ugo da), a painter, who discovered the art of painting in chiaroscuro, which he performed with two pieces of box-wood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures. He died in 1500.—*Pilkington.*

CARPI (Girolamo), an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1501, and died in 1556. He imitated Correggio's style with great exactness, and many of his paintings were taken for the pictures of that master.—*Ibid.*

CARPIONI (Julio), a Venetian painter, born in 1611, and died in 1674. He excelled in painting bacchanals, triumphs, and sacrifices.—*Ibid.*

CARPOCRATES, a heretic of the second century, who flourished at Alexandria about the year 130. He revived the gnostic heresy, to which he added the antine-

mian doctrine, that actions are indifferent, as the passions are implanted in human nature by God himself. His son Epiphanius taught the same opinions.—*Mosheim. Dupin.*

CARPZOVIVS, the name of a family in Germany, which produced several eminent lawyers and divines, as *Benedict* the elder, professor of law at Wittenberg, who died in 1624. *Benedict* the younger, born in 1595, and died in 1666. He quitted the study of the law for that of divinity. *David Benedict*, his brother, a lutheran minister, who wrote a Dissertation on the sacred Vestments of the Hebrews, 1655. *John Benedict*, also a lutheran minister, died at Leipzig in 1657, where he was professor of the theology, and wrote *De Ninivitarum Pœnitentia*. *John Benedict*, his son, born at Leipzig in 1639, and died in 1699. He translated into Latin several books of the rabbins, and wrote dissertations on the scripture.—*Moreri.*

CARRA (John Lewis), one of the persons who from an obscure station rose to notice in the French revolution. He was born at Pont de Vessles in 1743, and bred to the law, which profession he quitted for that of letters. Before the revolution broke out he travelled as far as Moldavia, where he became secretary to the hospodar. On his return to France the political ferment was begun, in which he readily took a part, and published a journal, called *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, which had an astonishing sale. It is certain that this paper had a considerable share in producing the sanguinary scenes which afterwards raged in that country. For this work Carra was appointed one of the keepers of the national library, and afterwards nominated a member of the convention. He was also employed as a commissioner to the army, for which the eagerness of his temper well fitted him. He was charged with being in the pay of England, occasioned by a ridiculous proposal said to have been made by him, of proscribing the Bourbon family and placing the duke of York on the throne of France. At last this restless man, who had always sided with the Girondists, fell with the rest of his party, and was guillotined October 31, 1793. He wrote a History of Moldavia and Wallachia, 12mo; New Principles of Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to; An Essay on Aerial Navigation, in which he pretended to give directions for guiding air balloons; An Examination of Animal Magnetism; Historical Memoirs of the Bastille, &c. &c.—*Nowe. Dict. Hist.*

CARRACCI (Lewis), the founder of a famous school of painting at Bologna, was born there in 1555. He was the son of a butcher, who gave him an indifferent education. Lewis having a natural taste for drawing became a disciple of Prospero Fontana; but working very slowly he was made an object of ridicule by his comrades. After this he studied in the academy of Palladiana

at Florence, and improved himself by visiting the principal cities in Italy. On his return to Bologna his merits soon became conspicuous, and he was considered as superior to his old master. He behaved very liberally to his two cousins, Augustin and Annibal, in conjunction with whom he formed that school and style of painting which has rendered their name so celebrated. Lewis was great in landscapes as well as in figures, and his private character was estimable. He died in 1619. Many of his pictures have been engraved, and some by himself.—*D'Argenville.*

CARRACCI (Augustin), the elder of the two cousins of Lewis, was the son of a taylor at Cremona. He was placed in the school of Fontana, and afterwards under Passeroni. He applied with great success also to engraving, which enfeebled his colouring as a painter. He and his brother worked long together, but a jealousy on the part of Annibal caused a separation. Augustin for a time led a free course of life, but at last the contemplation of a Madonna of his own painting struck him with remorse, and he retired to a convent, where he died in 1602, aged 45.—*Ibid.*

CARRACCI (Annibal), the younger brother of the above, studied under his cousin Lewis, by whom he was sent to Rome, where he worked for the pope. He invented a manner so excellent that both Lewis and Augustin adopted it. The Farnese gallery immortalized his name, though he received only the petty sum of 500 crowns of gold (about 200l. sterling), for the labour of eight years. He died in 1609, aged 49. His nephew *Antony*, a natural son of Augustin, was a pupil of his, and painted some fine pieces in fresco at Rome. He died in 1618, at the age of 33.—*Ibid.*

CARRANZA (Bartholomew), a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Miranda in Navarre, in 1508. He became a dominican, and distinguished himself greatly at the council of Trent, on the duty of the residence of the clergy. He accompanied Philip, king of Spain, to England, in the hope that he might prove successful in converting the English to popery. He was made confessor to queen Mary; and in 1557 appointed archbishop of Toledo. He attended the emperor Charles V. in his last moments; but in 1559 he fell under the suspicion of heresy, and was imprisoned by the inquisition. After continuing in prison eight years, he was on his appeal removed to Rome, and it was nine years longer before sentence was pronounced against him, when he was ordered to abjure errors which he had never uttered. He submitted with patience, and was then sent to a convent of his order, in which he died in 1574. He wrote a collection of councils, and some religious pieces.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

CARRÉ (Lewis), a French mathematician, was born in the province of Brisa in 1663.

He was educated for the church, but after studying theology three years he refused to enter into orders, on which his father abandoned him. He then went to Paris, where he was employed as an amanuensis by Malebranche, under whom he learned mathematics and philosophy. After residing with him seven years he commenced teacher, and it is remarkable that the greatest number of his pupils were females. In 1697 he became member of the academy. He died in 1711. He wrote a treatise, entitled, *A Method of measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their Centres of Gravity, Percussion, and Oscillation*; and a number of papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy*.—*Eloge par Fontenelle*.

CARRERA (Peter), a Sicilian priest, who wrote a curious book on Chels in 1617, 4to.; and a History of Catania, 1641, 2 vols. folio; both in Italian. He died at Messina in 1647, aged 76.—*Moreri*.

CARRIER (John Baptist), a monster of ferocity, generated in the French revolution, was born near Aurillac in 1756. He passed through the inferior functions of the law, and became deputy of the department of Cantal in the national convention, an honour which he merited by his denunciations and sanguinary acts. He was sent with a band of cut-throats into *La Vendee*, where he exterminated numbers, under the mere suspicion of being affected to royalty. Nantes was the grand theatre of his butcheries. He caused twenty-four to be put to death in one day, four of whom were no more than fourteen years of age. Here he devised a new mode of murder, by forcing cargoes of unhappy persons on board covered barges, and sinking them in the stream which flows by Nantes. To enumerate the savage cruelties of this wretch and his myrmidons, would be painfully disgusting. At last fate overtook him. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was recalled, and tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine 15th Dec. 1794.—*News. Dict. Hist.*

CARRERA (Rosa Alba), a female painter, was born at Venice in 1672. She learnt the rudiments of the art from her father, who was a drawing master; after which she was placed under an eminent painter in oil, and her progress was so great, that her full length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, where she was admitted a member of the academy of painting 1720. She painted portraits of the royal family, and then went to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. She died at Venice in 1787. Her miniatures are very beautiful.—*D'Argenville*.

CARRIERS (Lewis de), a priest of the oratory, who died at Paris in 1717, at an advanced age. He published a Commentary upon the Bible; in French, 24 vols. in 18mo. 1716.—*Moreri*.

CAROVAGGI, a clockmaker of Pavia,

who made a clock for Alciat; the hammer of which, on striking the bell, struck fire from a flint, which kindled a match, and gave light to a lamp, all at once.—*News. Dict. Hist.*

CARSTARES (William), a Scotch divine, born near Glasgow in 1649, and after receiving a good education in his own country was sent to Utrecht. Being introduced to the pensionary Fagel, that gentleman presented him to the prince of Orange, who perceiving considerable intelligence in Carstares, entrusted to him his designs with respect to Britain. On his return to Scotland he entered into the ministry; but a turn for politics induced him to take the resolution of going back to Holland. His intercourse with several noblemen, known to be disaffected to government, in 1682, caused him to be taken up at London, and after examination he was sent to Scotland, where he was put to the torture to make him confess. But though he resisted the torture, he gave way to perfidiousness and promises, and made a sort of confession which was published. On his release he went to Holland, and remained there till 1688, when he accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and was appointed the royal chaplain for Scotland, with the revenues of the chapel royal. But he was still retained about the king's person. In 1704 he was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, and the first divinity professor there. He was an active promoter of the union between the two kingdoms. He was a liberal-minded man, and endeavoured to restrain the bigotted spirit of the presbyterians, for which he incurred their jealousy. To recover their good opinion he acted as their agent in opposing the bill for tolerating the episcopal clergy in Scotland. He died in 1715. His letters and state papers were printed in 1774, in 1 vol. 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

CARSUOGHI (Reiner), a jesuit, born in 1647 at Citeria, in Tuscany, and died in 1709, provincial of his order. He is known by a poem on the Art of writing well, printed at Rome in 1709, 8vo.—*News. Dict. Hist.*

CARTE (Thomas), an English historian, was born in 1686, at Clifton in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford, but he took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge, and entered into orders. His first publication was a defence of Charles I. from the charge of being privy to the Irish massacre. At the accession of George I. Mr. Carte refused the oaths. He was afterwards secretary to bishop Atterbury, and when that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of 1000l. was offered for apprehending Mr. Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 appeared his *Life of James, Duke of Ormond*, in 3 vols. folio. Soon after this he issued proposals for a History of England. He met

with great encouragement in this work, but only published 3 volumes in his life-time; the 4th, which ends with the year 1654, appeared after his death. Though much neglected, it is a valuable performance, as a repository of curious facts faithfully related. The author died in 1754. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides the above, he published a Collection of original Letters and Papers relating to the affairs of England, in 3 vols. 8vo. a History of the Revolutions of Portugal, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

CARTEIL (Christopher), an English officer, born in the county of Cornwall in 1550. He entered into the service of the prince of Orange, and commanded a fleet which sailed from Holland to Muscovy. On his return to England he had the command of the troops sent out with Sir Francis Drake to the West Indies, where they took the towns of St. Jago, Carthagena, and St. Augustin. The good conduct and liberality of Carteil gained him the esteem even of his enemies. He died at London in 1593.—*Mureri*

CARTER (Francis), an English writer, who is known by an Account of a Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, printed in 1776, in 3 vols. 8vo. and again in 1778. He died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

CARTES (René des); see DESCARTES.

CARTERET (John), earl of Granville, was the eldest son of George lord Carteret, and succeeded to the title at the age of five years. He received his education at Westminster school and Christ-church college, Oxford. He took his seat in the house of lords in 1711, and distinguished himself by his earnestness for the succession of the Hanover family, which recommended him to George I. who gave him several important places. In 1719 he went ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state; and in 1724 was appointed viceroy of Ireland, where his administration, at a most trying season, was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that high office, after the accession of George II. and governed that kingdom with great wisdom till 1730. He was a constant enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1741, for the removal of that minister. When that was effected the year following lord Carteret became secretary of state, and in 1744, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the titles of viscount Carteret and earl Granville. He died in 1763. He was a pleasant companion, affable, and a great encourager of learned men.—*Biog. Br.*

CARTEROMACO (Scipio), a learned Italian, born in 1467, at Pistoia. He studied Greek under Politian, and was appointed professor of that language at Venice. He afterwards settled at Rome, where he was in high reputation, and died there in 1513. Erasmus gives him a great character for

learning and modesty. He wrote, a Latin oration in praise of Greek learning, 1504; a translation into Latin of the Greek oration of Aristides, in praise of the city of Rome. He was also the editor of Ptolemy's Geography and other works.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

CARTIER, or QUARTIER (Janies), a French navigator, was a native of St. Malo, and became eminent as a pilot. Francis I. employed him in exploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he completed the discovery of Canada, partly made before by the baron de Levi.—*Mureri.*

CARTISMANDUA, queen of the Brigantines in Britain, has gained a name by her treachery, in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband Venustus, and took in his room his armour-bearer Vellocatus. On this her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves thereby masters of the country.—*Tacitus.*

CARTWRIGHT (Christopher), an English divine, born at York in 1602, and died in 1652. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and wrote *Electa Targumico-Rabbinica* in Genesis, et in Exodus, 1648 and 1653, 8vo.

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas), a paritan divine, was born in Hertfordshire in 1555, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he afterwards exchanged for one of Trinity. In 1567 he proceeded B.D. and became a popular preacher. His opinions were adverse to the hierarchy, and he was complained of by archbishop Grindal, in consequence of which he was hindered of his doctor's degree, and deprived of his fellowship; he then went abroad, and was chosen minister to the English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburg. On his return to England he took great pains to subvert the ecclesiastical order, and to establish the Genevan discipline. He also wrote several pieces on that side, which were answered by doctor Whitgift. Cartwright was imprisoned, and obtained his liberty through lord Burleigh and the earl of Leicester, the latter of whom appointed him master of his hospital at Warwick, where he died in 1603, aged 68. He wrote a Harmony of the Gospels in Latin, printed at Amsterdum in 1647; a Commentary on the Proverbs; and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

CARTWRIGHT (William), an English divine and poet, born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and became a famous preacher. He died in 1644, aged 33. Ben Jonson, and the other wits of the time, held him in great estimation. He wrote some plays, poems, and sermons.—*Wood's A.O.*

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas), an English prelate, was born at Northampton in 1634. He received his education among the pari-

zans, and obtained a fellowship in Queen's college, Oxford, but was episcopally ordained. At the restoration he was made D.D. prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to the king. On the death of bishop Pearson he was nominated to the see of Chester, but gave too much countenance to the arbitrary proceedings of king James, whom he followed to France, and afterwards to Ireland, where he died in 1689. His remains were interred with great solemnity in Christ-church, Dublin. This bishop hath several sermons in print.—*Wood*.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA (Anthony), an ingenious Portuguese, who wrote a topographical survey of his native country with great exactness, in 3 vols. folio; also a system of Geography, and a treatise on Astronomy. He died in 1715, aged 65.—*Novo. Diâ. Hist.*

CARVER (Jonathan), born in Connecticut, North America, in 1732. He lost his father, who was a justice of peace, when he was only five years old. He was intended for the profession of medicine, which he quitted for a military life, and served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he formed the resolution of exploring the interior part of America, and to penetrate as far as the Pacific Ocean. This project he carried into execution amidst numerous difficulties, and published an interesting Account of his Travels in 1776. On his return from this enterprize he went to England, where being disappointed of preferment, he was under the necessity of accepting the office of clerk of the lottery, to support himself and family. He died in very poor circumstances in 1780. Captain Carver also wrote a piece on the Culture of Tobacco.—*Gen. Biog. Diâ. Novo. Diâ. Hist.*

CARUS (Marcus Aurelius), a Roman emperor, born at Narbonne, about the year 220. He rose to a military command by his virtues; and on the death of Probus was elected emperor in 283. He defeated the Samaritans and Persians; and was killed the same year, as it is said, by lightning, in his tent, but others assert that it was set on fire by his servants.—*Cresier. Gibbon*.

CARY (Robert), a learned English divine, was born at Cockington, in Devonshire, about 1615; and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. in 1644. He obtained the living of Portsmouth, in his native county; and complied with the changes of the times. He died in 1688. He is known by his Chronological Account of Ancient Times, printed in folio, 1677.—*Wood's A. O. Prince's Worthies of Devon*.

CARY (Lucius), lord Falkland, the eldest son of the first viscount of that title, and born in Oxfordshire about 1610. He was educated partly at Dublin, and partly at Cambridge. At about the age of 20 he went abroad, but soon returned and settled near Oxford, where he followed his studies with eagerness. In 1639 he served

in the army against the Scots; and was afterwards with the earl of Essex. In 1640 he sat in parliament for Newport in the life of Wight; was for some time an opposer of the prerogative of the crown; and voted against the right of the bishops to a seat in the house of lords, but afterwards he altered his mind on that subject. When the war broke out, which he endeavoured to prevent, he raised troops in defence of the throne. It was observed of him that he grew more pensive as the breach between the king and parliament widened; and was frequently heard to express the word *peace*. He was slain at the battle of Newbury in the 34th year of his age. His mind was enriched with the stores of learning, and with the principles of virtue and religion. He wrote some poems; a discourse concerning Episcopacy; another on the infallibility of the Church of Rome; and some other pieces. His saying was, that he pitied unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day.—*Biog. Brit.*

CARY (Felix), a French writer, and member of the academy of Marseilles; born in 1699, and died in 1754. He wrote the Medallist Histories of Marseilles, Thrace, and the Bosphorus.—*Novo. Diâ. Hist.*

CARY (Henry), earl of Moumouth, was grandson to Henry lord Hunsdon, cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He received his education with Charles I. and suffered considerably by the civil wars. We have by him numerous translations from foreign writers, ancient and modern. He died in 1661, aged 65.—*Walpole's Cat. of royal and Noble Authors. Granger*.

CARYL (Joseph), a nonconformist divine, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He was for some years preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, a member of the assembly of divines, and one of the triers for the approbation of ministers. Besides his public sermons before the parliament he published a large commentary on Job, in 12 vols. 4to. and 2 vol. folio. He died in 1673.—*Culamy*.

CARYLL (John), an English gentleman, who followed James II. and was created by him earl of Caryll, and baron Dartford. In the reign of queen Anne he came to England, and became intimate with Mr. Pope. He wrote two plays, and translated the Psalms of David from the Vulgate, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Diâ.*

CASA (John de la), an Italian writer and prelate, was born at Florence in 1508, and educated at Bologna. He settled at Rome, and in 1533 was appointed clerk of the apostolic chamber. He cultivated his talents, but indulged himself also in sensual pleasures, and had a natural son whom he named Quirino. In 1544 he was made archbishop of Benevento, and the same year was sent nuncio to Venice, where he displayed his diplomatic abilities to great advantage. He was in disgrace under Julius

III. on account of his connection with cardinal Farnese, but was restored to favour by Paul IV. who made him secretary of state. He died in 1556. He is accounted one of the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is uncommonly fine. His principal performance is the *Galateo*, or Art of living in the World; besides which he wrote some beautiful Italian poems, the *Lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo*, and other works, all collected at Venice in 5 vols. 4to. 1728.—*Tirab. sibi*.

CASANOVA (Mark Antony), a modern Latin poet, born at Rome, and died for want, being reduced to the necessity of begging his bread, in 1527. He imitated Martial with great success. His poems are in the *Deliciae Poëtarum Italorum*.—*Ibid*.

CASAS (Bartholomew de las), an eminent Spanish divine, was born at Seville in 1474. At the age of 19 he accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus to the West India. On his return he entered into orders, and returned to Hispaniola with Columbus in his second voyage, where he settled as a priest. On the conquest of Cuba he went thither, and laboured to convert the Indians, and to protect them from the oppressions of his countrymen. The cruelties of the Spaniards at last induced him to return to Europe for the express purpose of laying the case of the poor Indians before Charles V. and in consequence of his representations, ordinances were passed for the regulation of the conduct of the Spaniards in America, which, however, were never executed. One priest had the boldness to apologize for the barbarities in a book, printed at Rome, which was answered by las Casas, who was made bishop of Chiapa. He resided in America above fifty years, labouring with all his might to restrain the cruel spirit of his countrymen. The state of his health rendered it necessary for him to return to Europe, and he died at Madrid in 1566. His book on the Destruction of the Indians has been translated into several languages; besides which he was the author of another on the Rights of Sovereigns and Subjects, printed at Tubingen in Latin, 1625, 4to.—*Moreri. Robertson's Hist. of America*.

CASATI (Paul), a learned jesuit, born at Placentia in 1617. It was chiefly by his persuasion that queen Christina of Sweden embraced the Roman catholic religion. He died at Parma in 1707. His works are mostly mathematical, and are very judicious, particularly one on optics, which he composed at the age of 88.—*Moreri*.

CASABON (Isaac), a learned divine and critic, born at Geneva in 1559. At the age of 28 he was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and, in 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, the learned printer, by whom he had twenty children. After residing at Geneva fourteen years he removed to Montpellier, where he filled the

professor's chair; but being dissatisfied with his situation, he went to Paris in 1598, where he had the promise of a professorship, which he never obtained, and had the grant of a pension, which was badly paid. He was one of the judges on the protestant side, in the conference between cardinal du Perron and du Plessis Mornay in 1600, and gave his opinion against the latter, which occasioned a belief that he was about to change his religion; and to effect it cardinal du Perron was directed to have some communications with him on the subject, the result of which was Casaubon's inflexible resolution of abiding by the protestant principles. He had, however, an increase of his pension, and in 1603 the place of king's librarian. On the death of Henry IV. he went to England, where James I. entertained him with great kindness, settled upon him a considerable pension, and gave him a prebend at Westminster, and another at Canterbury. He died in 1614, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He published several valuable editions of ancient authors, as Strabo, Gr. and Lat. Genev. folio, 1587; Theophrastus, Leyd. 1592 and 1612, 12mo.; Apuleii Apologia, 1593, 4to; Athenæi Deipnosophist, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. folio, 1600, 1612; Persius, 1605, 8vo.; Polybius, Gr. et Lat. Par. 1609, folio. He was also the author of *De Libertate Ecclesiastica*, which was suppressed by Henry IV. as being offensive to the pope; *De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis*; which is a criticism on Baronius; *Epistole*, the best edition of which is that of Almeloveen at Rotterdam, 1709, fol.—*Mor. Biog. Brit.*

CASABON (Meric), son of the above, born at Geneva in 1598, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. He obtained from archbishop Laud a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the rebellion, fined, and imprisoned. Cromwell made him large offers to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused them; as he also did an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to take upon him the superintendence of the universities in her kingdom. At the restoration he recovered his preferments, and died in 1671. He edited several ancient writers, to which he subjoined versions and learned notes. He also wrote some pieces which shew great learning. The most remarkable are, a Defence of the Existence of Witches, and a true and faithful Relation of what passed many Years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, 1659, folio.—*Ibid*.

CASE (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was born at Boxley in Kent, and bred at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A.; after which he became minister of Erpingham in Norfolk. He

next settled in the living of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, and was chosen one of the assembly of divines. He was turned out for refusing the engagement, and suffered imprisonment for being concerned in Love's plot; but on making a submission he was released. In 1660 he was appointed one of the city ministers to attend the king at the Hague, and assisted at the Savoy conference. He died in 1682, aged 84. He printed some sermons.—*Calamy*.

CASE (John), a native of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, and a noted empyric and astrologer, was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. He is said to have got more by this distich over his door than Dryden by all his poetry:

"Within this place
"Lives Doctor Case."

And he was doubtless well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes:

"Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
"Enough in any man's own conscience."

There is a story told of him and Dr. Radcliffe; being together at a tavern, Radcliffe said, "Here, brother Case, I drink to all the fools your patients." "Thank ye," quoth Case, "let me have all the fools, and you are welcome to the rest." He wrote a nonfensical rhapsody, called the Angelical Guide, shewing men and women their lot and chance in this elementary life, 1697, 8vo.—*Granger. Biog. Brit.*

CASEL (John), a learned German, born at Gottingen in 1533. He was the pupil of Melancthon and Camerarius, and took his degree of doctor of laws at Pisa. He died professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Helmstadt in 1613. He wrote several learned works, and a collection of his letters was published at Franckfort in 1687, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

CASENEUVE (Peter de), a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse in 1591, and died there in 1652. He wrote, *Le France Aleu de la Province de Languedoc, etabli et defender*, 4to.; *L'Histoire de la Vie des Miracles de St. Edmond, Roi d'Angleterre*, 8vo.; *Origines sur Etymologies Françaises*, &c.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR I. king of Poland, son of Miecislus, whom he succeeded in 1034; but the Poles revolted under the regency of his mother, upon which he went to Paris, where he became a monk. Seven years afterwards the Poles having discovered his retreat, obtained leave from the Pope for him to return to his kingdom and marry. He espoused a daughter of the grand duke of Russia, governed with great wisdom, civilized his subjects, and promoted commerce. He died in 1501.—*Univ. Hist. Mor.*

CASIMIR II. surnamed the *Just*, king of Poland, was the younger son of Boleslaus

III. On coming of age he was made prince of Sandomir. When his brother Miecislus was deposed for tyrannical conduct in 1177, the Poles conferred the crown on Casimir. He was an upright, generous prince, and adopted measures to relieve the peasants from the oppression of their lords. He died in 1194, aged 77.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR III. the great, born in 1309, and succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He took several places from John king of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the virtues of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. Yet he is said to have been a lover of wine and women. He died of a fall from his horse in 1370.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR IV. the son of Jagellon, was grand duke of Lithuania, and called to the throne of Poland in 1447. He humbled the Teutonic knights, subdued the vavrode of Wallachia, and by an edict enjoined the study and use of the Latin language, which has ever since continued to be the vernacular tongue of the Poles. He died in 1492. *Ibid.*

CASIMIR V. (John), son of Sigismund III. He was intended for the church, became a jesuit, and was made a cardinal; but on the death of Ladislaus VII. he took the crown, and obtained permission to marry his brother's widow. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus king of Sweden, but afterwards, with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, he obtained a victory over that prince, and concluded a peace with his successor in 1660. The year after he defeated the Muscovites in Lithuania. The cares of government, and the discovery of a conspiracy which had been formed against him, made him form the resolution of resigning the crown, after which he went to France, where he died at Nevers in 1672.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR SARBIEVIUS; see SARBIEWSKI.

CASLON (William), an eminent letter-founder, was born at Hales-Owen in Shropshire in 1692, and served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, which business he afterwards carried on in London. He also made tools for bookbinders, and the letters which he cut for this purpose so pleased Mr. Bowyer, the printer, that he encouraged him to turn his attention to cutting types, and assisted him in the undertaking. In a short time his types were found superior to those of other founders; and instead of importing from Holland as had been customary, his types were sent abroad. His first foundry was in Helmet-row, near Old-street, but afterwards he removed to Chiswell-street, where he carried on a very extensive business. At the close of his life he left the concerns of the foundry to his son, and went to live at Bethnal-green, where he died in 1766.—*Biog. Br.*

CASNODYN, an elegant Welsh poet, who flourished from about the year 1290 to 1340. Several of his productions are in the *Archæology of Wales*.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CASSAGNES (James abbe de), a French poet and member of the academy. Colbert procured him a pension, and the post of king's librarian. Having a desire to shine as a preacher at court, he directed his attention to pulpit eloquence, but was unfortunately impeded by a satirical line in a poem by Boileau, who associated his name with that of father Cotin, one of the worst preachers of his time. This had such an effect upon his spirits that at last he became quite deranged, and died in a mad-house in 1679. He translated Sallust and some of the works of Cicero into French. His poems are now forgotten.—*Moreri.*

CASSAN, king of Persia, to obtain which dignity he renounced the christian religion. He subdued Syria, defeated the sultan of Egypt, and died in 1304, after returning to his former faith.—*Univ. Hist.*

CASSANA (Nicolo), called among painters Niccetto; born at Venice in 1659, and died in London in 1713. At Florence he painted an admirable picture of the conspiracy of Catiline consisting of nine figures as large as life. He painted the portrait of queen Anne, by whom he was distinguished in a very honourable manner. His brother *John Augustine* excelled in painting beasts, birds, fishes, and fruits.—*Pilkington.*

CASSANDER, king of Macedon after Alexander the Great. He compelled the Athenians to accept Demetrius Phalerius to be governor of their city, and after committing a number of murders died of a dropsy, 304 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

CASSANDER (George), a learned divine, born near Bruges in 1513, and died in 1566. He laboured all his life to effect a union between the catholics and protestants, and thereby incurred the ill-will of both parties. His works were printed at Paris in 1616, folio.—*Thouani Hist. Moreri.*

CASSANDER (Francis), a learned Frenchman, who died in 1695. He translated some books into French, particularly the *Rhetoric of Aristotle*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CASSANDRA-FIDELLE, a learned Venetian lady, who applied with success to the Greek and Latin languages, history, philosophy, and theology. Philip Tomassini published her letters and discourses at Padua, in 1636. She died in 1567, aged 102.—*Ibid.*

CASSENTINO (Jacopo di), so called from the place of his birth, where he painted many fine pieces, as well as at Florence and other cities of Italy. He was the founder of the Florentine academy, and died in 1356, aged 80.—*Pilkington.*

CASSERIO (Julio), an eminent anatomist, was born of poor parents in Placentia. Becoming a servant to Fabricius ab Aqua-pen-

dente, he became his instructor, and at last took him for an assistant. He succeeded his master in the professorship of anatomy and medicine at Padua in 1609. He died there in 1616. His anatomical tables are in considerable repute. He also wrote *De Vocis auditeque organis historia*, fol. 1600; and other works.—*Haller Bibl. Anat. Gen. Biog.*

CASSIANUS (Johannes), a monk of the 5th century, was a native of Scythia, and brought up in the monastery at Bethlehem. He settled in France, where he founded two monasteries, and died about 430. He wrote *Institutio Monachorum*; and some other works, in which he maintained the semi-pelagian notion on the subject of grace.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

CASSIBELAN, **CASSIWELLAUNUS**, or according to the British **CASWALLON**, a celebrated king of the Britons, who opposed Cæsar with great valour and prudence. He is said to have taken a considerable army into Gaul, where he fought the Romans with so much bravery as to provoke Cæsar to invade Britain. Cassibelan was elected to the supreme command by the other chiefs, and fixed his residence at Verulam, now St. Albans.—*Cæsar's Commentaries. Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CASSINI (John Dominic), a celebrated astronomer, born in 1625 in Piedmont, and educated among the jesuits at Genoa. He had such a turn for Latin poetry, that some of his compositions were printed when he was only eleven years old. He afterwards devoted himself to mathematics, particularly astronomy, and in 1650 was appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna. In 1652 he made an observation of a comet which then appeared, and determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had pronounced impossible. In 1658 he corrected and settled a meridian line in the great church at Bologna, on which occasion a medal was struck. In 1663 he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications of the castle of Urbino, and superintendent of the rivers in the ecclesiastical state. In 1666 he printed at Rome a collection of astronomical pieces, and among others a *Theory of Jupiter's Satellites*. Lewis XIV. desired leave of the pope for Cassini to come to Paris, which was granted, but the time of absence was limited to six years. and at the expiration of the term he was commanded to return, and on his refusal his places were taken from him. Cassini was the first professor of the royal observatory, which was finished in 1670. Here he made numerous observations, and in 1684 he discovered four satellites of Saturn. In 1695 he went to Italy to examine the meridian line which he had settled in 1653, and in 1700 he continued that through France which Picard had begun. He died in 1712, having lost his sight some years

before.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Philoſophica.*

CASSINI (James), the ſon and ſucceſſor of the above; born at Paris in 1677, and educated at the Mazarine college, under Varignon, profeſſor of mathematics. At the age of 17 he was admitted a member of the academy, and in 1696 viſited England, where he was choſen fellow of the royal ſociety. He ſucceeded his father in 1712, and enriched the ſtock of ſcience with many valuable diſcoveries. In 1720 he publiſhed a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in oppoſition to Newton, that it was of an oblong ſpheroid. To determine this the French king ſent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to meaſure a degree, the reſult of which was, a decided reſutation of Caſſini's opinion. In 1723 he deſcribed a perpendicular to the meridian of France, from Paris to St. Malo, and the year following from Paris to Straſburg. He publiſhed Elements of Aſtronomy, with Aſtronomical Tables, in 1740. He died in 1756.—*Ibid.*

CASSINI DE THURY (Cæſar François), the ſon and ſucceſſor of the preceding; born at Paris in 1714, and at the age of ten calculated the phaſes of the ſolar eclipse of 1727. He employed himſelf for many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. He publiſhed a great number of pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, and died in 1784, being ſucceeded by his only ſon count John Dominic Caſſini.—*Ibid.*

CASSIODORUS (Marcus Aurelius), a man of great talents in the 5th century. He was a native of Italy, and appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily; and in 490 the ſame prince made him his ſecretary and privy counſellor. In 514 he was raiſed to the conſular dignity, in which he was continued by Theodoſius and Vitiges. The approaching fall of the Gothic kingdom, and a diſguſt of public buſineſs, made him form the reſolution of retiring from the world. He accordingly went to his native place, Squillace, in Calabria, where he built a hermitage and a moaſtery. Here he devoted himſelf to his ſtudies and religion. He is ſaid alſo to have amused himſelf with mechanical purſuits, and invented ſome curious water-clocks, ſun-dials, and lamps. He died in 577, aged 96. He wrote a Chronology from the beginning of the world to the year 519; a Hiſtory of the Goths, of which an abridgment only remains: but his Letters, written while ſecretary, are extant and valuable. He alſo compoſed Commentaries on ſome parts of Scripture, and a book on Orthography. The beſt edition of his works is that of Rouen in

1679, 2 vols. folio.—*Voffius Hiſt. Lat. Mereri.*

CASSIUS (Caius), one of the murderers of Cæſar, who had ſaved his life after the battle of Pharſalia. He married the ſiſter of Brutus, and in the participation of the provinces obtained Africa as his ſhare. When Auguſtus and Antony prevailed againſt the conſpirators at Rome he retired to Philippi, where he and his friends were defeated. Afraid of falling into the enemy's hands, he cauſed one of his freedmen to run him through the body, 42 B. C. Some of his letters remain among Cicero's epiſtles.—*Suetonius. Plutarch.*

CASSIUS (Longinus Lucius), a Roman prætor, rendered remarkable by his inflexible adminiſtration of juſtice. He had the name given him of being the rock of the accuſed; and adopted firſt the practical maxim of *cui bono?* He lived B. C. 115.

CASSIUS (Avidius), a Roman commander under Marcus Antoninus, is ſaid by ſome to have been a Scythian, and by others the ſon of Avidius Severus, a perſon of conſiderable rank in the empire. He commanded in 164 againſt the Parthians, whom he defeated, and after conſiderable ravages put an end to the war. He next had the command of the army in Syria, where he reſtored the troops, who had relaxed into effeminacy and licentiousneſs, to diſcipline and good order. He then marched againſt the Egyptians, whom he conquered. In 175 he took advantage of the information of Aurelius's illneſs to ſpread a report of his death, and was proclaimed emperor by his army. The emperor, who was then in Germany, on receiving intelligence of his uſurpation, immediately ſet out for Illyricum, and the ſenate proclaimed Caſſius a traitor. Before the two armies met Caſſius was aſſaſſinated, and ſome of his own officers carried his head to the emperor. That great man ſpared his family, but Commodus afterwards cauſed them to be burnt alive.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

CASSIUS (Parmenſis), a Latin poet, was alſo one of the conſpirators againſt Cæſar. He afterwards, however, attached himſelf to Antony, and was put to death by Octavianus. Varus, who killed him, took away his papers, and it is ſuppoſed that the play of Thyeſtes, which goes under the name of Varus, was in reality the production of Caſſius.—*Voff. de Poet. Lat.*

CASSIUS (Severus Titus), a Roman orator in the time of Auguſtus. He was ſo much addiſted to accuſing as to become a libeller and calumniator: and his writings were the cauſe of a law paſſed by Auguſtus againſt libels. That monarch alſo baniſhed Caſſius, who died miſerably. Seneca ſpeaks highly of his eloquence.—*Tacitus. Quæſtilian. Bayle.*

CASTAGNO (Andrew del), a wretch, who having learned the art of painting in oil

from Dominico de Venise, assassinated him in the night that he might possess the secret alone. This happened in the 15th century.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

CASTALDI (Cornelius), an Italian poet of the 16th century. He endowed a college at Padua, and died in 1597, aged 57. His poems were printed in 1757, 4to. and are very elegant.—*Moreri.*

CASTALIO (Sebastian), a learned Frenchman, born in 1515, and died at Basil, where he was Greek professor, in 1563. He wrote *Colloquia Sacra*, or Dialogues on Sacred History, in elegant latin, 4 vols. 12mo; and translated the whole Bible into the same language. His notions upon predestination and grace were condemned by the church of Basil, and Calvin and Beza wrote very bitterly against him.—*Bayle.*

CASTELS (Peter), a painter of Antwerp, where he was born in 1684, and died at Richmond in Surry in 1749. In 1726 he published 12 plates of birds, designed and etched by himself.—*Pilkington.*

CASTEL (Lewis Bertrand), a famous French jesuit, born in 1688, and died in 1757. He was a great admirer of sir Isaac Newton, and published in 1743 a work, entitled, *Vrai Système de Physique générale de Newton*, 4to. He also wrote the *Optic of Colours*, 12mo.; a *Treatise of universal Gravity*, 2 vols. 12mo.; a *System of Mathematics*, 4to. and other works.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

CASTELL (Edmund), a learned English divine, was born at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, in 1606, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to St. John's college. While in the university he laboured in compiling his *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, which is a standing proof of his industry, though he ruined his circumstances by it. In 1663 he was presented to the rectory of Higham-Gobion, in Bedfordshire; and in 1666 was appointed chaplain to the king, and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which was added afterwards a prebend of Canterbury. He died in 1685.—*Biog. Br.*

CASTELLI (Benedict), an Italian mathematician, was born at Brescia. In 1595 he entered into the order of Benedictines, and was for some time a disciple of Galileo, whom he assisted in his astronomical observations. He became professor of mathematics at Pisa, and afterwards at Rome, where he died in 1644.

CASTELLI (Bernard), a Genoese painter, born in 1557, and died in 1629. He painted portraits of the most eminent poets, for which he received complimentary verses in return. He also engraved the plates for the *Jerusalem of Tasso*. His son *Valerio*, who died in 1659, was a good painter of battle pieces.—*D'Argenville.*

CASTELNAL (Michael), an eminent French writer and statesman. He was born of a noble and ancient family, and was employ-

ed by Charles IX. and Henry III. in many difficult and important negotiations. He died in 1592, having been five times ambassador to England. His memoirs of his embassies were printed in 1669, 2 vols. fol. and again at Brussels in 1731, in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

CASTLENAU (Henriette Julie de), countess of Murat, an ingenious French lady, and the wife of the count de Murat; died in 1716, aged 45.—She wrote the *Tales of the Fairies*, and other ingenious romances.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

CASTELVETRO (Lewis), an Italian critic of great learning, but very spleenetic; born at Modena, and died in 1571 at Basil, whither he had fled to escape the severity of the inquisition. He wrote a Commentary upon Aristotle's Poetics, and some Latin poems.—*Bayle.*

CASTI (L'Abbe), an Italian poet of the 18th century, is known by a great number of poems, and other productions in his native language. His principal work is entitled, *Gli Animali Parlanti*, or the "Speaking Animals." He died at Paris in February 1803.—*L'Esay Diâ. Univ.*

CASTIGLIONE (Balthazar), an ingenious nobleman of Mantua, born in 1478. After serving with great bravery in a military capacity, he was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same service by pope Clement VII. The emperor Charles V. to whom he was sent as nuncio, had a very high esteem for him. He died, while on this embassy, at Toledo, in 1529. His greatest work is, "Il Cortigiano," or the Courtier, written in an elegant style, and abounding with good rules and reflections. His letters were published at Padua, in 2 vols. 1769. His poems are in the *Deliciae Poet. Italarum*.—*Tiraboschi.*

CASTIGLIONE (Joseph), a poet and critic, was born at Ancona, and became governor of Corneto in 1598. He died in 1616. He wrote in Latin verse a history of his own time, and left several critical works under the title of *Variae Lectiones et Opuscula*, Rome, 1694, 4to.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

CASTILLO (Ferdinand de), a Spanish divine of the dominican order, of which he wrote the history in 2 vols. folio, 1584. He died in 1593.—*Moreri.*

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA (Anthony del), a Spanish painter, born at Cordova, and did there of despair, in consequence of being outshone by Murillo, in 1647, aged 64. He painted history, portrait, and landscape, with equal success.—*Cumberland's Anecdotes of Painters.*

CASTRACANI (Castruccio), an Italian general, was born at Lucca in 1281. At the age of 20 he entered into the service of Edward king of England, but was obliged to leave this country for having killed a courtier in a duel. He then went to Flanders, and entered into the army of Philip,

king of France, where he displayed high military talents and courage. In 1313 he returned to Italy, which was then distracted by the wars between the Guelfs and Ghibelins. He took the side of the latter, and gained many battles over the Florentines. The emperor Lewis V. made him duke of Lucca and a Roman senator. He died in 1328.—*Moreri*.

CASTRO (Alphonso de), a Spanish friar of the Franciscan order, and a famous preacher. He accompanied Philip II. to England, after which he retired to Flanders, and died at Brussels in 1558, just as he was appointed archbishop of Compostella. He wrote a curious book against heresies.—*Dupin. Hist. Eccl.*

CASTRO (John de), a Portuguese general, born at Lisbon in 1500. He served against the Moors, and then accompanied de Gama to the east. He there drew up a description of the Red Sea. On his return to Portugal he was appointed commander of a fleet, and attended Charles V. in his expedition against Tunia. He was next made governor of the Portuguese settlements in India, where he greatly fortified Diu, and died at that place in 1548.—*Moreri*.

CASTRO (Paul de), an illustrious civilian, was born at Castro in the Roman state, and was successively professor of law at Florence, Bologna, Siena, and Padua. The saying of Cuius concerning him became proverbial; *qui non habet Paulum de Castro, unicam vendit et emat*. "He who has not Paul de Castro, let him sell his coat and buy him." He died in 1437. His works went through several editions, the last of which contains 8 vols. in folio.—*Tirabosini*.

CAT (Claude Nicholas le), a celebrated French surgeon, was born at Blerancourt in Picardy in 1700, and brought up to the church, which he quitted for the study of medicine and surgery. In 1725 he published a letter on the aurora borealis. In 1731 he became chief surgeon of the Hotel Dieu at Rouen, where he formed a school of anatomy and surgery, and a literary society, which was afterwards erected into an academy, of which he was chosen perpetual secretary. The king gave him in 1759 a pension, and in 1766 letters of nobility. He died in 1768. He wrote the Theory of Hearing, 1758, 8vo.; a Treatise on the Nervous Fluid, 1765, 8vo.; an Abridgment of Osteology, 8vo. 1767; a Treatise on the Senses, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

CATEL (William), a French lawyer, born at Toulouse in 1569. He became counsellor of that place, and wrote the History of the Counts of Toulouse, folio; and Memoirs of the Province of Languedoc, folio. He died in 1626.—*Moreri*.

CATELLAN (Maria Claire Friselle Marguerite de), an ingenious French lady, born in 1622, and died at Toulouse in 1745. She wrote odes, which possess merit, and were

crowned by the academy of Toulouse.—*Ibid.*

CATESBY (Mark), an English naturalist, was born about 1680. He took a voyage to Virginia in 1712, and remained there seven years. While in that country he collected various productions in natural history, some of which he sent to England. These gave so much satisfaction to Sir Hans Sloane, and other eminent naturalists, that by their persuasion he visited Carolina, from whence he extended his enquiries into the neighbouring provinces, and to the Bahama islands. He returned to England in 1726, where he published the Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, in 2 vols. folio. The plates were done from his own drawings, and coloured under his inspection. This work was reprinted in 1754 and in 1771. The author was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and sent to their Transactions a paper on the Migration of Birds. He died at London in 1749.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

CATHARINE, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and the wife of Henry V. king of England. After the death of that prince she married secretly Owen Tudor, by whom she had a son called Edmund, father of Henry VII. She died in 1431.—*Moreri*.

CATHARINE of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand V. king of Castile and Arragon, espoused in 1501 Arthur, son of Henry VII. and on his death, five months after the union, she was married to Henry prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII. by whom she had several children, all of whom died young except Mary, afterwards queen of England. When Henry became enamoured of Anne Boleyn he sought every means to procure a divorce from Catharine, under the pretence of religious scruples. The delays of the pope induced the impatient monarch to throw off the papal yoke. The divorce was pronounced by his divines, and Catharine ceased to be treated as queen. Her behaviour through the whole of this trying affair was calm, ready, prudent, and pious; so that her brutal husband could not help paying respect to her virtues, while he pleaded conscience for what he did. In her retreat she wrote some religious pieces. She died at Kimbolton castle in 1536.—*Hume. Moreri*.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the only daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino, and married in 1534 to Henry duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. She was married several years without bearing children, but at last had ten, three of whom were in succession kings of France, and one was queen of Navarre. In 1559 she became a widow, and her son Francis succeeded to the throne, during whose short reign her influence was supplanted by that of the Guises. On the accession of her other son Charles IX. in his eleventh year, she acquired the chief au-

thority, and brought eternal infamy on her name by her horrible treachery to the Huguenots, and the projecting of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. She died in 1589, hated by all parties. She was greatly addicted to pleasure, and fond of judicial astrology.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CATHARINE I. empress of Russia, was born in 1683 in Livonia, of poor parents, whom she lost in her youth, and then lived with a clergyman, on whose death she went to Marienburg, and in 1701 married a Swedish dragon, who was killed when the place was taken by the Russians. General Bauer then became enamoured of her beauty, and took her to live with him. Afterwards she obtained a situation in the family of prince Menzikoff, who was also smitten with her charms. Here she attracted the attention of the czar, who made her his mistress, and in 1711 his wife. She is supposed not to have been very faithful to his bed; and it is certain that the emperor put a Frenchman to death from a jealousy of his being her lover. However, at his death he left her the throne, and she was proclaimed empress in 1725. She carried into execution the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband, and died in 1727.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CATHARINE II. empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst, and born in 1729. Her original name was Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage with the grand duke of Russia, in 1745, she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexievna. She brought her husband two children, Paul, who succeeded her, and Anne, who died an infant. Catharine, however, at this period, was not quite clear of the charge of infidelity, and her husband, by way of reprisal, attached himself to a daughter of count Woronzof. On the death of the empress Elizabeth in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting the young grand duke and divorcing Catharine; after which it was his design to marry the countess of Woronzof. At this juncture he had greatly offended the army and the church, by some capricious innovations, and had excited the jealousy of the Russian nobility by his partiality to foreigners. These were favourable circumstances to aid the project of Catharine; a conspiracy was entered into, the army gained over, and on June 27, 1762, the unfortunate Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent prisoner to the palace of Robscha, near Peterburgh. Between the prisons and the graves of princes the distance is short. On the 17th of July Alexius Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirators, went to Robscha, where they assassinated Peter, by strangling him; but that this was without the knowledge of

Catharine is at least to be supposed, though the circumstance did not so affect her as to punish the perpetrators of it. It was proclaimed to the nation that the czar had died of the colic. Catharine behaved with magnanimity to the friends of her deceased husband, and pardoned her rival the countess Woronzof. In September she was crowned at Moscow. The regulations adopted by her at the beginning of her reign were much in the manner and conducted in the spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by clemency, and to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality and magnificence. She also wisely avoided foreign war till she had completely settled the tranquillity and order of the empire. Fond of literature and the arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to the introduction of them into her dominions; and she condescended to open a correspondence herself with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. In 1764 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, and the same year was marked by the death of prince Ivan, grand-nephew to Peter the Great, who had been a prisoner eighteen years, and in a state of mental imbecility. Notwithstanding these blots on her character, Catharine shewed herself deserving of the sovereign power, by public acts of the greatest importance. She caused a wife and liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; she attended much to the subject of education, and wished to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects; and she encouraged medical discovery, by submitting to the practice of inoculation herself, and persuading the grand duke to follow her example. In 1768 the grand seignior declared war against Russia, which terminated in 1774, after a series of victories and conquests gained by the forces of Catharine. About this time she quelled a dangerous revolt which had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by the cossack Pugatcheff, who assumed the name of Peter III. Foreign and domestic peace being restored, the empress devoted her attention to public improvements, and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed *armed neutrality*, the object of which was, to protect the Baltic trade from the belligerent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman catholic archbishopric in her dominions, for the benefit of her subjects of that persuasion. About the same time she created a new military order by the title of St. Wolodimir. The year following she seized upon the Crimea and Cuban, which so alarmed the Porte, that war became almost inevitable, but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks reluctantly yielded to the aggression. Catharine travelled through her newly ac-

quired territory with a magnificent retinue, and at Cherfon had an interview with the emperor Joseph. Immediately after this the war broke out between Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany, and the latter by Sweden. The war was carried on with great fury; Oczakoff was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner; the naval force of the Turks in the Black sea was destroyed; several engagements took place in the Baltic between the Russian and Swedish fleets, and generally in favour of the former. Sweden was in consequence obliged to make peace in 1790; which was followed in 1792 by that of Yassi, in which the Porte yielded to Russia the important fortrefs of Oczakoff, which caused considerable uneasiness to the British court; and if the parliament had not opposed it, might have produced a new war. Shortly after, the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was sent into that unhappy country, which committed dreadful ravages, and decided the fate of Poland, by the horrible massacre of the inhabitants of Warsaw. That kingdom was then completely annihilated, being partitioned out between Russia, Germany, and Prussia. This ambitious and restless woman, who possessed great mental powers mixed with many grossly vicious propensities, died of an apoplexy, Nov. 9, 1796.—*Cass's Travels in Russia. Cooke's History of Catharine.*

CATHARINE of Sienna, a Romish saint, was born in 1347, and vowed celibacy at the age of eight years. She became celebrated for her pretended revelations, which she committed to writing in a good style. She persuaded pope Gregory XI. to remove the seat of ecclesiastical government to Rome, after it had been seventy-six years at Avignon. However, he was sorry for it afterwards, and on his death-bed cautioned those about him from hearkening to an enthusiast. She died in 1380, and was canonized in 1461. A volume of her letters is in print; and some religious pieces of a fanatical cast. She is not to be confounded with another saint of the same name, who was born at Bologna, where she founded a convent, and died in 1463. She also wrote revelations, and other treatises.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

CATHARINUS (Ambrose), an Italian divine, born at Sienna in 1487. He was at the council of Trent, and wrote a book against Luther, and another in answer to Ochinus. He was made bishop of Minorì, in the kingdom of Naples, from whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Canza. He died in 1553.—*Tirolofschi. Dupin. Moreri.*

CATILINE (Lucius Sergius Catilina), a fa-

mous Roman, was born of a noble family, and became early in life remarkable for the licentiousness of his manners. His abilities were great, and in temper he was resolute, but his heart was depraved, and he scrupled not any means to obtain the object on which he was set. He delighted in scenes of riot, confusion, intestine wars, and murders. Such is the character given of him by Sallust, which is confirmed by other historians. Catiline was one of the most active ministers of Sylla, who procured his advancement to the quaestorship, and other high and lucrative offices. In the year B.C. 65 he formed a conspiracy with several abandoned young men, to murder the consuls and to overturn the government. This plot was discovered by Cicero, who was then consul, and who delivered in the senate his famous oration against Catiline, in which he exposed all his abominable designs before his face. Catiline then left Rome, and put himself at the head of an army, on which the senate declared him a rebel. Those of his party which were left at Rome endeavoured to gain over to their side the ambassadors of the Allobroges, who were then at Rome. The ambassadors disclosed the whole to Cicero, and the conspirators were seized and punished. In the mean time Catiline was about to march into Transalpine Gaul, in hopes of being joined by that nation, but in this he was hindered by the proconsul Q. Metellus Celer, whose army lay at the foot of the Alps. An engagement ensued on the plains of Tuscany, in which Catiline was slain, after fighting desperately; B.C. 62.—*Sallust. Plutarch. Cicero.*

CATINAT (Nicholas), an illustrious French general, born at Paris in 1637, and was brought up to the bar, which profession he renounced for that of arms. He rose to the highest military honour, and distinguished himself in a number of battles and sieges. In 1688 he defeated the duke of Savoy, and conquered all his dominions. In 1697 he took the fortrefs of Ath in Flanders; and four years afterwards was appointed commander of the army in Italy against prince Eugene; but his wonted success failed him, and he was obliged to retreat. He died at his estate of St. Gratian, in 1712, aged 74. He was a man of great promptness, cool and deliberate, but modest and unassuming.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

CATO (Marcus Portius), an illustrious Roman, usually called the *Censor*. He was born at Tusculum, B.C. 235, served in the army at the age of 17, and behaved with great valour; his temperance was remarkable, never drinking any thing but water, and being always contented with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus he was enabled to gain considerable preferment, and was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards quaestor in Africa under Scipio, in which

offices he displayed a strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After going through other employments he was chosen consul, B.C. 195, in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague, and whom he opposed in his attempt to repeal the oppian law. He conducted the war in the further Spain with great success, and took no part of the spoils to his own share. On his arrival at Rome he was honoured with a triumph. His next advance was to the consulship, in which he shewed his dislike to luxury of every kind. He also distinguished himself by his hatred to Carthage, always concluding his speeches in the senate with the expression, *defenda est Carthago!* He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant in the *Scriptores de re Rustica*. He died B.C. 150, aged 90. By his first wife he had a son, who distinguished himself as a foldier. On her death he kept a mistress for some time, and in his old age married another wife, by whom he had a son, who was the grandfather of Cato of Utica.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

CATO (Marcus Portius), surnamed of *Utica*, from the place where he died. He was the great-grandson of the preceding, and born about 98, B.C. His parents died when he was a child, and he was left in the care of his uncle Livius Drusus, a person of distinction and opulence. He manifested at an early age that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct. His habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrines of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune, in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quaestor, which department he reformed of many abuses that had crept into it. His uprightness in administering justice gained him great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to Cicero when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of *father of his country*. He saw through the ambitious projects of Cæsar, and opposed him with so much zeal that he sent him to prison, though he thought it expedient to release him almost immediately. He was afterwards sent into Asia to announce to Ptolemy, the king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived him of his dominions. That unhappy prince poisoned himself, and Cato seized on all the royal treasure for the republic. He supported Pompey against Cæsar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to the Roman liberty, yet the civil war which ensued filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia he retired to Africa, thinking that Pompey had fled thither. He and his troops

endured great hardships in their march across the deserts, and at last joined Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, and all hopes of a successful resistance to his arms were vanquished, Cato retired to his chamber, and after reading Plato's *Phædo*, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, fell upon his sword B.C. 45. When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life."—*Plutarch. Sallust.*

CATO (Valerius), a Latin poet and grammarian in the time of Sylla. The only piece of his that has reached us is a poem, entitled *Diræ*, to be found in the *Corpus Poëtarum*, by Maittaire. He died B. C. 30.—*Moreri.*

CATROU (Francis), a learned French Jesuit, who died at Paris in 1737, aged 78. He was engaged in writing for the *Journal de Trevoux* several years. He was besides the author of, 1. A History of the Empire of Mogul; 2. A History of the Fanaticism of Protestants, Anabaptists, Quakers, &c.; 3. A Translation of Virgil; 4. A Roman History, with notes, in which he was assisted by father Rouille, who continued it.—*Moreri.*

CATULLUS (Caius Valerius), a Roman poet, born at Verona B.C. 86. His compositions, though elegant, are tinged with licentiousness. He died B.C. 40. The best editions of Catullus are those of Vossius, *Lond.* 1684; Vulpius, *Patav.* 1717; Grævius, *Utr.* 1680; and Barbeau, *Paris*, 1754.—*Boyle. Moreri.*

CATZ (James), a Dutch statesman and poet, born in Zealand in 1577. He was sent ambassador to England in the time of Cromwell. He died in 1660. His poems are in Dutch, and were printed in 1756, 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAVALCANTI (Bartholomew), a learned Italian, born in 1503. He served in a military capacity with great reputation, and was also employed by pope Paul III. in some important embassies. He died at Padua in 1562. He wrote on rhetoric, a work of considerable merit; and on the best forms of republics. There was another of the same name in the 13th century; he was also of Florence, and wrote poems of merit, printed in 1527.—*Tirab. Bib. Moreri.*

CAVALIER (John), a French protestant, was the son of a peasant in the Cevennes. He became the enterprising leader of the Camisards, or protestants of that country, who were provoked to rebellion against Lewis XIV. by the persecutions which they endured. His courage and skill were so great, that the regular armies under the best generals could not defeat him, and at

last marshal de Villars found it expedient to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment, but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, where Cavalier and his little troop did wonders. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where it is supposed he died.—*Vultaire's Age of Lewis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAVALIERI (Bonaventura), an Italian mathematician of the 17th century. He was a friar, and a disciple of Galileo, and afterwards became professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died in 1647. He wrote on geometry, trigonometry, logarithms, conic sections, &c.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

CAVALLINI (Pietro), a celebrated painter, born at Rome in 1279, and the disciple of Giotto. He assisted his master in the famous mosaic in the church of St. Peter. He died in 1364, aged 85.—*Pilkington.*

CAVE (William), an English divine, born in 1637, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After the restoration he obtained the vicarage of Illington, and was appointed chaplain to the king. In 1684 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1688 published his *Historia Literaria*, or an account of all the writers for and against christianity, down to the 14th century. Besides this learned work he published the *Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs of the first three centuries*; and an excellent book, entitled *Primitive Christianity*, &c. Dr. Cave died in 1713, and was buried at Illington.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAVE (Edward), a London bookseller, was born at Newton in Warwickshire in 1691, and educated at Rugby school; on leaving which he became clerk in the excise, but soon left that situation, and went to London, where he put himself apprentice to a printer. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he obtained a place in the post-office, though he still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place in the post-office for resisting the abuses in the privilege of franking, he set up the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which had a great success. He died in 1754, and was buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CAVEDONE (Jacomo), an eminent Italian painter, born in 1580. He was educated in the school of the Carracci, and it is said that some of his pieces are equal to those of his master's, Annibal Carracci. A series of misfortunes disordered his intellects, and he was reduced to beggary in which wretched state he died in a stable at Bologna in 1660.—*D'Argenville.*

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH (Thomas), an English navigator, was born in Suffolk of a

good family, and having squandered away his fortune, fitted out three ships to cruise against the Spaniards. He sailed from Plymouth July 21, 1586, and on the coast of South America took several good prizes, and among the rest an Acapulco ship of rich value. Sept. 9, 1588 he returned to Plymouth, after having circumnavigated the globe, and acquired a princely fortune, which he soon dissipated, and made another voyage, but meeting with no success, he died of grief on the coast of Brazil.—*Biog. Br.*

CAVENDISH (sir William), an English gentleman, born in Suffolk, and became usher to cardinal Wolsey, who honoured him with his confidence, and in return he adhered faithfully to him in his fall. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his fidelity, that he admitted him into his service, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him several places and grants. Edward VI. added to these honours, and he enjoyed them all undiminished in the reign of his successor. Sir William died in 1557. By his last wife he had Henry, William (the first earl of Devonshire), Charles, and three daughters. He wrote the *Life of Wolsey*, printed in 1667, and again in 1706.—*Ibid.*

CAVENDISH (William), duke of Newcastle, son of sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the above, was born in 1592. His personal qualifications recommended him to king James, who made him knight of the bath, and in 1620 baron Ogle and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. created him baron Cavendish and earl of Newcastle, and in 1638 appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. The earl contributed 10,000*l.* towards the expedition of that monarch against the Scotch, besides a troop of horse. He behaved with great spirit and loyalty during the civil wars, till the destruction of the royal cause obliged him to go abroad. While he was in exile he wrote a book entitled *A Treatise on Government*, and the interest of Great Britain with respect to the other powers of Europe. Shortly after the restoration he was created duke of Newcastle. He died in 1676. His grace wrote several plays and poems, but his treatise on Horsemanship is, perhaps, the best known of his pieces. His second wife wrote a great number of volumes and plays, amounting to thirteen folio volumes, now sunk into oblivion: she was the daughter of sir Charles Lucas, who suffered death at Colchester from the rebels. She died in 1673. The duke's title descended to his son Henry, who died without issue, 1691.—*Ibid.*

CAVENDISH (William), the first duke of Devonshire, born in 1640. In 1661 he represented the county of Derby in parliament, and four years afterwards attended the duke of York as a volunteer against the Dutch. He distinguished himself very zealously in the house of commons against the

court, and was a witness in favour of lord Russel on his trial; he offered also to exchange clothes with that nobleman to enable him to effect his escape, which he gallantly refused. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and about the same time was fined 30,000*l.* and imprisoned in the king's bench for assaulting colonel Culpepper in the presence chamber. He gave bond for the payment of the fine, which, however, he saved by the arrival of the prince of Orange. In 1689 he was made a privy-councillor, and at the coronation he served as lord high steward. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence was always one of the regency, after the death of the queen. He died in 1707. He wrote an Ode on the death of queen Mary; and an Allusion to the bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAVENDISH (lord John), the son of the fourth duke of Devonshire. In the administration under the marquis of Rockingham, in 1765, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and during the American war he constantly opposed lord North. On the resignation of that nobleman he became chancellor of the exchequer, but on the death of the marquis of Rockingham soon after, and the appointment of the earl of Shelburne, he and his friends resigned their places. In the coalition administration he had his part as chancellor of the exchequer; but the ministry were soon dismissed, and from that time he continued in opposition to his death, Dec. 19, 1796.—*Monthly Mag.*

CAVENDISH (lord Frederick), field marshal of his majesty's forces, and uncle to the present duke of Devonshire, was born in 1729. Frederick prince of Wales was his godfather. He entered early on a military life, and in 1758 was appointed aide-du-camp to the king. In 1761 he was advanced to the rank of major-general; in 1770 lieutenant-general; then general, and lastly field-marshal. When the late duke of Devonshire was called to the house of lords in 1751, lord Frederick succeeded him as representative of the county of Derby. At the general election in 1774, he was chosen for the town of Derby, and continued to represent that place till 1784, when he retired from parliament. He was in the action at St. Cas on the coast of France in Sept. 1758, where he was taken prisoner. The duke d'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, politely offered the British officers permission to return to England on their paroles. All of them accepted the offer except lord Frederick, which surprised the duke, who asked his reason, to which he answered "that being a member of parliament, he should in England attend his parliamentary duty, and consequently vote for the supplies for carrying on the war, which might be con-

sidered as a breach of his parole." "Poh, poh," said the duke, "we should as soon think of restraining you from getting a child, lest when it came to maturity it should conquer France." This anecdote shews the delicacy of his mind and his high sense of honour. He was one of the six English officers who at the beginning of the seven years war entered into an agreement with each other not to marry until peace was restored; that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel were among the number. His lordship died at Twickenham, Oct. 21, 1803.—*Monthly Mag.*

CAULET (Francis Stephen de), a French bishop, famous for his opposition to the court in the *regale*, or the assumed right of the crown to dispose of ecclesiastical benefices during the vacancy of a see. For this he was deposed, and died in 1680. He was a very virtuous prelate, and effected a considerable reform in his diocese.—*Moreri.*

CAULIAC (Guy de), a French anatomist, and physician to the popes Clement VI. and Urban V. He published, in 1363, *Chirurgiæ tractatus septem cum Antidotario*. He also wrote a Compendium of Surgery, of which art he is called the restorer.—*Ibid.*

CAUSSIN (Nicholas), a learned French jesuit and confessor to Lewis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu caused him to be banished from court for opposing his measures. He died at Paris in 1651, aged 71. The most esteemed of his works is entitled, the Holy Court which has been translated into English; besides which he wrote an excellent work, *De Eloquentia Sacra et Humana*, 1619, 4to.—*Ibid.*

CAWDREY (Daniel), a nonconformist divine, was bred at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He settled at Dilling, in Northamptonshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He was a noted member of the assembly at Westminster, and a considerable disputant. He died in 1664. He wrote some polemical pieces against the established church, practical treatises and sermons.—*Gulamy.*

CAWTON (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was minister of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, and being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell was obliged to fly to Holland, where he became one of the pastors of the English church at Rotterdam, and died there in 1659. He was learned in the oriental tongues, and assisted in promoting the Polyglot Bible, and Dr. Castell's Polyglot Lexicon.—*Life by his Son*, 8vo. 1662.

CAWTON (Thomas), a puritan divine, was educated at Rotterdam, and afterwards at Utrecht, where he acquired a knowledge of the oriental tongues. On his return to England he was entered of Merton college, Oxford, where he was episcopally ordained. In 1662 he left the university on account of nonconformity, after which he officiated

to a dissenting congregation in Westminster, where he died in 1677, aged about 40. He wrote the *Life of his Father*, 8vo; *Dissertatio de Usu Linguae Hebraicae in Philosophia Theoretica*; *Disputatio de Versione Syriaca Vet. et Novi Testamenti*, 4to. *Balaam's Wish*, 8vo.—*Calamy*.

CAXTON (William), the first English printer, was born in Kent about the year 1410. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a mercer, and on the death of his master he went abroad, as agent to the mercers' company. He was afterwards in the service of lady Margaret of York, wife of the duke of Burgundy. During his residence in Flanders he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he printed was the *Recuyell of the History of Troy*, translated by himself from the French, 1471. But the first book printed in England was the *Game of Chess*, which he executed in Westminster Abbey in 1474. His next performance was the *Dictes and Sayengis of the Philosophers*, translated out of French by Antone erle Ryvvyres lord Seerles, emprinted by Wyllyam Caxton at Westmestre, 1477. He died 1491.—*Lewis's Life of Caxton. Biog. Br.*

CAYLUS (Ann-Claude-Philip de, count of), a French writer, was born of a noble family at Paris in 1692. He entered into the army, which he quitted after the peace of Rastadt, and then travelled through a great part of Europe and Asia. He had a fine taste for the arts, to which he added a considerable classical knowledge. To him the world is indebted for the publication of that magnificent work, the *Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet*. In 1731 he became a member of the academy of painting, in which he founded a prize for drawing. He discovered the ancient art of encaustic painting, and of tinging marble, from hints in the works of Pliny the elder. He wrote numerous dissertations on the arts; a *Collection of Etruscan, Greek, Roman and Gaulish Antiquities*, 7 vols. 4to.; a *Discourse on Ancient Pictures*; and other works of great merit. He died in 1765.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CAZES (Peter James), an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1676. Discovering an early genius for drawing he was placed under Houasse the elder, and afterwards with Boullogne, and he profited so well as to gain several of the prizes given by the academy. He was received a member of that body in 1703. His reputation was established by a noble picture painted for the church of Notre Dame, representing the woman with an issue of blood. He died in 1754. His works are numerous in France.—*D'Argenville*.

CEBA (Ansoldo), an Italian poet, born at Genoa in 1565, and died in 1623. He wrote two heroic poems, entitled "Esther," and "Il Furio Camillo." The first was prohibited

by the court of Rome for blending mythology with the sacred history. He wrote also two tragedies, the *Gemelle Capoane*, and the *Alcippo*. He was likewise the author of a *History of Rome*, and other works.—*Tiraboschi*.

CEBES, a Greek philosopher, was a native of Thebes, and the disciple of Socrates. The *Pinax*, or *Tablature of Human Life*, attributed to him, is questioned by some critics. It is usually printed with the *Enchiridion of Epictetus*.—*Moreri*.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, whose real name was *Francis degli Stabili*, was born at Ascoli. He was a poet and physician, and well skilled in mechanics. In 1322 he was made professor of astrology and philosophy at Bologna, but fell under the censure of the inquisition for magical pretensions. He removed from Bologna to Florence on being appointed physician and astrologer to the duke of Calabria. Here he was again noticed by the inquisition on the same charge of magic, and condemned to the flames, which was executed in 1327. He wrote a poem called *L'Acerta*, which went through several editions.—*Tiraboschi*.

CECIL (William), lord Burleigh, a celebrated English statesman, the son of Richard Cecil, master of the robes to Henry VIII. and born at Bourne in Lancashire in 1521. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn. He married a sister of sir John Cheke, by which means he was introduced to the great duke of Somerset, who appointed him master of requests, and afterwards secretary of state. He also received the honour of knighthood, and had a seat in the privy council. When Mary came to the throne he was dismissed from his employments; but he was still respected, and often consulted by the queen and her ministers. At the accession of Elizabeth he was appointed one of her counsellors, secretary of state, and master of the court of wards. Soon afterwards he was chosen chancellor of Cambridge; and in 1571 advanced to the peerage. He died in 1598, leaving two sons. He was an acute, steady minister, well acquainted with mankind, indefatigable in business, correct in his private deportment, and of unimpeachable integrity in his public capacity. And so disinterested was he, that though he held the office of lord high treasurer 27 years, he left but a moderate estate to his family. He wrote some tracts in answer to libels on the queen and government; and his state papers were published by Haynes in 1740; and a continuation by Murdin in 1760. His second wife was the daughter of sir Anthony Cook, and a lady of great learning and accomplishments. She was well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, and wrote a letter in the former to the university of Cambridge, where she

founded an exhibition for two poor scholars. She also distinguished herself by several other charitable institutions. She died in 1589; and lord Burleigh was greatly affected by her death, as appears by some pathetic imitations which he wrote on the occasion.—*Biog. Br. Butler's British Ladies.*

CERT (Robert), earl of Salisbury, was second son of the above lord and lady Burleigh, and born in 1563. He was of a weak constitution, and deformed in person, but his understanding compensated for his bodily defect, and it was greatly improved and exalted by a most liberal education. His father took pains to instil into him the knowledge necessary for a courtier and statesman. He was at first assistant to secretary Walsingham, and on the death of that great man became his successor. He was very instrumental in the destruction of the earl of Essex, and cultivated the friendship of James King of Scots, by which means he became a favourite with that monarch on his accession to the English throne. In 1605 he was created earl of Salisbury, and made knight of the garter. On the death of lord Dorset in 1608 he was appointed high treasurer, in which important office he behaved with a faithful regard to the interests of the people. The concern he had in bringing Sir Walter Raleigh to the scaffold is an eternal disgrace to his memory, though he was in other respects the ablest and best minister of that period. He died in 1612.—*Biog. Brit.*

CEROPUS, an Egyptian, who founded Athens about 1556 years B.C. He married the daughter of Ateus, a Grecian prince, and gave his name of Ceropus to the country over which he reigned. After a long reign of 50 years he died, and left three daughters.—*Univ. Hist.*

CERYENUS (George), a Greek monk of the 11th century, who wrote a History from the Creation to the year 1057. It was printed with a Latin version at Paris in 1617.—*Dupin.*

CELESTI (Andrea), a Venetian painter of great merit, who died in 1706, aged 69. He painted several beautiful views in Italy; also some fine pictures for churches.—*Pilgrimage.*

CELESTINE I. a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome in 430. He died in 432, with the reputation of wisdom and sanctity.—**CELESTINE II.** was elected in 1123, on the death of Innocent II. and sat in the chair only five months.—**CELESTINE III.** the successor of Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and gave the latter to Frederic, the son of the emperor Henry VI. on condition of his paying a tribute to the holy see. He died in 1198.—**CELESTINE IV.** This pope died in 1241, eighteen days after his election.—**CELESTINE V.** a pope and saint. He was

a benedictine monk, and founded a new order, called the Celestines, which was suppressed in France in 1778. Celestine confined himself to his cell, where he led a life of constant devotion. The fame of his sanctity caused him to be elected pope in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan by an artifice prevailed upon him to resign the chair, after which he got himself elected in his stead by the name of Boniface VIII. He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where he died in 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313.—*Dupin. Platina. Bower.*

CELLARIUS (Christopher), a learned writer, was born in 1638 at Smalcalde in Franconia. In 1667 he was appointed professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weisensfels, and in 1673 rector of the college at Weymar, which place he quitted afterwards for the same office at Zerts. In 1678 he removed to Meribourg, and in 1693 accepted the professorship of history at Halle, where he died in 1707. He edited several Latin and Greek authors; but he is best known by his *Notitia Orbis Antiqua*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Atlas Cœlestis*, folio; *Historia Antiqua*, 1698, 12mo.; and *De Latinitate mediz et infimæ ætatis*. His Letters were published after his death.—*Moreri.*

CELLIER (Remi), a learned benedictine, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1688, and died in 1761. He compiled a General History of sacred and ecclesiastical Authors, 23 vols. 4to. He also wrote an Apology for the Morality of the Fathers against Barbeyrac.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CELLINI (Benvenuto), a famous artist, was born at Florence in 1500, and served his apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith. He also learnt drawing, engraving, and music; and Clement VII. appointed him his goldsmith and musician. He was a man of a turbulent and restless spirit, but of an undaunted courage; and when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, the charge of the castle of St. Angelo was committed to Cellini. The same pontiff employed him to make stamps for the mint, and the coins and medals which he executed are exquisitely beautiful. On the death of Clement he returned to Florence, from whence he went to France, where he was patronized by Francis I. but being of a roving disposition he soon left that country, and revisited Rome, where he was confined a long time in the castle of St. Angelo, on the charge of having robbed that fortress of a considerable treasure when he had the care of it. His escape from this prison was wonderful; but he was retaken, and suffered great hardships till he was released by the mediation of cardinal Ferrara. He then went to France, and was admitted into the service of Francis. He executed some fine works of sculpture in that country, and particularly cast large figures of metal, which gained him a high reputation. After

staying there five years he returned to his own country, where he was employed by the grand duke Cosmo. He worked equally well in marble and metal. He died at Florence in 1570. Cellini wrote a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and another on sculpture and the casting of metals.—*Life written by himself, and translated into English by Dr. Nugent, 2 vols. 8vo.*

CELSUS (Aurelius Cornelius), a celebrated physician. He flourished at Rome in the reign of Tiberius; and wrote eight books on medicine, the best edition of which is that of Leyden, 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo. or Paris, 1722, 12mo. He also wrote treatises on Agriculture, Rhetoric, and Military Affairs, which are lost.—*Hulier. Bibl. Méd. Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

CELSUS, an epicurean philosopher of the 2d century, who wrote a book against the christian religion, which was answered by Origen. That of Celsus is lost; but he appears to have been a subtle disputant.—*Dopin. Moreri.*

CELTES (Cotrad), a modern Latin poet, born in 1459, and died at Vienna in 1508. Besides his Odes, Epigrams, and Amatory Verses, he wrote a History of the City of Nuremberg, 1513.—*Moreri.*

CENSORINUS (Appius Claudius), a Roman senator, and twice consul, who in 270 was compelled to accept the purple by his soldiers, who murdered him seven days afterwards. He is not to be confounded with the consul of that name, to whom Horace addressed an ode. He lived in the time of Augustus.—*Moreri.*

CENSORINUS, a grammarian of the third century. He flourished at Rome, and wrote a book entitled *De die Natali*, printed at Cambridge in 1659. It treats of the birth of man, of years, months, and days.—*Voff. de Hist. Lat.*

CENTLIVRE (Sufannah), an ingenious dramatic writer, was the daughter of a Lincolnshire gentleman named Freeman, but she is supposed to have been born in Ireland about 1667. Being ill-used by her relations she went to England, and became the mistress of Anthony Hammond, esq. then a student at Cambridge, where she passed as his servant, being dressed in man's clothes. From Cambridge she removed to London, and married a nephew of sir Stephen Fox, but becoming a widow shortly after, she took a second husband, who was an officer in the army. In less than two years after, her husband was killed in a duel. She then turned dramatic author for a subsistence, and she also ventured to perform, but her success as an actress did not equal her reputation as a writer. Some of her comedies possess considerable merit, particularly the *Busy Body*, and *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*. In 1706 she married Mr. Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth to queen Anne. Besides her dramatic pieces, in 3 vols. 12mo.

she wrote poems and letters. She died in 1723.—*Bizz. Brit.*

CENTORIO (Ascanius), a celebrated Italian, who was not only a soldier, but a scholar; and wrote *Military Annals of his Time*, printed at Venice in 1565, and 1569, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Tirab. Bibl.*

CERATINUS (James), a learned Dutchman, whose true name was *Tyng*, which he changed to one of Greek derivation, the translation of *Horn* or *Horn*, of which place he was a native. On the recommendation of Erasmus, by whom he was greatly esteemed, he became Greek professor at Leipsic. He died at Louvain in 1530. He translated Chrysostom on the priesthood into Latin; and published a Græco-Latin lexicon, and a book de *Sono Græcarum Literarum*.—*Boyle.*

CERCEAU (John Anthony du), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1670, and at the age of eighteen entered among the jesuits. In 1705 he published a collection of Latin poems, which gained him considerable reputation; but his French poetry was little esteemed. He wrote also some comedies and critical pieces. He died in 1730.—*Moreri.*

CERDA (John Lewis de la), a learned Spanish jesuit, who wrote Commentaries upon Virgil, Cæsar, and Tertullian. He died in 1643.—*Moreri.*

CERDON, a heretic of the 2d century, who maintained two principles; one good, the creator of heaven; the other evil, who created the earth. He rejected the Old Testament, and allowed only a part of the New; he also held that Christ had not a real body.—*M. Jeun.*

CERETA (Laura), an ingenious Italian lady, born at Brescia in 1469. She acquired a considerable knowledge of the learned languages and philosophy. Being left a widow very young, she devoted herself wholly to literary pursuits, but died in the prime of life, about 1498. A collection of her Latin letters was published at Padua in 1680.—*Tirab. Bibl.*

CERINI (Giovanni Dominico), an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1606, and died in 1681. He was the disciple of Guido and Domenichino. His historical subjects are happily executed.—*Pilkington.*

CERINTHUS, an heresiarch, the disciple of Simon Magus. He lived A. D. 54; and attacked the divinity of Jesus Christ. It is said that as St. John was going into the public baths, and seeing Cerinthus, he retired with indignation, not enduring the company of an enemy to his Saviour.—*E. Jeun. Mosheim.*

CERISANTES (Mark Duncan de), an ingenious writer, was the son of a Scotch physician at Saumur, in France. He acquired considerable reputation by his elegant address and his literary talents; but he was excessively vain and quarrelsome. Car-

dinal Richelieu sent him envoy to Constantinople, of which journey he wrote an account in Latin. He was afterwards envoy at the court of Sweden; but was deprived for challenging a French nobleman. He was killed while serving under the duke of Guise in Italy, in 1618. Two Latin odes by him are in the *Menagiana*.—*Bayle*.

CERMENATI (John de), an Italian historian, who flourished about the year 1330. He wrote in elegant Latin, and with great accuracy, the history of his native city, Milan, from 1307 to 1313. It was printed by Muratori in his *Collection of Italian Historians*, 1726.—*Tiraboschi*.

CERRATO (Paul), a latin poet, was born at Alba in Montferrat, in 1485. His principal production is a poem in 3 books, *De Virginitate*. All his works are in the *Deliciae Poetarum Italarum*.—*Ibid*.

CERUTI (Frederic), a learned Italian, was born at Verona in 1541. He was brought up in France by the charity of the bishop of Agen, who intended him for the church; but Ceruti disliking that profession returned to Verona, married, and opened an academy. He died in 1579. He published an edition of Horace with a paraphrase, which was followed by similar ones of Persius and Juvenal. He was the author of a *Dialogue on Comedy*, in Latin; and another, *De Recta Adolescentulorum Institutione*; and some poems and letters in the same language.—*Ibid*.

CERUTTI (Joseph Antony Joachim), born at Turin in 1738. He was educated among the jesuits, and having entered into that order, was made professor in their college at Lyons. He gained two prizes from the academy at Toulouse and Dijon when young. On the abolition of his order he wrote an apology for that institution, which he was obliged afterwards to recant by the parliament of Paris. The duchess des Brancas then took him to live with her, and he resided under her roof fifteen years. When the revolution commenced he entered into it with ardour, and became, through Mirabeau, a member of the legislative assembly. He died in 1792. He conducted a popular revolutionary paper, entitled, *Feuille Villageoise*. His miscellaneous pieces were collected and published the year after his death.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CERVANTES; see SAAVEDRA.

CERVETTO, an Italian musician, who came to England about 1740, being then an old man; and was engaged at the theatre in Drury-lane to play the bass. He died in 1783, aged 103. The following anecdote is told of this performer and Mr. Garrick: One night, when the house was in profound silence during one of Garrick's solemn pauses, poor Cervetto, being half asleep, stretched wide his jaws, and uttered a loud yawn, which set the audience in a roar of laughter. This was very mortifying to

the English Roscius, who afterwards attacked the musician with violence in the green-room. Oh, Mr. Garrick! (cried the humble scraper), I beg ten thousand pardons—but it is alway the way ven I be ver much pleased. This flattery immediately disarmed Garrick of his anger.—*Gen. B. D.*

CESARINI (Julian), a cardinal, was born of a respectable family at Rome in the 14th century. Pope Martin V. employed him as nuncio, and as a reward for his services made him cardinal in 1426, and sent him to Bohemia to oppose the Hussites. Eugenius IV. recalled him, and appointed him president of the council of Basil, where he displayed considerable learning and eloquence. He was next at the council of Ferrara, and proved a powerful antagonist of the Greek schismatics. Eugenius after this sent him to Hungary, to persuade king Ladislaus to break his treaty with the Turks. The consequence of this was the battle of Varna in 1444, in which the christians were defeated, and Ladislaus and the cardinal slain. Many of his letters and orations are in print.—*Moreri*.

CESARINI (Virginio), a learned Italian, was born at Rome in 1595. So highly was he esteemed for his universal knowledge, that a medal was struck to his honour, on which his head was joined with that of the famous Pico de Mirandula, crowned with laurel. He was chamberlain to Urban VIII. and would have been cardinal, but was taken off by death in 1624. He published a collection of Latin and Italian poems; which are very elegant.—*Tiraboschi*.

CESEDES (Paul), an eminent Spanish painter; his picture of the last supper, in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He was a man of letters as well as an artist, and wrote a learned book on ancient and modern painting. He died in 1608, aged above 70.—*Cumberland's Anc. of Spanish Painters*.

CHABANON (N. de), a French writer, and member of the academy of sciences and of that of belles lettres, died at Paris in 1792, aged about 60. He wrote some dramatic pieces of indifferent merit, but his translation of Pindar obtained the praise of Voltaire. He also translated Theocritus, and wrote a dissertation on Homer; the *Eulogies of Rameau*, &c. the *Life of Dante*; a *Treatise on Music*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and his own life. His brother CHABANON de Mangris, who died in 1780, was also an ingenious writer. He had a taste for poetry and music, and wrote an opera, called *Alexis and Daphne*, and some other dramatic performances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHABOT (Francis), one of the actors and victims of the French revolution, was originally a capuchin, but threw off his religious dress for the political, and became a violent Jacobin. As a member of the convention he proposed several lau-

guinary measures, but was at last executed for being concerned with Danton, April 5, 1794, aged 35.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general, who distinguished himself by assisting the Boeotians against Agesilaus, for which a statue was erected to his honour. He conquered Cyprus for the king of Egypt, but was slain shortly after at Chio B.C. 355.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

CHABRIT (Peter), a French advocate, who is known by a book in 2 vols. entitled, *Of the French Monarchy and its Laws*, printed in 1785, the year of the author's death. Diderot recommended him to the empress Catharine of Russia to assist in the formation of a new legislative system in her dominions; but Chabrit died before the empress's answer was received.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHABRY (Mark), a painter and sculptor, who died at Lyons in 1727, aged 67. Several of his works ornamented Lyons, particularly a fine equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. but all of them were destroyed in the revolution. He was appointed sculptor to that monarch. His son Mark followed his father's profession, but his works were mostly destroyed by the revolutionary fanatics.—*Ibid.*

CHAIS (Charles), a protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1701, and in 1728 chosen pastor of the French congregation at the Hague, where he died in 1785. He was an admirable preacher, and a benevolent and pious man. He translated the Bible into French, 6 vols. 4to. and wrote an *Apolo- gy for Inoculation*, and several theological pieces.—*Ibid.*

CHAISE (Francis de la), a French jesuit, was born in 1624, and educated in the jesuits' college at Rouen; and after teaching the belles lettres and theology with reputation, became provincial of Lyons, which office he quitted in 1675, on being appointed confessor to Lewis XIV. He acquired a prodigious influence over that monarch, and was consulted by him on all important occasions; and even when he was grown old and deaf, and his mental faculties were decayed, the king, to use the expression of a French author, would have the *carcase* of his confessor brought to him that he might seem to consult him. He died in 1709.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHALCIDIUS, a platonic philosopher of the third century, who wrote a commentary upon the *Timæus* of Plato, which was translated from the Greek into Latin, and printed at Leyden in 1617, 4to.—*Moreri.*

CHALCONDYLES (Demetrius), a learned Greek, who came into Italy when Constantinople was taken, and settled in 1479 at Florence, from whence he removed to Milan, and taught Greek till his death in 1513, at the age of 80. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published the lexicon of Suidas in 1499.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

CHALCONDYLES (Laonicus), an Athenian of the 15th century, who wrote a history of the Turks from 1298 to 1462, which has been translated into Latin, and published in 1650. A French translation appeared in 1662 in 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHALES (Claudius Francis de), a jesuit and mathematician, was born at Chamberi in 1621. He was nominated royal professor of hydrography at Marseilles, and taught mathematics for many years in the jesuits' college at Lyons. His superiors appointed him professor of theology, a department which he was indifferently calculated to fill. Emanuel duke of Savoy saw the impropriety of this, and by his advice the society named father Chales to the mathematical chair. He died at Turin in 1678. He wrote a *Complete Course of Mathematics*, 4 vols. 8vo.; *A Treatise of Navigation and Researches on the Centre of Gravity*; *A History of Mathematics* from Thales to the year 1680.—*Moreri.*

CHALLE (Charles Michael Angelo), professor in the academy of painting at Paris, where he was born in 1718, and died in 1778. He was honoured with letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael, in compliment to his talents. The king of Prussia, the empress of Russia, and other princes, endeavoured to draw him into their service, but he preferred residing in his own country. He imitated with success the respective manners of Guido and Salvator Rosa. He left in manuscript a translation of the works of Piranesi, and *Travels in Italy*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHALONER (sir Thomas), an eminent statesman, born at London about 1516. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards attended the English embassy to the emperor Charles V. and entered into the service of that monarch as a volunteer in his expedition to Algiers. On his return to England he was made clerk to the privy council, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Musselburgh that the duke of Somerset knighted him on the field. Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassador first to Germany and then to Spain, in which capacity he behaved with great address. He died at London in 1565. Sir Thomas translated Erasmus's *Morizæ Encomium*, and wrote a book, entitled *De Republica Anglorum instauranda, libri decem*, and other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

CHALONER (sir Thomas), the son of the above, was born in 1559, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and acquired in his travels a considerable knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry. After his return he married the daughter of sir William Fleetwood, recorder of London, by whom he had several children. In 1591 he was knighted, and about that time discovered the first alum mines ever known in Eng-

land on his estate near Gisborough in Yorkshire. They were, however, taken possession of by the crown, but in the long parliament restored to sir Thomas's family. He was appointed tutor to Henry prince of Wales, and continued about his person till the death of that promising prince. Sir Thomas died in 1615. His eldest son was created a baronet in 1620, and the title became extinct in 1681.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHALONER (Edward), an English divine, was educated at All-souls college, Oxford; became chaplain to James I. and principal of Alban-hall. His sermons were much valued at that period. He died of the plague at Oxford in 1625, aged 34.—*Wood's A. O.*

CHALONER (James), son of sir Thomas Chaloner, was born in London in 1603, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In the rebellion he sided with the parliament, and was returned for Aldborough in Yorkshire, and acted so zealously as to be appointed one of the king's judges. Fairfax made him governor of Peck castle in the Isle of Man. At the restoration messengers were sent to apprehend him, and send him to London; on being informed of which he poisoned himself. He wrote a Short Treatise of the Isle of Man, appended to King's Vale Royal of Cheshire, fol. 1656. His brother Thomas was a violent republican, and one of the king's judges. At the restoration he went to Middleburg in Zealand, where he died in 1661. He wrote, among other things, a pretended discovery of the Tomb of Moses on the top of Mount Nebo, 1657, 8vo. which book made a great noise for the time, and extremely puzzled (says Wood) the presbyterian rabbies, till it was found to be a sham.—*Wood.*

CHALOTAIS (Lewis Rene Caradenc de la), solicitor-general to the parliament of Rennes, distinguished himself by his zeal in the affair of the jésuits, on which subject he wrote an energetic work in 2 vols. 1762. He was afterwards imprisoned for opposing the proceedings of the commandant of his province. He died in 1715. He wrote an Essay on National Education, 8vo. His son, who succeeded him in his office, was guillotined at Paris in 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAMBERLAINE (Robert), an English poet, was born in Lancashire, and became a member of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1637, at which time, however, he was thirty years of age. He wrote, 1. Nocturnal Lucubrations or Meditations divine and moral, to which are added Epigrams and Epitaphs, 1681, 12mo. 2. The swaggering Daniel, a comedy, 1640, 4to. 3. Sicelides, a pastoral. *Wood.*

CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward), an English writer, was born at Odington in Gloucestershire, in 1616, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. After the restoration he was elected F.R.S. and

went to Sweden as secretary to the embassy. In 1670 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Cambridge. About 1679 he was appointed tutor to Henry duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II.; and he had the honour of instructing prince George of Denmark in the English language. He died at Chelsea in 1703. He directed by will that some of his books should be covered with wax and buried with him, that they might be serviceable to future ages. The work by which he is best known is the Present State of England, which passed through near forty editions.—*Biog. Br.*

CHAMBERLAYNE (John), son of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1724, aged about 60. He continued his father's Present State of England, translated Nieuwenydt's Religious Philosopher, and other books; and communicated three papers to the royal society, of which he was a member.—*Ibid.*

CHAMBERS (Ephraim), the compiler of the Cyclopaedia, was a native of Kendal in the county of Westmorland. He was placed under Mr. Senex, an eminent globe maker, and while an apprentice formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and the first edition of it appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1738 a new edition came out, with additions, and which is extraordinary, a third in the very next year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. It was afterwards continued by Mr. Scott and Dr. Hill; but the best edition is that of Dr. Abraham Rees, publishing in 4to. Besides this great work he was engaged in translating and abridging the History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He also translated the Jesuit's Perspective. He died in 1740, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Ibid.*

CHAMBERS (sir William), surveyor-general of the board of works, tellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, treasurer of the royal academy, and knight of the polar star in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family, but born at Stockholm, where his father had resided some years. At the age of eighteen he was appointed supercargo to the Swedish East India Company, and brought from China the Asiatic stile of ornament, which became so fashionable in England at one time, under the patronage of the king, as generally to be adopted. Mr. Chambers settled in England, obtained considerable business as an architect, and was appointed surveyor-general. The building of Somerset-house will prove a lasting monument of his skill and taste; but his principal works are his stair-cases, and his designs for interior arrangements. His treatise on civil architecture is a valuable work. He died March 5, 1796.—*Europ. Mag. Monthly M.g.*

CHAMBERS (sir Robert), an eminent

Judge, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1737. He was educated under Mr. Moyfes in that town, with lord Eldon and sir William Scott, whose attachment to him continued through life. In 1754 he was chosen exhibitor of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of Univerſity college, where he was again associated with the Scotts and other eminent characters, particularly ſir William Jones. In 1766 he was elected vinerian profeſſor of law in the room of ſir William Blackſtone, a high teſtimony of his abilities and worth. At the ſame time he was appointed principal of New Inn hall. His professional talents were now conſpicuous, and procured him the eſteem and friendſhip of the ableſt men of his time, as the earls Bathurſt, Mansfield, Liverpool, and Roſſlyn; lords Thurlow, Aſhburton, and Alvanley, to whom may be added Johnſon, Burke, Goldſmith, Garrick, and others. In 1768 he was offered the attorney-generalſhip of Jamaica, which he declined. In 1773 he accepted the place of ſecond judge in the ſupreme court of judicature at Bengal, on which occaſion the univerſity paid him a particular mark of reſpect, by continuing to him the profeſſorſhip three years, in caſe he ſhould think proper to return. Before he went to India he married the daughter of Mr. Wilton the ſtatuary. In 1778 the honour of knighthood was conferred on him, as a proof of the royal approbation of his upright conduct. In 1782 he had the miſfortune to loſe his eldeſt ſon, who was paſſenger in the Groſvenor Eaſt-Indiaman, ſhipwrecked on her voyage to England. Sir Robert ſucceeded to the office of chief juſtice on the reſignation of ſir Elijah Impey, in 1791; and in 1797 he became preſident of the Aſiatic ſociety. In 1799 he returned to England, but his conſtitution being delicate, ſoon felt the effects of a northern climate, and the autumn of 1802 he went to France for the benefit of his health. He died at Paris on the 9th of May following, and his remains being brought to England, were interred in the Temple church. Sir Robert was an excellent ſcholar, poſſeſſed a fine taſte, united to a feeling ſenſe of religion, and the ſtrict eſt integrity of life. He wrote an elegant epitaph in Latin, inſcribed on the monument of his friend ſir William Jones, at Oxford. His collection of oriental books was particularly valuable. — *Genl. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

CHAMIER (Daniel), a learned French divine of the proteſtant church; born at Montelimar in Dauphiny, and profeſſor of divinity at Montauban, where he was killed when that place was beſieged in 1621. He is ſaid to have been a profound politician, and to have drawn up the edict of Nantes. He wrote a learned book againſt Bellarmine, in 4 vols. folio. But his *Treatiſe de Œcumenico Pontifice*, and *Jefuits Letters*, are moſt eſteemed. — *Bayle.*

CHAMILLARD (Stephen), a learned jeſuit,

born at Bourges in 1656, and died at Paris in 1730. He published, 1. an edition of Prudentius ad uſum Delphini, 1687. 2. Diſſertations on ſeveral Medals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity, 4to, 1711. He was a profound antiquary, but very credulous, and often impoſed on. — *Mar.*

CHAMILLART (Michael de), a French ſtateſman, was born at Caen in 1651. His father was a maſter of requeſts, and Michael, who was brought up to the ſame profeſſion, became counſellor of the parliament of Paris. He was particularly ſkilful as a player at billiards, and Lewis XIV. being fond of that game, Chamillart was introduced to him by ſome noblemen, and ſo ingratiated himſelf with the monarch, that he made him comptroller general of the finances, and afterwards miniſter of war, for which offices he was not at all qualified, though otherwiſe a very excellent man. He reſigned his places in 1709, and died in 1721. Many pleaſing ſtories are told of his generoſity. — *Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt.*

CHAMOUSSET (Charles Humbert Piarron de), a benevolent Frenchman, born at Paris in 1717. He was a judge in the parliament of that city, and ſtudied medicine that he might be ſerviceable to the poor. He reformed the Hotel Dieu, and was appointed intendant-general of the military hospitals, which office he diſcharged in the moſt honourable manner. He died in 1773. — *Ibid.*

CHAMPAIGNE (Philip de), a famous painter, born at Bruffels in 1602, and died in 1642. He became painter to the queen of France, and was one of the firſt members of the academy of painting at Paris, where he reſided the greateſt part of his life. Many of his pictures have been engraved. His nephew, *John Baptiſt Champagne*, was a good artiſt, and a member of the academy. He died in 1688. — *D'Argenville Vie: des Peintres.*

CHAMPEAUX (William de), in Latin *Campellensis*, a ſcholastic divine in the 11th century, born at Champeaux, a village in the province of Brie. He taught philoſophy with great reputation at Paris, and had Abelard for a pupil, who afterwards became his rival. Champeaux, in 1113, was appointed biſhop of Chalons, and died in 1121. A treatiſe of his, on the Origin of the Soul, is in print. — *Moreri.*

CHAMFORT (N.), a French writer, commenced his career as clerk to an attorney, and was afterwards tutor to a rich heir of Lyons. He next ſettled at Paris, where he conducted the *Journal Encyclopedique*. He alſo published the *Elogies* of Moliere and Fontenelle, which gained him the prizes from the French academy and that of Marſeilles. Theſe procured him conſiderable reputation, and the patronage of the duke de Choiseuil and madame Helvetius, who engaged him in compiling a French vocabulary, and a dictionary of the theatres. The latter work led him to dramatic com-

position, and he wrote some pieces which were praised by Voltaire, particularly the tragedy of *Mulapha*. Champfort published several poetical pieces and translations. He was the intimate friend of Mirabeau, and they assisted each other in their writings, particularly in the piece published by the latter on the order of *Cincinnatus*. At first he was a friend to the revolution, but afterwards grew disgusted with its terrible outrages. He suffered imprisonment under Robespierre, and the horrors he witnessed produced such an effect upon his mind that he put an end to himself in 1794. His works were printed at Paris, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1795.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CHAMPIER (Symphorien), in Latin *Camperius* and *Campegnis*, a learned physician, born at Lyons, and educated at Pavia. He served Antony duke of Lorraine both as a physician and soldier in the wars of Italy, for which he was knighted. He was the founder of the college of physicians at Lyons, and wrote several learned works. He died about 1540. His son *Claude* wrote a book on the singularities of the Gauls.—*Moreri*.

CHAMPLAIN (Samuel de), a French naval officer, who founded Quebec in Canada, of which he was governor-general. He wrote *Travels in New France or Canada*, 4to. 1632. There is a lake in that country which still bears his name. He died in 1634.—*Ibid.*

CHAMPMELE (Mary-Desmazes de), a French actress, was born at Rouen in 1644. She was at first a strolling player, and afterwards appeared at Paris, where she met with uncommon success. Racine had a great respect for her, and gave her instructions in the performance of tragedy. She died in 1698. Her husband was also an actor and a dramatic writer. He died in 1701, and his works were published in 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CHANCELLOR (Richard), an English adventurer, who commanded under sir Hugh Willoughby in his unfortunate voyage to discover a north-west passage to China in 1553. This expedition was undertaken by the interest and under the direction of Sebastian Cabot, who obtained from Edward VI. letters of recommendation written in Latin, Greek, and other languages, to the sovereigns in the north-east parts of the world. In this voyage sir Hugh Willoughby was parted from his company, and perished with his crew on the coast of Lapland, where they stopped to winter. Captain Chancellor had better fortune, and discovered Russia, where he was introduced to the grand duke John Basilovitz, who received him graciously, and gave permission to the English to trade in his dominions, which was the foundation of the Russian company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, king Edward was dead, but queen Mary was too sensible of the advan-

tages offered by the discovery to let the opportunity of enlarging commerce pass by, and a company of adventurers was incorporated, by whom the captain was sent again to Russia. In his return to England, he was accompanied by a Russian ambassador and suite, but was unfortunately lost on the coast of Norway, where Chancellor perished after nobly exerting himself to save the Russians who were with him, and who arrived at last in London in 1557.—*Hacknuyt's Voyages*.

CHANDLER (Mary), an English poetess, born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire in 1687. She resided at Bath as a milliner, and one of her poems met with the approbation of Mr. Pope. She was never married, and died in 1745.—*Biographium Femininum*.

CHANDLER (Samuel), a dissenting divine, was born at Hungerford in Berkshire in 1693, and educated for the ministry. In 1716 he was chosen minister of the congregation at Peckham, near London, and the income being slender, he set up as a bookseller in the Poultry; which business he continued till he was appointed minister at the Old Jewry. In 1725 he printed a Vindication of the Christian Religion, which gained him considerable reputation. This work was followed by several others, particularly a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophecy of Joel; a History of Persecution; and a Vindication of the History of the Old Testament. On a visit to Scotland, he was complimented by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh with the degree of D.D. He was also elected a member of the royal and antiquarian societies. His sermon on the death of George II. in which he compared that monarch to David, occasioned Annet's pamphlet, entitled *The History of the Man after God's own Heart*; upon which the doctor wrote, his *History of the Life of David*, in 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1766. His sermons have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHANDLER (Edward), a learned English prelate, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and in 1693 was chaplain to Dr. Lloyd bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. In 1717 he became bishop of the same diocese, from whence, in 1730, he was translated to Durham. He died in 1750, aged about 80. He published various single sermons, but is best known by his "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, wherein are considered all the objections against this kind of proof, advanced in a late Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," of which three editions were printed. He was also the author of a Chronological Dissertation prefixed to Arnold's Commentary on Ecclesiasticus; and he wrote a curious biographical Preface to Dr. Cudworth's Treatise on Morality.—*Monthly Mag. March 1803*.

CHANTREAU-LE-FEVRE (Lewis), a

learned French antiquary, was born at Paris in 1588, and became intendant of the duchies of Bar and Lorraine, of which countries he wrote the history. He died in 1658.—*Moreri*.

CHANOT (Peter), ambassador of France to Christina queen of Sweden, and afterwards to Holland. He died in 1662. His memoirs were published after his death.—*Ibid*.

CHAPELAIN (John), a French poet, born in 1595, and died in 1674. He was a miser as well as a poet, and amassed great riches. He wrote *La Pucelle* and other poems.—*Ibid*.

CHAPELLE (Claude Emanuel L'Huillier), a French poet, born in 1621, and educated under Gassendi. He was the intimate friend of Moliere, who consulted him in the composition of his comedies. He died in 1686. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 1708.—*Ibid*.

CHAPELLE (John de la), a French writer, born at Bourges in 1655. He was secretary to the prince of Conti, and a member of the French academy. He died in 1723. He wrote several plays, the *Life of the Prince of Conti*, and other works.—*Ibid*.

CHAPMAN (George), an English poet. He received a university education, and was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* into English; of which Mr. Pope is said to have made more use than he has acknowledged. He also wrote 17 dramatic pieces, but his genius was indifferent. He died in 1634, aged 77.—*Biog. Brit*.

CHAPMAN (John), a learned divine, was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. Archbishop Potter gave him the livings of Mertham and Aldington in Kent; and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. As executor to the archbishop he presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, for which he was attacked in chancery, and obtained a decree in his favour from the chancellor, which was reversed by the house of lords. He died in 1784, aged 80. He wrote *Eusebius*, or a *Defence of Christianity*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749; also two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes; and he assisted bishop Pearce in his edition of *Cicero de Officiis*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict*.

CHAFFE D'AUFEROCHÉ (John), a French astronomer, born of a noble family in Upper Auvergne, in 1728, and studied in the college of Louis le Grand, where he made a rapid progress in the mathematics. The celebrated Cassini employed him in delineating his general map of France. In 1752 he translated into French the works of Dr. Halley; and soon after was appointed superintendent of some important works in Lorraine. On his return to Paris he was chosen member of the academy of sciences, and in 1759 promoted to be assistant astronomer. He went to Tobolsk in Siberia in

1760, to observe the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 6th of the year following. In 1768 he published an account of his journey in 3 vols. 4to. and the same year went to California, to observe the transit of Venus, which was to happen in 1769. He died there August 11th of that year.—*Novo. Dict. Hist*.

CHAPPEL (William), a learned prelate, born of poor parents in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow. He was made dean of Cashel in Ireland, in 1633, and soon after preferred to the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. In 1638 he was preferred to the see of Cork. At the beginning of the Irish rebellion he retired to England, and died there in 1649. He printed *Methodus Concionandi*, which was translated into English in 1656. He also wrote an account of his own life.—*Biog. Brit*.

CHAPONE ^{(Hester) (vide corrigenda ad finem)} ~~(Susan)~~, an ingenious English lady, was born of a respectable family in Northamptonshire named Mulso. Her marriage appears to have been far from happy. Among her first productions were the interesting story of *Fidelia*, in the *Adventurer*, and a poem prefixed to the translation of *Epictetus*, by Mrs. Carter. Her literary reputation, however, rests upon her *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, addressed to a young lady, and printed in 1775. This is truly an excellent work. She also wrote a volume of *Miscellanies*, containing moral essays and poems. Mrs. Chapone died at Hadley in Middlesex, Dec. 25, 1801, aged 75.—*Monthly Mag*.

CHARPUZEAU (Samuel), preceptor to William III. king of England, was a native of Geneva. He died in 1701, at Zell, where he was governor of the pages to George duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. He wrote a *Description of Lyons*; an *Account of Savoy*; the *political State of Europe*; and arranged and published the *Travels of Tavernier*.—*Moreri*.

CHARAS (Moses), a French physician, who left his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and was invited to Spain to attend Charles II.: while there the Spanish physicians, out of jealousy, got him imprisoned in the inquisition, from whence he was released on abjuring the protestant religion. He died in France, in 1698, aged 80. His *Pharmacopœia* was translated into Chinese for the use of the emperor; he also distinguished himself by his experiments on poisons.—*Ibid*.

CHARDIN (sir John), a celebrated traveller, was born at Paris in 1643, but came to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1719. His travels into Persia and the East Indies are very valuable.—*Moreri*.

CHARENTON (Joseph Nicholas), a French jesuit, was born in 1659. He was a missionary in Persia sixteen years, and then returned to Paris, where he died in 1735. He translated Mariana's History of Spain into French, with curious notes.—*Ibid.*

CHARES, a famous statuary, who made the celebrated colossus of the sun at Rhodes, which was destroyed by the Saracens in 667, and the brass loaded 900 camels. It was purchased by a jew.—*Plinii Nat. Hist.*

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRE (Francis Athanasius de), a celebrated French royalist, and leader of that party in la Vendee, was born in 1763, and bred in the navy, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant. Enflamed against the atrocities of the revolutionists, he headed an army of Bretons, with which he achieved wonders, and at length drove the republicans to the necessity of entering into a treaty with him, which they basely violated, and the war was renewed with additional horrors and various success. At last the weight of numbers prevailed, and he was defeated in February 1796. In that battle he received a wound in his head, and had three fingers of his left hand cut off with a sabre. He made his escape, but was taken soon after in a wood, and conveyed to Nantes, where he was shot March 9th following. He refused to kneel, but bared his breast, and undauntedly gave the soldiers the signal to fire.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARITON, the author of a romance in Greek, entitled the Loves of Chereas and Callirhoe, printed at Amsterdam by Reiske, in 3 vols. 4to. 1750. He was a native of Cyprus, and flourished in the 4th century.

CHARKE (Charlotte), the youngest daughter of Colley Cibber. She was of a masculine turn; and when young married one Charke a musician, who proved a bad husband, in consequence of which she went on the stage, and died in extreme wretchedness in 1759. She published a narrative of her own life.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of France, and 4th emperor; born in 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, in 771. After defeating the Saxons, and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was crowned emperor in 800. He was an encourager of learning; and founded several universities. He died at Aix la Chapelle in 814.—*Un. Hist. Mit. lot.*

CHARLES II. called the Bald, king of France; born in 823, crowned in 840, and elected emperor by the pope and people of Rome in 875. He died as it is supposed, of poison, in 877.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES III. or the Simple; born in 879, and ascended the throne in 898. On the death of Lewis IV. he was elected emperor; but he was reduced to a small dominion by

the usurpations of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. His minister Haganon gave so much offence to the nobles, that they revolted against the king, and chose Robert, of the blood royal, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for shelter to the count of Vermandois; at whose castle he died in 929, aged 50.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARLES IV. the third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1328. In his reign a fierce war raged between France and England, which ended in the cession of the province of Guienne to the latter country. He died in 1328, aged 34.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES V. called the Wise, was the eldest son of king John, and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. He restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several important advantages over the English. His maxim, that "kings were happy only in proportion as they had the power of doing good," sufficiently entitles him to the character of *the wise*. He died in 1380, in the 43d year of his age. He founded the library of Paris.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

CHARLES VI. the Well-beloved, son of the above; born in 1368, and crowned in 1380. His reign was very unfortunate, owing to the bad management of his ministers, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the succession. Henry V. king of England, took advantage of these disputes to invade France, which he conquered, and disinherited the dauphin. Charles died in 1422.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES VII. called the Victorious, because he regained his kingdom from the English. He was crowned in 1422, and by his activity drove out the invaders from all their possessions, except Calais. He died in 1461.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES VIII. the Affable, son of Lewis XI. ascended the throne in 1483, aged 13. He conquered Naples, and in 1495 obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army was five times as large as his own. He died in 1498.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES IX. born in 1550, and succeeded to the throne in 1560, under his mother, Catherine of Medicis, who abused her trust in a most shameful manner, inasmuch that the protestants, irritated at the oppressions which they endured, revolted, and a civil war ensued, in which the insurgents were unsuccessful. The massacre of Paris will remain an eternal curse on the memory of this prince. It is said, however, that he repented of this horrid crime on his death bed, in 1574.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES the Gros, emperor of Germany. He was elected in 881, and being deposed, by Arnoul, died of grief and poverty at Constance in 888.—*Univ. Hist. Merri.*

CHARLES IV. emperor of Germany, was the son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was rendered remarkable by the golden bull given at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution. Charles died in 1378. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, was born at Ghent in 1500. He succeeded his grandfather Ferdinand in the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian in 1519. Francis I. of France disputed with him the latter title, which occasioned a violent war in 1521. Charles made a league with Henry VIII. of England, and after several important actions took Francis prisoner at the battle of Pavia. A peace was concluded in 1529, and Charles turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muly-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy, but was at length obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers, but his fleet was dispersed in a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return in disgrace. He then leagued with England against France, but fortune was not so favourable to him as she had formerly been, and he was glad to enter into a treaty in 1545. The protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and obtained liberty of conscience for those of their religion. In 1556 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, and went into a monastery in Estramadura, where he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. He died in 1558.—*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V.*

CHARLES VI. the fifth son of the emperor Leopold, born in 1683, declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor of Germany in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and the year following declared war against the Turks, in which his general, prince Eugene, obtained several victories, and took Belgrade. This forced the Turks to make peace. A quadruple alliance was entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and erecting the former into a monarchy in the person of the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war with his allies, and thereby lost Naples and Sicily, and the close of his

reign was disturbed by an unfortunate war with Turkey. Charles died in 1740.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES VII. emperor of Germany. He was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia in 1742; but he had a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great Britain and Sardinia. He died in 1745.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES I. king of England, was the second son of James VI. of Scotland and the first of England, by Anne daughter of the king of Denmark. He was born in Scotland in 1600, and on the accession of his father to the English throne created duke of York. The death of his brother prince Henry made him prince of Wales. In 1623 he took a romantic journey to Spain, accompanied by his father's favourite the duke of Buckingham, for the purpose of paying his personal addresses to the infant. This adventure, however, proved unsuccessful, and the prince was betrothed soon after to the princess Henrietta Maria of France, daughter of Henry the great. In 1625 he succeeded his father, and found his kingdom not only engaged in a Spanish war, but filled with dissensions, owing in a great measure to the mal-administration of Buckingham, and the predominating spirit and influence of the puritan faction. The first parliament called in this inauspicious reign, instead of granting supplies began to murmur about grievances, and therefore was quickly dissolved. The new parliament, instead of being more compliant to the king, proceeded to greater lengths of opposition, and impeached the minister, on which this was also dissolved, and Charles began to raise supplies by loans, benevolences, and ship-money. These measures only served to heighten the public discontent, which were aided by the lectures of the puritans, who in attacking the hierarchy of the church and the ceremonies of worship, made the people believe that popery and arbitrary power were about to be introduced by the king and the bishops. An unsuccessful expedition, commanded by the duke of Buckingham, to relieve the French protestants at Rochelle in 1627, embarrassed the king's affairs still more, and he was under the necessity of calling another parliament, which after voting the required supplies, passed a bill, called the petition of right, in which the rights of the subject were ascertained and fixed. This famous act, after some opposition, was confirmed by the king, and became a law. The impeachment was continued against Buckingham, but that favourite was assassinated at Portsmouth by a fanatic named Felton. The parliament was again dissolved, and Charles having made peace with France and Spain began to govern with firmness, and to rely more upon his own judgment than he had hitherto

done. Strong measures were resorted to to raise supplies, the most offensive of which was the tax called ship-money, for the purpose of providing men of war for the defence of the nation. It must be observed, however, that the king did not adopt this mode of raising money without legal advice and without precedent; but the times were altered, and that which had been readily acquiesced with in the reign of Elizabeth for the public good was now represented as an act of tyranny. The famous Hampden stoutly resisted the payment of this tax, and though he lost his cause in the exchequer, yet his trial excited a general interest in the country, and served the more to irritate the public mind against the court. In the mean time a storm was gathering in the north, owing to the king's resolution of forcing upon the Scotch the English liturgy and church ceremonies, which the greatest part of them abhorred. This occasioned the solemn league and covenant, by which all the people, old and young, were obliged to bind themselves to the defence of the protestant religion. The covenanters, as they were called, took up arms under this specious pretence, and were told by their preachers that it was the cause of Christ. Though the king marched northwards with an army, he found it necessary to enter into a negotiation, and the troops were disbanded. In 1640 his affairs were so disturbed that he called a parliament, which immediately began to consider the public grievances, and the king, driven out of patience by their proceedings, hastily dissolved them. The insolencies of the covenanters compelled him to raise another army, which meeting with a check near the Tyne, retreated into Yorkshire, where the king called a council of his peers at Rippon, the result of which was the calling a new parliament. This assembly, known by the name of the *long parliament*, met in November 1640, and proved the ruin of the king and constitution. The first measure of the house of commons was the impeachment of the great earl of Strafford, who was committed to the Tower, and so violently persecuted by Pym and his associates at the bar of the house of lords as to be declared guilty. Charles determined to save the life of this virtuous servant, but being pressed by entreaties and casuistry he was prevailed on to give his consent to the bill of attainder against him, in consequence of which he suffered. The great archbishop Laud was the next victim to fanatical rage. This parliament declared ship-money illegal, abolished the courts of high commission and star-chamber, and passed several other acts which retrenched the royal prerogative. In the mean time a rebellion broke out in Ireland, where the papists taking advantage of the confusion in England assembled a great force, and committed

dreadful outrages and massacres. They also pretended to act under the king's authority, and to that effect shewed a commission, bearing the king's name and seal. Though this was evidently a forgery, it had a fatal effect in prejudicing the minds of the people against their sovereign. The house of commons, where the puritans and republicans prevailed, voted ordinances against superstitious ceremonies, and for the exclusion of bishops from parliament. Mobbs were gathered to besiege the house of lords, to compel their passing these acts, and the prelates in attempting to go to their seats were so rudely treated as to be in danger of their lives. Thirteen of them being hindered from entering the house assembled at the house of the archbishop of York, and signed a protest against all proceedings during their absence. For this impolitic measure they were impeached for high treason, and sent to the Tower. The public ferment was heightened by the king's going to the house of commons, and taking possession of the speaker's chair, where he demanded the persons of five members the most violent against him, and whom he had accused to the peers of high treason. The house broke up in indignation at this breach of their privileges; the city militia was mustered for their protection, and the king retired to Hampton court, from whence he went northwards, and erected the royal standard at Nottingham, August 25, 1642. The first battle that took place was at Edgehill, in which neither party had cause to claim the victory. Charles marched towards the capital, but instead of entering it as he might have done, he removed to Oxford, where he set up his head quarters, and thus enabled the parliament to recover from its alarm, and to concentrate its strength. For some time the royal arms were successful, particularly in the west; but the battle of Marston Moor in 1644, and that of Newbury, were ruinous to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which Charles in conscience could not yield, hostilities were renewed. June 4, 1645, was fought the battle of Naseby, in which the king displayed uncommon skill and valour; but the arms of the rebels prevailed, and he lost all his artillery, baggage, and cabinet, the letters found in which the parliament most basely published with interpolations, to render his majesty odious. He then retired to Oxford; but on the approach of Fairfax he removed from thence, and threw himself under the protection of the Scots, who basely sold him for a stipulated sum to the parliament, and he was kept in close confinement at Holmby-house, Northamptonshire. A detachment of the army forcibly conveyed him away to the head quarters, and then to Hampton court, where he was treated with some respect, as

the parliament and army were then at variance, the former being mostly presbyterians and the latter independents. The king effected an escape from Hampton court with an intent to quit the kingdom, but was detained in the Isle of Wight by colonel Hammond, who gave information to Cromwell where he was. Here a new negotiation was entered into, and the king conceded every point except the abolition of episcopacy, which he adhered to with inflexible integrity, as being bound to its support by his coronation oath. The army, however, was determined to bring him to trial, to which the house of commons concurred, and he was accordingly arraigned before a pretended high court of justice, of which an obscure lawyer named Bradshaw was president. Charles in this last act of his life behaved with a noble dignity of mind, blended with christian patience and meekness. He repeatedly refused to acknowledge the authority of his judges, and to the most brutal behaviour of them and the soldiers he submitted with calm composure and christian resignation. At last he was condemned to suffer as a traitor, and only three days were allowed him to prepare for death. That time he spent in most affectionate interviews with his children, exhorting them to steadfastness in the protestant religion as reformed in the church of England, and recommending his successor to forgive his enemies. On the scaffold, before his own palace of Whitehall, he displayed the true heroism of a christian martyr; being attended by Dr. Juxon, bishop of London, and having given the signal, had his head struck off by a masked executioner, January 30, 1648. His body was interred in the royal vault at Windsor, but the barbarians would not suffer the burial service to be read over his remains. He left six children, of whom two, Charles and James, were kings of England; and of the daughters one was married to the prince of Orange, and the other to the duke of Orleans, brother of Lewis XIV. In his domestic character few sovereigns have equalled Charles I. and even as a monarch the faults of his reign were to be attributed more to circumstances, bad advisers, and the virulent usage which he met with, than to any wrong intentions of his own. Had he relied more upon his own judgment than upon that of others, many fatal mistakes would have been prevented; but taking the whole of his character and conduct into account, his conscientious firmness and his christian deportment under suffering, he will be found truly to merit the appellation of a martyr. He had naturally a fine genius, was a liberal encourager of the arts, and of a solid unostentatious understanding, as his letters and papers sufficiently prove, especially those which give an account of his conferences

with Henderfon, on the episcopal form of church government. The *Icon Basilike* published soon after his death was eagerly read, and had so powerful an effect that the great talents of Milton were hired to write a libel in its refutation. Great efforts have been made to deprive Charles of the honour of being the author of this book, and to give it to Dr. Gauden, a vain bombastic writer, who was never able to compose a page of it.—*Hume. Clarendon.*

CHARLES II. king of England, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1630. He was at the Hague when his father was murdered, and immediately on that event assumed the title of king. The Scots who had betrayed the father sent an invitation to the son, which he accepted, and was crowned at Scone in 1651, where he was obliged to take the covenant. However, Cromwell defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and when Charles went to Worcester, that enterprising general obtained a decisive victory over him there. His escape after this battle was almost miraculous, and the narrative of it is highly romantic. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After going from one place to another in various disguises he reached Brixthelmstone, and then escaped in a small vessel to France. In 1660, by the management of general Monk, he was restored; and so overjoyed was the nation at being delivered from republican tyranny and fanaticism, that licentiousness and infidelity broke in with a full tide under a monarch whose affability and good nature were admitted as a sufficient apology for his errors and vices. In 1662 he married the princess of Portugal, by whom he had no children, though he always treated her with respect. By his various mistresses he had a numerous offspring, who were ennobled and handsomely provided for. One of his first acts, and the most unpopular, was the sale of Dunkirk to supply his extravagancies. In 1668 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy against England between that country, France, and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and burnt and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, a plague broke out in London in 1665, which swept off a prodigious number of inhabitants, and the next year a fire destroyed a great part of that city. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and soon after the virtuous lord Clarendon was disgraced and sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *cabal*, from the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and in consequence of it entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimueguen

was established, and the same year was remarkable by the pretended discovery of a *popish plot*, an odious imposture contrived by Oates and Bedloe, on whose evidence several eminent persons were convicted and put to death. The parliament, jealous of the duke of York, passed a bill for his exclusion. The famous *habeas corpus* act was also passed in this assembly. The contests between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of whig and tory in 1680. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but was soon dissolved. The charters of the corporations were called in, and altered in such a manner as to make them dependent on the crown. A conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, was discovered, and lord Ruffel and Algernon Sydney were executed for their supposed concern in it. Charles died of an apoplectic fit February 6, 1685. In his last moments he received the sacrament from a popish priest, and thus proved that he had been a hypocrite as well as a libertine.—*Hume's Hist. of England. Rapin.*

CHARLES I. of Spain; see the emperor CHARLES V.

CHARLES II. the son and successor of Philip IV. in 1665. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his first will he named for his successor the prince of Bavaria, nephew of his second wife; but by another made in 1700 he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which after his death caused some contentions. That event happened in November of the same year, in the 39th year of his age.—*Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, born at Upsal in 1622, and ascended the throne of Sweden on the abdication of Christina in 1654. He turned his arms with great success against the Poles, and obtained the famous victory of Warfaw, besides taking a great number of important places. The Poles called to their assistance Muscovy, Holland, and Denmark, which obliged the king of Sweden to conclude a peace; but the war soon broke out again, and after taking Cronenburg, Charles laid siege to Copenhagen, but his navy being defeated he was obliged to return home, and died in 1660.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES XI. of Sweden, son and successor of the above, was born in 1655. On his accession a peace was concluded with Denmark, but in 1674 the latter power declared war against the king of Sweden, who lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen. He married the sister of the king of Denmark, and died in 1697. He reformed the abuses which had crept into the government, and particularly those which disgraced the courts of judicature, so that more causes were dispatched in one year than usually had

been done in twenty. He also paid off a considerable part of the public debts, and increased his army to a respectable establishment.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES XII. son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1682, and from his childhood had an ambition to imitate Alexander the great. He came to the throne at the age of fifteen, and at his coronation snatched the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and put it on himself. His youth presented a favourable opportunity to Russia, Denmark, and Poland, to form a confederacy against him. The young hero, undaunted at this alliance, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, which produced a peace with that power. In 1700 he obtained an astonishing victory over the Russians at Narva, and though his force consisted only of 8000 he attacked them in their entrenchments, slew 30,000, and took 20,000 prisoners. His next enterprise was against Poland, and after several battles he dethroned Augustus and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles could have done prudently in contenting himself with the glory of these actions after the peace of 1706; but a portion of madness entered into his character, and he formed the romantic resolution of humbling Peter the great. He at first obtained some signal advantages, but at length experienced a terrible defeat at Pultowa in 1709. Almost all his troops were either slain or taken prisoners; he was wounded himself in the leg, and was carried off in a litter. Charles sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was entertained by the grand seignior, who provided for him a residence at Bender, where his conduct was so violent that he was ordered to leave the Turkish territories, which he refused. On this the grand seignior directed that he should be forced away, but Charles with his retinue formed an encampment, and resisted the attack of the janizaries till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house, which he defended with great spirit, and did not yield till fire was set to the premises. He then sallied out sword in hand, but being entangled by his long spurs he fell, and was taken prisoner. He was treated with more respect than he deserved, and after being kept as a prisoner ten months, requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. His arrival diffused universal joy in his kingdom, though he found it in a wretched condition. In 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiansa was obliged to return to Sweden. He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon shot at the siege of Frederickshall, December 11, aged 36 years, having reigned 21. Charles was liberal, active, and firm, but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was never intimidated even

in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered he. "The bomb," says the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."—*History of Charles XII. by Voltaire.*

CHARLES I. king of Naples and Sicily, born in 1220, was the son of Lewis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby became his successor, adding to it the countries of Anjou and Maine. He was with his brother St. Lewis in Egypt in 1248, and was taken prisoner at the same time. On his return he marched against Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, and having defeated him assumed the title of king of Naples. He had a rival in Conradin, duke of Suabia, whom he also defeated, and took him and the duke of Austria prisoner. Charles on this occasion brought endless infamy upon his name, by causing his royal captives to be tried and condemned to death at Naples, which sentence was executed on a public scaffold. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and destroyed the Ghibelines. In 1276 he gained the title of king of Jerusalem, and meditated an expedition against Constantinople. But his arbitrary conduct occasioned a general insurrection in Sicily, where eight thousand of the French were massacred on Easter Monday, 1282. This massacre is known by the name of the *Sicilian vespers*, the bell for evening prayers being the signal of revolt. The Sicilians then chose Peter of Arragon for their king. Charles died at Poggia, in 1285.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES II. the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, who intended to have put him to death to avenge the fate of Conradin, but he was saved at the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Arragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on condition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown; but being afterwards absolved from his treaty by the pope, he made several attempts to get possession of Sicily, which failed. He governed Naples with great wisdom and mildness, and died in 1309, and was succeeded by his son Robert.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES III. king of Naples, was the great grandson of the preceding, and in consequence of his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the excommunication of that queen in 1380. He put Joan to death, and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated

him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but was slain in the attempt, in 1386, aged 41.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES II. king of Navarre, called *the bad*, was the son of Philip count of Evreux, who became king of Navarre by virtue of his marriage with the daughter of Lewis Hutin, king of France. At the age of eighteen Charles succeeded his mother, who reigned alone after her husband's death. He murdered the constable, Charles of Angouleme, for which, John, king of France, caused him to be arrested, but soon after gave him his liberty. He seduced the dauphin, afterwards Charles V. to rebel against his father, but the plot was discovered, and the dauphin gained his pardon by betraying the king of Navarre into the hands of his father, who confined him in the castle of Arleux. On this he became the irreconcilable enemy of the dauphin, and is charged by some historians with causing slow poison to be administered to him. The king of Navarre escaped from prison and joined the English on their invasion of France, but in 1358 he made peace with Charles, who had succeeded his father, John. He entered into a fresh alliance with the English, and was accused of employing a person to poison Charles VI. His death was remarkable, and seems to have accorded fully with so bad a life. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets, dipped in spirits of wine, and covered with brimstone. These were sown about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage one day, set fire to it with a small taper which he held in his hand, by which the king died in great agonies, Jan. 1, 1387.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic and Thierry IV. kings of France. He in fact possessed the whole regal power, which he managed with great vigour and address. He gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, in 732. On the death of Thierry, in 737, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. He died in 741, and left his dominions between his sons Carloman and Pepin; the latter of whom became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from the founder Charles Martel.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES DUKE OF BURGUNDY, surnamed *the rash*, was the son of Philip the Good, and born in 1433. There were constant wars between him and Lewis XI. king of France, who instigated Charles's subjects, the Liegeois, to revolt against him. The duke made the king prisoner, and compelled him to enter into a treaty on the terms that were dictated to him. Charles then pushed his victorious arms into the Low Countries, and seized on Guelderland

and Zutphen. He afterwards invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages; but the Swiss at length collected their forces, and the duke's whole army was put to the rout and his baggage taken. He collected another army, but was again defeated. He was slain while besieging Nanci, January 6, 1477. He married four wives, one of whom was Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.—*Philip de Commines. Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES IV. duke of Lorraine, was the son of Francis count of Vaudemont, and born in 1609. He was twice deprived of his territories by Lewis XIII. of France, but recovered them again by treaty. He afterwards leagued with the Spaniards, but was imprisoned by the prince of Condé at Antwerp, and not released till the Pyrenean treaty. In 1662 he surrendered his states to Lewis XIV. on condition of being acknowledged prince of the blood. He afterwards broke this agreement, and in 1670 lost his dominions again, on which he went to Germany. He was defeated by Turenne in 1674, but afterwards took Treves, where he made prisoner the marshal de Crequi. He died in 1675. While his first wife was alive he married another, and before her death he contracted himself to a French lady, but Lewis XIV. caused her to be confined in a convent.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARLES V. duke of Lorraine, and a famous general, was the son of the grand duke Francis, born at Vienna in 1643. He became an officer early in the Imperial service, and at the age of twenty made a campaign in Hungary against the Turks. Two attempts were made to procure his election to the throne of Poland, but without success. On the death of his uncle in 1675, he succeeded to the title of duke of Lorraine, and about the same time was appointed to the chief command of the Imperial army. He gained several great victories, which inspired him with the idea of recovering his hereditary dominions, but in this he was baffled. In 1677 he married the queen dowager of Poland, and sister to the emperor. After the peace of Nimeguen he served against the Turks, but not with his wonted success, and was forced to retreat to Vienna, which was then besieged by them. John Sobiesky coming to the assistance of the duke, they attacked the Turks, and completely defeated them. This victory was followed by the reduction of a considerable part of Hungary, and the siege of Buda, which, however, was raised in consequence of the duke's being taken ill of a fever. That place was taken the next campaign, and the Turks experienced a terrible defeat at Mohatz. The duke next took possession of Transylvania, and in 1689 again commanded against the French in Flanders. He died in 1690.—*Moreri.*

CHARLES (Emanuel), duke of Savoy, surnamed the Great, was born in 1562. Though of a weak constitution he was of an enterprising spirit, and, taking advantage of the internal commotions which divided France in the reign of Henry III. he seized part of Dauphiné and Provence; and on the death of that monarch aspired to the crown, but was disappointed. A war broke out, and the French troops took possession of a good part of Savoy. At last, by the mediation of the pope, peace was concluded. The duke made a treacherous attempt to seize Geneva in time of profound peace, but his troops were repulsed, and the few prisoners taken were hung up by the Genevans as robbers. On the death of Francis, duke of Mantua, in 1613, this restless prince laid claim to the succession, but was obliged to relinquish it. The French persuaded him to turn his arms against Genoa, and he gained some advantages, but the interference of Spain effected a peace. He aspired to the imperial crown, and made an attempt on the duchy of Montferrat, which involved him in a war with France and Spain. The loss of Pignerol in 1630, is supposed to have broken his heart.—*Moreri.*

CHARLES (Emanuel II.) duke of Savoy, was the son of Victor Amadeus I. and succeeded his brother Francis in 1638, being only four years old. During his minority the Spaniards invaded his territories, and took several places, but the interference of Lewis XIII. obliged them to make restitution. This duke cultivated the arts of peace. He penetrated the Monte Viso with an arched road 500 geometrical paces long, and built several fine structures at Turin. He was at last involved in a civil war with his protestant subjects of the Vaudois, who revolted in consequence of the persecutions which they endured. He died in 1675.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES (Emanuel III.), duke of Savoy, and king of Sardinia, succeeded his father Victor Amadeus II. in 1730. He joined France and Spain against Austria, and gained a great victory at Gualtalla, by which means he considerably enlarged his dominions. In 1742, however, he assisted the queen of Hungary, and obtained several advantages. On the restoration of peace he devoted himself to acts of public good, and promoted by every means he could adopt, the happiness of his subjects, and succeeded in relieving them from the heavy taxes which his wars had occasioned. He corrected the abuses of the law by enacting a new code, and died in 1773.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES (Edward), of the Stuart family, commonly called the *pretender*, was the grandson of James II. and born at Rome in 1720. In 1745 he landed in Scotland, and published a manifesto exhibiting the claims of his father to the English throne.

He was joined by several of the highlanders, and entering Edinburgh, caused his father to be proclaimed, and fixed his residence in Holyrood house, the palace of his ancestors. Sir John Cope, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, hastened towards the capital, but was attacked, sword in hand, by the pretender, at Preston pans, and completely defeated. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. But being joined by lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched southwards, as far as Manchester, but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he formed the sudden resolution of returning to Scotland, where he again defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Aberdeen, the pretender retreating before him. At last the two parties met at Culloden, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was successful, and the others fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead in the field. Charles, after wandering about for a considerable time, and in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France, and thus ended all hopes of this unfortunate family. He died at Florence in 1788. He married the princess Stolberg Guendern. His brother, Henry Benedict cardinal York, suffered so much from the ravages of the French in Italy, as to excite the compassion of the English, and his case being made known to king George III. with that magnanimity which always characterises his majesty's character, he settled upon the venerable representative of an illustrious house a considerable pension.—*Novv. Dict. Hist. Boswell's Tour in the Hebrides. Monthly Mag. Oct. 1803.*

CHARLETON (Walter), an English physician, was born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, in 1619, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1642, and became physician to the king. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and president of the college of physicians. He died at Jersey in 1707. Dr. Charleton wrote several medical books, but he is best known by a volume entitled *Chorea Gigantum*, or the most famous Antiquity of Great Britain, Stonehenge, restored to the Danes, 1663, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHARLEVAL (Charles Fauçon de Ry, lord of), a French writer of great merit and liberality. He died in 1693, aged 80. A small collection of his poems was printed in 1759, 12mo.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARLEVOIX (Peter), a French jesuit, who died in 1761, aged 72. He was several years a missionary in America, and

published a History of the Island of St. Domingo, 2 vols. 4to.; a History and Description of Japan, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo.; History of Paraguay, 6 vols. 18mo.; a General History of New France, 3 vols. 4to. This last is a valuable performance.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARMIS, a physician at Rome in the time of Nero. He went contrary to all his brethren in his practice; and Seneca acknowledges that he had been weak enough to follow his prescriptions. This quack, like all of his kind, was very extravagant in his fees.—*Moreri.*

CHARNACE (Hercules Girard), baron de, a French ambassador, was born in Brittany. He served with reputation in the army, but becoming known to cardinal Richelieu, he sent him, in 1628, ambassador to Sweden, where he concluded a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus, who thereby engaged in a war with Germany. He was afterwards ambassador to several other courts. He had the command of a troop of horse, and was killed at the siege of Breda, in 1637.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

CHARNOCK (Stephen), a nonconformist divine; born in London, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was for some time chaplain to Henry Cromwell, and afterwards officiated to a congregation in London, where he died in 1680, aged 52. His works were collected into two vols. folio; the best is a Discourse on Providence.—*Calamy.*

CHARONDAS, a Sicilian legislator and philosopher, who died about 400 years B. C. He formed a code of laws for the inhabitants of Thurium in Græcia Magna, one of which inflicted death upon any one who should appear armed at a public assembly. Hearing that a tumult had arisen in a popular meeting, he hastened thither to quell it, without laying aside his sword. Being reminded of his own law, he said that he would seal it with his blood, and instantly stabbed himself.—*Diog. Laert. Valerius Maximus.*

CHARPENTIER (Francis), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1620, and died in 1702. He was dean of the French academy, and member of that of inscriptions and medals. He published several works on antiquities, and some poems.—*Moreri.*

CHARRON (Peter), a French divine, born at Paris in 1511, and brought up to the law, which profession he quitted for that of divinity, and became a popular preacher. Queen Margaret, duchess of Blois, appointed him her chaplain. He formed a close friendship with Montaigne, and resided with him at Bourdeaux, where he printed his book entitled *The Three Truths*, 1594. The bishop of Cahors was so pleased with it, that he made him his vicar-general. Afterwards he obtained some dignities

in the church of Condom. In 1601 he printed his famous work *Of Wisdom*, which has been translated into English by dean Stanhope. Charron died in 1603.—*Moreri*.

CHARTIER (Alain), an eloquent French writer of the 15th century. He was a native of Bayeux, and secretary to the kings Charles VI. and VII. who employed him in several embassies. He was famous for his wit as well as his compositions. His works were published in 1617, and consist of pieces in prose and verse. He died in 1449. His brother, *Jehan Chartier*, was a benedictine monk, and wrote the great chronicles of France from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. 3 vols. fol. 1493. His History of Charles VII. was printed in 1661, fol.—*Moreri*. *Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CHARTIER (René), a physician to the French king, and royal professor of medicine. He distinguished himself by editing the works of Hippocrates and Galen in Greek and Latin, 14 vols. folio; the first volume appeared in 1619, and the last in 1679.—*Ibid.*

CHASSENEUX (Bartholomew de), a French lawyer, who has deserved celebrity more by his humanity than by his literary productions. As president of the parliament of Provence he opposed the persecution of the Vaudois, a religious sect, who rejected the papal authority and the superstitions of the church of Rome; for which he was poisoned in 1541. He wrote on the customs of France, and other works.—*Moreri*.

CHASTEL (John), a fanatic, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France, at the instigation of the jesuits; for which the flesh was torn off his bones with red-hot pincers, afterwards he was tied to four wild horses, and his wretched remains burnt to ashes. The jesuits were banished the kingdom. This was in 1594.—*Ibid.*

CHASTELAIN (Claude), an ecclesiastical writer of great learning, was born at Paris in 1639. Few men equalled him in the knowledge of church history, and he was employed by the archbishop of Paris in drawing up formularies for the use of his diocese. He published the Roman Martyrology, and a Universal Martyrology, and left a MS. Journal of his own Life, abounding with anecdotes. He died in 1712.—*Ibid.*

CHASTELET (Gabrielle Emilie de Breteuil, marchioness of), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of the baron de Breteuil, and the wife of the marquis de Chastelet. She had a very liberal education, which she greatly improved by studying the best writers, ancient and modern. She published the Institutes of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, in French, but on becoming acquainted with the Principia of Newton, she renounced the fanciful system of the German philosopher. She also translated that immortal work into her native language, and added a commentary to it,

which was not published till after her death in 1743. Voltaire, who was intimate with her, wrote an eulogy to her memory.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

CHASTELLUX (Francis John, marquis de), an ingenious French nobleman, was descended of a family eminent for military talents. He was a field marshal, and a member of the French academy and of several other literary societies. He died at Paris in 1788. His principal works are, *On Public Happiness*, 8vo. This performance was translated into English, as also have been his *Travels in North America*, 8vo. The marquis had served in that country in a military capacity, but the Americans complain that he has not done justice to it.—*Ibid.*

CHATEAUBRUN (John Baptist Vivien de), a French dramatic writer, born at Angoulême, in 1686. He was a member of the French academy, and died in 1775. His best play is entitled *Les Troyennes*, which he kept by him forty years before it was acted; besides this he wrote the tragedies of *Philoctetes*, *Astyanax*, and *Mahomet II.*—*Ibid.*

CHATEAURENAND (Francis Lewis Rousselle, count of), a French naval commander, born in Touraine in 1636. He distinguished himself in the Mediterranean against the Saltee rovers, defeated the Dutch fleet in 1675, and rendered other eminent services to his country, for which he was made an admiral and a marshal of France. He died in 1716.—*Ibid.*

CHATEL (L'annevuy du), an eminent French general, was born of a good family in Brittany. He distinguished himself early by an expedition against England, where he gained considerable booty. In 1410 he defeated Ladislaus the usurper of the two Sicilies, and in 1414 was made marshal of Guienne. He was at the battle of Agincourt, and when Paris was surprised by the Burgundian faction, he had the address to save the dauphin, and afterwards effected a peace between the two princes. But he blasted his laurels by advising the dauphin to assassinate the duke of Burgundy in 1419. When the dauphin ascended the throne, he made du Chatel grand master of his household. He also employed him in several honourable missions. He died in 1449. His nephew of the same name was remarkable for his fidelity to the unfortunate Charles VII. whom he attended in his last moments, and buried at his own expense.—*Moreri*.

CHATEL (Peter du), in Latin *Castellanus*, a learned French divine, born at Arc, and educated at Dijon. He assisted Erasmus in his translations from the Greek, and became corrector of the press in Frobenius's office at Basil. After travelling into various countries and as far as Egypt and Palestine, he returned to his native country, where he became reader to Francis I. who gave him first the bishopric of Tulle, and

afterwards that of Maçon. Henry II. translated him to Orleans, where he died in 1552. He was not only a man of universal learning, but of great eloquence, and a strenuous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church. He wrote two funeral orations for Francis, and a Latin letter for that king against the emperor Charles V.—*Bayle*.

CHATEL (Francis du), an eminent painter of Brussels in the middle of the 16th century. The most capital picture by this master is one in the town-hall at Ghent, representing the king of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant.—*Pilkington*.

CHATELET (Paul du Hay), lord of; born of a noble family in Brittany, which was derived from the Scotch house of Hay. He served several important offices, and at last became president in the court of justice in the royal army under Lewis XIII. He spoke his mind very freely to the king, especially in favour of the duke of Montmorency, when that nobleman was condemned for high treason. Chatelet was one of the first members of the academy, and wrote several pieces in prose and verse; the principal is the History of Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France, folio. He died in 1636, aged 44.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHATTERTON (Thomas), an extraordinary youth, was born at Bristol, November 20, 1752, and educated in writing and arithmetic at Colton's charity school; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17, and soon after went to London, where he earned a scanty maintenance by writing for periodical publications, but being reduced to great distress, he poisoned himself in Aug. 1770, and was buried by the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. In 1778 were published, in one volume, 8vo. Miscellanies in prose and verse, by Thomas Chatterton. But what has given celebrity to his name is the real or pretended discovery of poems, written in the 15th century, by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and others, in Redcliffe church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons near a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of parchments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chatterton, from the perusal of some of them, is supposed to have formed the design of a literary forgery. In 1768 appeared in a Bristol newspaper, an article entitled "A Description of the Friars first passing over the old bridge, taken from an ancient manuscript." This attracted the notice of Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol; and he obtained from Chatterton several pieces in prose and verse, purporting to be written by Canynge, founder of Redcliffe church, and Thomas

Rowley. The year following he began a correspondence with Mr. Horace Walpole, well known as an antiquary and connoisseur, but on his communicating the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, those acute judges pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from the patronage of Mr. Walpole, but finding himself neglected, he wrote him a very impertinent letter, and their intercourse ended. Rowley's poems were first collected by Mr. Tyrwhit, in one volume 8vo. and afterwards in one vol. 4to. by dean Miller, but the former gentleman gave up the question of their genuineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions. A new edition of his works was recently published in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHAUCER (Geoffrey), the father of English poetry, was born in London in 1328. His father appears to have been a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education. He was for some time at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. He next improved himself by travelling into foreign countries, and on his return studied the law in the Inner Temple, which he soon quitted for the court, and became yeoman to Edward III. who gave him a pension out of the exchequer. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shield-bearer. He was sent to Genoa some time after to hire ships for the king's service, and at his return obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England; and the place of comptroller of the customs of London, for wool, &c. In the succeeding reign he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy for having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe. He returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, from whence he was not released till he had made his submission. On this he retired to Woodstock, where he employed himself in correcting his works. Here he published his treatise on the Astrolabe. Henry IV. in the first year of his reign gave him an annuity of forty marks for his life. He died in 1400, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Chaucer married Philippa de Rouet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power. Chaucer left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the house of commons, and ambassador to France. Of his poems, the Canterbury Tales are by far the best. There have been several editions of his works, the best is that of Mr. Urry, in folio; but the Canterbury Tales have been published separately by Mr. Tyrwhit, 5 vols. 8vo. They have been modernised by Dryden,

Pope, and others.—*Biog. Br. Life of Chauncer by Godwin.*

CHAULIEU (William), a French poet, and called the Anacreon of France, was born in Normandy, and educated in the college of Navarre at Paris. The duke of Vendôme gave him a priory in the isle of Oleron. He died in 1726, aged 81. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAUNCEY (Isaac), a puritan divine, and physician, was the son of Mr. Charles Chauncey, a nonconformist minister, who removed from Ware in Hertfordshire to New England, where he became president of Harvard college, and died in 1671. His son came to England, and was for some time a dissenting minister at Andover, but quitted that profession for physic, which he practised in London, where he died about 1700. He wrote, the Divine Institution of Congregational Churches, 8vo.; an Essay on Daniel's Prophecy, and other things. He is not to be confounded with Dr. *Isaac Chauncy*, who was ejected from a living at Bristol, and afterwards practised physic there. He died in 1691.—*Calamy.*

CHAUNCEY (Henry), an English antiquary, was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in 1656 was called to the bar. In 1681 he was knighted, and in 1688 was made a Welsh judge. He died in 1700. He wrote the Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, in 1 vol. fol.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHAUSSÉ (Michael Angelo de la), a French antiquary, who published at Rome, in 1690, his *Museum Romanum*, which was reprinted in 1746, in 2 vols. folio. He also published, in 1707, a Collection of ancient Gems, 4to.; and in 1738, *Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanorum et Sepulchri natorum*, fol.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAUVEAU (Francis), a French engraver, born at Paris in 1613, and died there in 1676. His engravings are mostly after his own designs, in a very excellent taste. His son *René* was an ingenious sculptor. He resided many years in Sweden, and also executed some considerable works at Berlin. He died at Paris in 1722, aged 59.—*Moreri.*

CHAUVIN (Stephen), a protestant divine. He left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Berlin, where he was chosen professor of philosophy, and died in 1725, aged 85. He wrote a philosophical Lexicon in Latin, fol. 1692. *Ibid.*

CHAZELLES (John Matthew), a French mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1657. He assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor of the galleys at Marseilles, in which situation he drew a number of maps of the coast. He afterwards visited Egypt, where he measured the pyramids, and discovered that the four sides of the largest an-

swer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the academy of sciences in 1695, and died in 1710.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

CHEFONTAINES (Christopher de), a French theologian, was a native of Brittany, and entered among the cordeliers, of which order he became provincial, and lastly general. In 1579 pope Gregory XIII. made him archbishop of Casarea. He went into Flanders, where he was very successful in drawing over many protestants to the Roman church. He was himself, however, accused of holding some heretical tenets. He died at Rome in 1595, aged 63. This prelate was a man of various and profound learning. The most curious of his works is on Transubstantiation.—*Moreri.*

CHEKE (John), a learned Englishman, was born at Cambridge in 1514, and educated at St. John's college, where he took his degrees in arts, and was appointed professor of Greek, in which station he laboured with great success in reforming the mode of pronouncing that language. But Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, viewed the innovation as allied to heresy, and arrogantly prohibited any deviation from the old corruption. In 1544 he became one of the tutors to prince Edward, at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension, and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's college, and received the honour of knighthood. Queen Mary sent him to the Tower, for being concerned in the plan of raising Jane Grey to the throne. In 1554 he was set at liberty and went abroad, but his estate was confiscated. In 1556 he was seized at Brussels and conveyed to Antwerp, from whence he was sent to London, and committed again to the Tower, where he was attended by the Romish priests, who plainly told him, that he must recant, or burn. Cheke had not resolution enough to endure martyrdom, and made a solemn submission in the presence of the queen and whole court. The shame of this apostacy and disgrace preyed upon his spirits, and he died of grief in 1557. He wrote "The Hurt of Sedition" against the Insurgents in 1549; Epistles on the death of Bucer; De Pronuntiatione Græcæ potissimum Linguae Disputationes, Basil 1555; De Superstitione ad regem Henricum; and other learned pieces.—*Life by Strype.*

CHIELONIS, the daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, kings of Sparta, was an illustrious example of filial and conjugal duty. When Leonidas was deposed by Cleombrotus, she accompanied him in his exile; and afterwards, on the restoration of her father and the banishment of her husband, she voluntarily went with him, though earnestly entreated by Leonidas to stay with him. This was about the year B.C. 484.—*Plutarch.*

CHEMIN (Catharine du), an ingenious

French lady. She was the wife of Girardon, and excelled in painting flowers. She died at Paris in 1698, and her husband erected to her memory a noble monument in the church of St. Landry.—*Moreri*.

CHEMINAIS (Timoleon), a French jesuit, was born at Paris in 1662. He was celebrated as a preacher, and was reckoned little inferior to Massillon. When his health prevented him from preaching he used to go into the country to instruct the poor. He died at the age of 38. Five volumes of his sermons have been printed, and he was also the author of a book, entitled, *Sentiments of Piety*.—*Moreri*.

CHEMNITZ (Martin), a German divine, born in Brandenburg, in 1522. He was educated under Melancthon, after whose death he became the most esteemed of all the divines of the augustan confession. He was well versed in mathematics and astronomy, and was thirty years a professor at Brunswick, where he died in 1586. He wrote an Harmony of the Gospels, and some controversial pieces against popery.—*Moreri*. *Melc. Adam*.

CHEMNITZ (Bozslaus Philip), grandson of the above, born at Stettin in 1605. He served first in the armies of Holland, and afterwards in those of Sweden. Queen Christina made him a counsellor of state and historiographer. He died in 1678. He wrote a History of the Swedish Wars in Germany, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

CHEKILUS, a Greek poet, the friend of Herodotus. He celebrated the triumphs of the Athenians over Xerxes, for which poem his countrymen rewarded him with a piece of gold for each verse.—*Ibid*.

CHERON (Elizabeth Sophia), an ingenious painter. She was the daughter of an eminent artist, and born at Paris in 1648. In 1672 she was admitted a member of the academy of painting, and the academy of Ricovrati at Padua did her the same honour. She excelled in painting portraits in miniature, but painted also historical subjects in a fine style. She was likewise a good poetess, and had a taste for music. She died in 1711.—*D'Argenville*.

CHERON (Lewis), brother of the above; born at Paris, and died in London in 1719, aged 53. He came to England on account of his religion, being a protestant, and was employed by several of the nobility, particularly the duke of Montague.—*Ibid*. *Walpole*.

CHERUBIN, Father, a mathematician of Orleans, was a capuchin friar, and lived about the year 1650. He wrote a book on the theory of telescopes, entitled *Ocular Dioptrics*, and another in 2 vols. fol. under the title of *La Vision parfaite*.—*Moreri*.

CHESELDEN (William), a celebrated English surgeon, was born at Borough-on-the-hill, in Leicestershire, in 1668, and brought up first under Mr. Cowper the anatomist, and then under Mr. Ferriar, at St. Thomas's

hospital. In 1711 he was elected F.R.S. His Anatomy of the Human Body appeared first in 1713, and went through numerous editions. In 1733 he published his Osteography, in folio. Mr. Chefelden obtained great celebrity by his practice of cutting for the stone, and couching the eye, in both of which he had wonderful success. He was elected member of the French academy of sciences, and of that of surgery. He became principal surgeon to queen Caroline, and head surgeon of Chelsea hospital. He died in 1752.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHESEZ (Joseph du), a French physician, was of a noble family in Armagnac, and obtained considerable eminence in his profession, particularly in chemistry. He died at Paris in 1609. He wrote two poems in French; one entitled, the Folly of the World; and the other, the Mirror of the World. He also wrote some books on chemistry.—*Moreri*.

CHESENEW (Andre du), a French historian, born in 1584, and died in 1640. He wrote Histories of the Popes and Cardinals; a Collection of the Ancient Historians of France, in 24 vols. folio; and a History of England.—*Ibid*.

CHESTWODE (Knightly), an English divine, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and nominated by king James bishop of Bristol, just as he abdicated the crown, but as the *congé d'élire* had not passed the seals, he missed the preferment. In 1707 he was made dean of Gloucester, and died in 1720. He wrote a Life of Lord Roscommon, which was never printed, and some poems.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

CHEVALIER (Anthony Rodolph le), a learned Frenchman, was born at Montchamps, in Normandy, in 1507. Being a protestant, he left France, and sought an asylum in England, where he taught the French language to princess, afterwards queen Elizabeth. On the death of Edward VI. he retired to Germany, where he married the daughter-in-law of Tremellius, and studied under him the Oriental languages. He taught Hebrew at Strasburg and Geneva, from whence he removed to his own country, but in consequence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he went to Guernsey, where he died in 1572. He published in Latin the Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, 4to. 1574. He also translated from Syriac the Jerusalem Targum.—*De Thou*.

CHEVALIER (Lewis), a French advocate, was born at Touraine about 1668. When young he embraced a religious life in the rigid order of La Trappe; but the austerities he underwent bringing on a dangerous complaint, he quitted it and adopted another profession, in which he obtained the highest reputation. Still, however, he retained a warm sense of religion. He died in 1744. His pleadings for the canons of Rheims were printed in 1716.—*Moreri*.

CHEVERT (Francis de), a French general, who rose from the ranks to the highest honours of his profession, was born of mean parents, at Verdun, in 1695. He was distinguished for his great skill in tactics. After the retreat of marshal de Bellisle from Prague, in 1742, Chevert defended the place with uncommon firmness and bravery, till famine compelled him to surrender on honourable terms. The victory at Hastenbeck, in 1757, as well as that at Lauterburg, were principally owing to him. He died in 1769.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHEVILLIER (Andrew), a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, who wrote the Origin of Printing in Paris; a Dissertation on the Council of Chalcedon, and other works of merit. He was librarian of the Sorbonne, and died in 1700, aged 64.—*Moreri.*

CHEVREAU (Urban), a native of Loudun, who served Christina, queen of Sweden, as secretary, and afterwards the king of Denmark, and other princes. On his return to Paris he became preceptor and secretary to the duke of Maine. He died, aged 88, in 1701. He wrote a "History of the World," and a romance, entitled the Effects of Fortune, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

CHEYNE (George), an eminent physician, was born in Scotland in 1671, and educated at Edinburgh. At the age of 30 he came to London, and led a free life; in consequence of which he became immoderately corpulent and asthmatic. He then had recourse to a vegetable diet, which removed his complaints, and he died at Bath, in 1742, aged 72. He published Philosophical Principles of Religion, natural and revealed; the English Malady, or a treatise of Nervous Diseases; Fluxionum Methodus Inversa, five quantitatuum fluentium leges Generationes, &c.—*Big. Br.*

CHEYNELL (Francis), a puritan divine, was the son of a physician at Oxford, where he was born in 1608, and educated in Magdalen college, of which he became fellow in 1629. In the time of the rebellion he joined the presbyterians with great zeal, and was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also presented to the rectory of Petworth, and made a commissioner for reforming the university of Oxford, where he usurped the offices of Margaret professor of divinity, and the presidentship of St. John's college, but at the restoration he was ejected from all his places, and died in 1665. He wrote several fanatical books, and distinguished himself by his ridiculous behaviour at the funeral of Mr. Chillingworth, of whose illness he wrote an account.—*Wood. Calamy.*

CHIABRERA (Gabriel), an Italian poet, born at Savona in 1552, and died there in 1637. His poems were printed at Rome in 1718, in 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

CHIARI (Joseph), an historical painter, born at Rome in 1654. He was a disciple

of Carlo Maratti, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He executed several historical pieces for churches and persons of rank, and died in 1727.—*Pilkington.*

CHIAVISTELLI (Jacob), a painter of Florence, born in 1621, and died in 1698. He painted in perspective with great accuracy and elegance.—*Ibid.*

CHICHELE, or CHICHELEY (Henry), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire; educated first at Winchester school, and then at New college, Oxford. In 1407 he was sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, which station he maintained with great spirit and attention; and obtained many privileges for the clergy. He also resisted the encroachments of the papal see. This archbishop was a liberal encourager of learning; and his foundation of All-souls college, Oxford, will eternize his memory. He died in 1443.—*Life by Dr. Duck, 8vo.*

CHICOYNEAU (Francis), physician and counsellor of state to the king of France, was a native of Marseilles, which place he visited when it was ravaged by the plague. He died in 1752, aged 80. He published a treatise on the Plague, in which he denies that it is contagious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHICOYNEAU (Francis), son of the above, was an eminent botanist, and wrote several esteemed memoirs on his favourite science. He became professor and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and died in 1740, aged 38.—*Moreri.*

CHIFFLET (John James), a French physician, born in 1588. He was physician to Philip IV. of Spain, and died in 1660. He wrote the antiquities of his native city Besançon, in elegant Latin, 4to.; and Vindiciæ Hispanicæ, *Antwerp*, 1643, 4to. and other works. He had three sons, who were all men of literary abilities.—*Ibid.*

CHILDEBERT I. king of France, the son of Clovis, commenced his reign in 511. He joined his brothers Clodomir and Clotaire, against Sigismund king of Burgundy, whom they defeated. Afterwards Childebert and Clotaire turned their arms against Spain, wherein they were unsuccessful. He died at Paris in 558.—*Millot's History of France. Moreri.*

CHILDEBERT II. the son of Sigebert and Brunehaut, succeeded his father in 575. On the death of his uncle Chilperic, king of Soissons, he obtained the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy, and died of poison in 596, aged 26.—*Ibid.*

CHILDEBERT III. called the Just, came to the crown in 675, aged 12, and was governed by Pepin, mayor of the palace, who took upon him all the state of royalty. Childebert died in 711.—*Ibid.*

CHILDERIC I. king of France, succeeded his father Meroveus in 456, and was deposed the year following for his bad com-

duct, and constrained to retire to Thuringia; but he was recalled in 463, and died in 481.—*Moreri*.

CHILDERIC II. son of Clovis II. came to the throne in 670, by the death of Clotaire III. his brother. He disgraced himself by his debaucheries and cruelties, and was assassinated with his queen and son, in 673.—*Ibid*.

CHILDERIC III. called the Idiot, was proclaimed in 742, and deposed in 752 by Pepin, who confined him in a monastery, where he died three years afterwards.—*Ibid*.

CHILLINGWORTH (William), an eminent divine, was born at Oxford in 1602, and educated at Trinity college, where he took his degrees in arts; after which he was persuaded by Fisher, the jesuit, to embrace the Romish faith. He went over to Douay for that purpose, but the letters of bishop Laud, who was his godfather, made him repent of his hastiness, and he returned to England and the protestant communion in 1631. The Romanists, hurt at losing so valuable an acquisition, attacked him with great severity; which occasioned him to write his famous book, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*; which was first printed in 1638, in folio. The same year he obtained the chancellorship and a prebend of Salisbury, to which was afterwards added the mastership of Wigton's hospital in Leicestershire. In the civil wars he adhered to the royal cause, and was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer, in 1643. But the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in January 1644. He was buried in the cathedral of that city, by that furious zealot, Francis Cheynel, who had attended him in his sickness, and at the grave made a frantic speech, after throwing in the book above mentioned, with all the terms of execration his fanatical imagination could invent.—*Biog. Br.*

CHILMEAD (Edmund), an English divine, born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. Being ejected from his preferment by the republicans in 1648, he went to London, where he subsisted by teaching music, and died in 1654. He wrote a treatise on the Use of the Globes, and translated several books from the Greek.—*Wood*.

CHILLO, a philosopher of Sparta, who has been dignified with the title of one of the seven wise men. He died of excessive joy in the arms of his son, who had been victor at the Olympic games, B.C. 597.—*Diog. Laertius*.

CHILPERIC I. king of France, was the youngest son of Clotaire I. immediately on whose death he seized the throne, but was deposed in 562, and contented himself with the kingdom of Soissons. On the death of Charibert he succeeded to the kingdom of

Paris. He attached himself to a woman named Fredegonde, who contrived the murder of the queen Galswintha, which produced a war between Chilperic and Sigebert, king of Austrasia. Chilperic put to death his son Meroveus, and Fredegonde also caused his other son Clovis to be murdered. These domestic evils at length made a considerable impression on the king's mind, and he turned devotee. He was assassinated in 584, as he was returning from hunting.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

CHILPERIC II. supposed to be the son of Childeric II. On the death of Dagobert he was taken from a monastery, where he acted in a menial capacity, and was placed by the mayor of Paris at the head of an army against Charles Martel. He was for some time successful, but was at last obliged to fly for shelter to the duke of Aquitaine, who delivered him to Charles. He died at Noyon in 720.—*Ibid*.

CHINA. The antiquity of this wonderful empire is doubtless very great. It carries all the appearances of originality; having no mixture of foreign usages, or those marks of corruption which are the result of conquest or of commercial intercourse. Still the pretensions of the Chinese are fabulous; and their chronology is not to be depended on. The founder of their monarchy was Fohi, whom some take to have been Noah. The first foreign invasion of China was by the Kitans in 946. In 1117 the Kin Tartars invaded and destroyed the dominion of the Kitans. In 1211 Jenghis Khan invaded China: his son Oktay destroyed the dynasty of the Kin. He attacked the Song, or native princes, in 1235, but they were not finally subdued till 1279. In 1356 Chu, a Chinese, recovered Nanking from the Tartars, and in 1368 he put an end to the authority of the Monguls, whose dynasty is called Iwen. In 1645 the Mantchew Tartars obtained a complete conquest of China.—*Dubalde's Hist. of China. Univ. Hist.*

CHINE NOUNG, emperor of China about 2837 years B.C. according to the historians of that country. He is said to have taught his subjects agriculture, and the making of wine from rice. He was skilled in physics, mathematics, music, and poetry.—*Ibid*.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TY, emperor of China about 240 B.C. He rendered his name illustrious by a number of victories; and then disgraced it, by causing all books to be burnt. He built the great wall after having expelled the Tartars.—*Ibid*.

CHIRAC (Peter), physician to the king of France, and to the army of Roussillon in 1692; in which last capacity he did great service, when the soldiers were attacked by a dysentery. He died in 1732, aged 82. He wrote on the use of the rust of iron in the incubus; on the healing of wounds; on malignant fevers; and a collection of medical dissertations.—*Moreri*.

CHISEULL (Edmund), an English divine,

born in Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D. He became travelling fellow, and went into the East, where he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Smyrna. In 1708 he was presented to the living of Walthamstow in Essex, and died in 1733. He wrote against the learned Dodwell on the mortality of the soul, and after his death Dr. Mead published his travels in Turkey.—*Biog. Br.*

CHOISEUL (Stephen Francis, duke of), a French statesman, born in 1719, and after being minister for foreign affairs, and discharging other high offices, he fell into disgrace, and went into retirement, where he died in 1785. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHOISY (Francis Timoleon de), a French ecclesiastic. In the early part of his life he was distinguished by the effeminacy of his manners and his gallantries. At last he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was sent out with others on an embassy to Siam, for the purpose of converting the king of that country. But the attempt proved fruitless, and the abbe returned to France, where he was admitted a member of the academy, and in 1697 made dean of Bayeux. He died in 1724, aged 81. He wrote a Journal of his Voyage to Siam; a History of France; an Ecclesiastical History; and other works.—*Moreri.*

CHOMEL (Peter John Baptist), physician to the French king, was born at Paris, and died in 1740. He applied with great success to botany, and wrote a History of common Plants, 3 vols. 1761. His son, John Chomel, was a doctor in physic, and died in 1765. He wrote the History of Medicine in France; the Life of Molinus; the Eulogy of Duret; on the Malady among the Cattle, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHOPIN (René), an eminent lawyer, was born at Baillleul in Anjou in 1537. He wrote the Customs of Anjou; a Treatise de Dominio; De Sacra Politica Monastica; the Custom of Paris, &c.; the whole consisting of six volumes folio. He died under the operation for the stone, in 1606.—*Moreri.*

CHORIER (Nicholas), an advocate of the parliament of Grenoble, where he died in 1692, aged 83. He wrote the Philosophy of an Honest Man; the History of Dauphiny; a volume of Latin poems; but he is rendered remarkable by an indecent work, entitled Aloisia Sigeæ Toletanæ, Satyra Soladica de Arcanis Amoris & Veneris.—*Ibid.*

CHOSROES I. or KHOSROU the Great, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II. he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. He died of vexation in 579. He was fierce, cruel,

and rash; but he possessed many noble qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences.—*Univ. Hist.*

CHOSROES II. ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormisdas, in 590. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who set him again upon the throne. He carried his arms into Judea, Lybia, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage. He was, however, defeated by the emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his own son, where he died, in 627.—*Ibid.*

CHOVET (John Robert), a learned magistrate of Geneva, born in 1642. His talents were so conspicuous, that at the age of 22 he gained the professorship of philosophy at Saumur, where he substituted the system of Descartes for that of Aristotle. In 1669 he removed to his native city, where he occupied the same station, and in 1686 obtained a seat in the council. He was several times syndic, and conducted himself with great honour. He died in 1731. He wrote an Introduction to Logic; Theses Physicæ de Variis Astrorum Luce; Discourses on the History of Geneva; and other works.—*Senelier Hist. de la Geneve.*

CHOUL (William du), a French antiquary, who wrote a curious book on the Religion and Castrametation of the ancient Romans; printed in French at Lyons in 1556, and again in 1580.—*Moreri.*

CHRISTIAN I. king of Denmark, was the son of Theodoric, count of Oldenburg; and elected to the Danish throne in 1448. He became popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality; and died in 1481. He instituted the order of the Elephant.—*Univ. Hist.*

CHRISTIAN II. called the *Northern Nero*, succeeded his father John, in 1513. He laid claim to the throne of Sweden, and was crowned at Stockholm in 1520, when he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred. This horrid action rendered him so odious to the Swedes, that they forced him to return to Denmark, where he was soon after deposed, on which he fled into Flanders. He afterwards attempted to recover his crown by the assistance of the Dutch, but was taken prisoner, and died in 1559.—*Ibid.*

CHRISTIAN III. the nephew and successor of Frederic I. He came to the throne in 1534, and embraced lutheranism, which he made the established religion. He died in 1558, aged 56.—*Ibid.*

CHRISTIAN IV. succeeded his father Frederic II. in 1588. He made war against Sweden, and was elected chief of the protestant league against the emperor, for the re-establishment of the prince palatine in 1625. He died in 1648, aged 71.—*Ibid.*

CHRISTIAN V. ascended the throne in

1670, on the death of his father Frederic III. He united with the princes of Germany, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. He died in 1699, aged 54.—*Univ. Hist.*

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded at the age of six years, in 1632. Her education was very liberal, and her understanding elevated and comprehensive. But her manner, and even her dress and occupations, were masculine. She invited to her court the most learned men in Europe, among whom may be mentioned Grotius, whom she sent as her ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibomius. It is a reasonable question, however, whether ostentation was not more the cause of this encouragement of celebrated men than any real design to promote the interests of learning or the improvement of her subjects. In 1654 she resigned the crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, the principal occasion of which act was her having embraced the Roman catholic religion. From Sweden she removed secretly to Rome, but, after residing there some time, she went to France, where she was well received by Lewis XIV. But the unaccountable murder of her master of the horse, Monaldeschi, whom she caused to be put to death in her own house for having betrayed some confidential secrets, gave general disgust, and she applied to Cromwell for leave to visit England, which was civilly declined. On this she returned to Rome, where she amused herself with studying antiquities, and in making chemical experiments. On the death of Charles Gustavus, in 1660, she returned to Sweden, with a view of regaining the throne, but her subjects were disgusted with the change of her religion; and to preserve her income she was obliged to make a second renunciation of the crown. She returned again to Rome, where she died in 1689. She left a collection of maxims, and reflections on the life of Alexander the great, of whom she was a great admirer. Christina was a woman of strong mind, learned, and versed in the sciences; but her character was far from amiable, and her manners were not irreproachable.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

CHRISTOPHERSON (John), an English prelate, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was a zealous Roman catholic, and in the reign of Edward VI. went abroad; but returned on the accession of Mary, who made him bishop of Chichester in 1557; he died the year following. He translated Eusebius, and the other early ecclesiastical historians, but not with much fidelity.—*Moreri.*

CHRYSTIUS, a stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote above 700 books, chiefly

upon logic. He was a conceited pedant, and as licentious as he was vain. He died B.C. 207.—*Boyle.*

CHRYSOLOGUS (Manuel), a learned Greek of the 14th century, who came to England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Paleologus, to solicit succour against the Turks. He afterwards taught Greek at Florence, Milan, and Rome. Pope Martin V. sent him on an embassy to Germany, about settling the general council of Constance; where he died in 1415. He wrote a Greek grammar, and a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.—*Tiraboschi.*

CHRYSOSTOM (John), an eloquent father of the church, and bishop of Constantinople, was born at Antioch in 354. His father's name was Secundus, but the son is known only by the surname of CHRYSOSTOM, which signifies *golden-mouthed*. He was bred to the bar, which he quitted for a religious life, and lived as a hermit in a cave six years, after which he returned to Antioch and was ordained. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was elected his successor in 397. He built several hospitals in that city, gave most of his income to the poor, but in his endeavours to enlarge his episcopal jurisdiction, he became involved in a dispute with Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, who gained over the empress Eudoxia to his side, and the consequence was, that Chrysostom was deposed in a pretended synod at Chalcedon, in 403. The patriarch was then seized by the emperor's orders, and sent into Bithynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople; and to appease the people Chrysostom was restored in triumph. He was once more sent into exile for opposing the empress in placing her statue near the church, and died at Pityus, on the Euxine Sea, in 407. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; and by Montfaucon, in 13 vols. 1718, Paris. His book on the priesthood is a very valuable work, and has been translated into English.—*Cave. Dupin. Mosheim. Moreri.*

CHUBB (Thomas), a deistical writer, was born near Salisbury, in 1679. He received a common education, and served his apprenticeship to a glover, but was never, as hath been said, a chandler. His leisure hours he devoted to study, especially divinity; and in 1715 he wrote a tract on the supremacy of God the father, with which Whiston was so well pleased, that he published it with some observations of his own. This performance brought him into considerable notice, and in 1750 he printed a collection of tracts on theological subjects, in 4to. which excited attention at the time. This work was followed by several others, in which Chubb made a

regular progress towards deism; the principal of these are, "The true Gospel of Jesus Christ asserted;" "an Inquiry into the Ground and Foundation of Religion;" and "Four Dissertations on Subjects in the Old Testament." He lived for some time with sir Joseph Jekyll, where, however, he was occasionally required to wait at table as a servant out of livery. But he soon quitted this degrading situation, and returned to Salisbury, where he died in 1747. His posthumous works in 2 vols. were printed in 1748.—*Eng. Brit.*

CHUDLEIGH (Mary), an ingenious English lady, was born in 1656, at Winslade, in Devonshire. She married sir George Chudleigh, bart. by whom she had several children. Lady Chudleigh wrote a volume of poems, and another of essays; both of which possess merit. She died in 1710.—*Bullard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies.*

CHURCHILL (sir Winston), an English historian, was born in Dorsetshire in 1620, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He married the daughter of sir John Drake, of Ashe, in Devonshire; at whose house he resided during the civil war, having lost his estate in the service of the king. At the restoration he recovered his lands, obtained a seat in parliament, and the honour of knighthood. He wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of England, published in 1675, folio. He died in 1688. Besides his eldest son, the subject of the next article, he had several other children, particularly Arabella, who became mistress to James duke of York, by whom she had two sons, and two daughters.—*Wood's A. O.*

CHURCHILL (John), duke of Marlborough, and prince of the Roman empire, was the son of the above, and born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650. He received but an indifferent education, for his father took him to court at the age of twelve years, where he became page to the duke of York, and in 1666 obtained a pair of colours in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and, at his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him 5000*l.* with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery, as to call him the handsome Englishman. He distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant colonel, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended that prince to Holland and Scotland, and about this time married Miss Jennings, maid of honour to princess, afterwards queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal high-

ness expressed the utmost anxiety to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of baron Eymouth in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created lord Churchill of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve king James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, and then left him, for which he has been stigmatized by several writers, and perhaps not unjustly, with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country. King William created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander in chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; from whence, however, he was soon released. The cause of this disgrace has never been clearly explained. After the death of queen Mary he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the states, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of queen Anne's reign he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege. He returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both houses, and the honour of a dukedom from the queen. In 1704 he joined prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory, taking marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him the marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton. May 12, in 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramillies, in which his life was frequently in the most imminent danger, a cannon shot taking off the head of colonel Bingley, as he was helping the duke to remount. This victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle his titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim house was ordered to be built to perpetuate his gallant actions. He had also a pension of 5000*l.* a year granted him out of the post office. The following campaign

presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which, however, had no effect. In 1709 he defeated marshal Villars at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnized. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laurels; but soon after was dismissed from his employments. To add to this unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung at this ingratitude, he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment; and died at Windsor Lodge, having survived his intellectual faculties, June 16, 1722. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster abbey. The duke had four daughters, who married into the first families of the kingdom. His duchess outlived him several years. She was a woman of strong mind, but of overbearing passions. Several of her letters have been printed, which shew uncommon sagacity blended with as great a share of vanity.—*Biog. Brit. Lediard's History of the Duke of Marlborough.*

CHURCHILL (Charles), an English poet, was the son of a curate of St John's, Westminster, where he was born in 1731. He received his education at Westminster-school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his insufficiency in classical knowledge; he then returned to Westminster, and married when very young. At the age of 23 he was ordained, and served a small curacy in Wales, where he turned dealer in cyder; but becoming bankrupt he returned to London, and succeeded his father; he also taught young ladies to read and write. His first literary performance was the *Rosciad*, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satirical line. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course, renounced his clerical profession, discarded his wife, kept a mistress, and joined Wilkes the patriot of the day. His satires were wholly adapted to the fleeting circumstances of the moment, and though strong, and oftentimes highly wrought, are now sunk into oblivion. He died in 1764, at Boulogne. Besides his poems he was the author of a volume of dull sermons.—*Biog. Br.*

CHURCHWARD (Thomas), an English poet of the 16th century. He was born at Shrewsbury, and wrote a poem entitled *The Worthiness of Wales*. He died in 1604, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.—*Wood's A. G.*

CYTRÆUS (David), a learned German divine, born in Suabia in 1580, and died in 1600. He was divinity professor at Kofstock, and wrote a Commentary on the Revelations; a History of the Confession of Augsburg, and other works.—*Mélel. Adam. Vit. Theol. Germ.*

CIACONIUS (Alphonfus), a Spanish writer, who died at Rome in 1599, aged 59. He wrote, 1. *Vitæ & Gestæ Romanorum Pontificum & Cardinalium*, 4 vols. folio; 2. *Historia Utriusque Belli Dacici*; 3. *Bibliotheca Scriptorum ad ann. 1588*; 4. *An Explication of Trajan's Pillar*, 1576, folio.—*Mereri.*

CIACONIUS (Petet), a Spanish critic, born at Toledo in 1525, and died at Rome in 1581. He was one of those employed by Gregory XIII. in correcting the calendar, and published some of the Latin classics.—*Ibid.*

CIAMPELLI (Augustine), an eminent historical painter of Florence, born in 1578, and died in 1640. He was the disciple of Santi di Titi, and performed many great works at Rome.—*Piligrim.*

CIAMPINI (John Justin), a learned Italian, born at Rome in 1633, and died in 1698. He instituted the academy of ecclesiastical history, and another of mathematics, at Rome. He wrote some pieces on antiquarian subjects.—*Tirabazbi.*

CIBBER (Colley), the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, by the daughter of William Colley, of the county of Rutland, Esq. He was born in London in 1671, and educated at Grantham school. He served in the prince of Orange's army at the revolution, and after that went upon the stage; but he never obtained any considerable reputation as an actor, and became dramatic writer to help his finances. His first play was *Love's Last Shift*, which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best play is the *Careless Husband*, performed in 1704: but the Nonjuror brought him the most fame and profit; George I. to whom it was dedicated, gave him 200l. with the office of poet laureat. He left the stage in 1750, and died in 1757. His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his royal odes are extremely ridiculous. His apology for his own life is very amusing.—*Biog. Br.*

CIBBER (Theophilus), son of the preceding, was born in 1708, and entered early upon the stage, in which he might have shone if he had not given way to dissipation. He was drowned on his passage to Ireland in 1757. He wrote a ballad opera, called *Pattie and Peggy*, and his name was affixed to the *Lives of the Poets*, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1753, but the work was written by Robert Shields.—*Ibid.*

CIBBER (Susanna Maria), a celebrated actress. She was sister to Dr. Arne, the musician, and wife of Theophilus Cibber last mentioned, who literally sold her ho-

nour and his own to a gentleman, against whom he afterwards commenced a suit in the king's bench, and received 10*l.* damages: she continued to live with that gentleman till her death in 1766. Mrs. Cibber was excellent in tragedy.—*Bio*g.* Br.*

CICERO (Marcus Tullius), an illustrious Roman orator and philosopher. He was born at Arpinum, B.C. 105. He was honourably descended both by his father and mother's side, and his education was answerable to his birth and expectations. He was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola; and military knowledge he acquired under Sylla, in the Marston war. When young he translated the Greek poem of Aratus on the celestial phenomena into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of 26 he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of P. Quintilius, and defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as charmed the Romans. Soon afterwards he travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend T. Pomponius, called, from his love to that city, Atticus. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all the pleaders; and his conduct in Sicily, whither he was sent as quaestor, procured him the applause of the inhabitants of that island. After passing through the offices of ædile and prætor, he offered himself candidate for the consulship; and though powerfully opposed, he succeeded, and had for his associate C. Antony. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, who formed the design of murdering him, but the conspiracy being discovered, and Catiline accused to the senate, he quitted the city and raised an army in Gaul, which was defeated by C. Antony. The conspirators at Rome were put to death by Cicero, who was called by the citizens, "the father of his country and the second founder of the republic." His vehemence against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*, brought upon him a train of evils; and when Clodius became tribune he undermined his enemy so effectually, that Cicero found it expedient to go into voluntary exile. His banishment did not last long, for the Clodian faction became so odious that the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the disputes between Cæsar and Pompey he sided with the latter, and followed him into Greece; but after the battle of Pharsalia he returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of Cæsar. He now led a retired life, and left political contentions for literary amusements. But when Cæsar was slain he came once more upon the public stage, and advised the senate to grant a general amnesty. When Antony began to get the ascendancy, Cicero, knowing that he was hated by him, removed to Athens: from whence, however, he soon returned, though he lived in the constant

expectation of being assassinated. Augustus at first courted his friendship, and affected a wish to be guided by his councils; but this was all artifice, and when he joined Antony and formed the triumvirate, he readily sacrificed this great man to the resentment of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of the proscription in which he was included, and immediately set out in a litter for the sea-coast, to avoid his enemies. But he was overtaken by Popilius Lænas, a tribune, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence. When the assassins came up he stretched his head out of the litter, and was beheaded. Popilius carried the head and hands in triumph to Antony, who had the baseness to place them on the rostra, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. This happened December 7th, B. C. 42. The talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration, and his virtues were also eminent, both public and private, but they were in some degree obscured by an excessive vanity. The best editions of his works are those of Oxford, in 10 vols. 4to. 1782; Geneva, by Olivet, in 9 vols. 4to. 1758; and Paris, by Barbou, 14 vols. 1768. Cicero married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian. His son *Marcus* served under Pompey, with great reputation, and Augustus made him augur; but his conduct was very licentious, and Pliny says that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire.—*Life of Cicero by Middleton.*

CICERO (Quintus Tullius), brother of the orator. He served the office of prætor, and was also governor of Asia. The triumvirs caused him to be proscribed, and the soldiers entering his house in search of him, put his son to the torture to make him confess where his father was. Cicero hearing his groans, came forth to save his son, and the assassins put them both to death.—*Plutarch.*

CID (the), a celebrated hero in the Spanish history, whose narrative is blended with a considerable share of romance. Thus much appears to be plain truth. His real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, and he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On account of his early prowess he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1068 went with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro king of Arragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sancho, he accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, where the king being killed by treachery, Roderigo led the troops safely back to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his master. Alfonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne, after purging himself by oath from having had any concern in the murder of Sancho. In 1074

Roderigo married donna Ximena Dias, daughter of count Diego Alvarez of the Asturias; soon after which, he revolted against Alfonso, and committed great ravages throughout Arragon, and penetrating near Saragossa, fixed his residence in a fortress still called Pena de el Cid (the rock of the Cid), where he became an independent chief. In 1094 he took Valentia, and held it to his death in 1099. The word *Cid* in the Arabic signifies *Lord*. Corneille has written a famous tragedy on this man's history, drawn from the Spanish romances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CIGNANI (Carlo), an Italian painter; born at Boulogne in 1628, and brought up in the school of Albano. His pictures are held in high estimation. He died in 1719.—*D'Argenville*.

CIMASUE (John), a celebrated painter, was born at Florence in 1240, and revived the art of painting in Italy, in which he was instructed by some Grecian artists. He painted in fresco and distemper, and many of his pieces exist in the Franciscan church at Afcici. He was also a good architect, and died at the age of 60.—*Pilkington*.

CIMON, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades, who signalized himself at the battle of Salamis. He defeated the Persians by sea and land on the same day, and applied the money which he took to public use. Some time after he lost his popularity, and was sent into exile, from whence he was recalled when Athens declared war against Sparta. By his address he restored peace, and then turned his arms against the Persians, whose fleet he ruined. He died while besieging Citium in Cyprus B. C. 449, in the 51st year of his age.—*Nipor. Plutarch*.

CINCINNATUS (Lucius Quintius), a famous Roman, who was called from the plough to be dictator, at the time when the city was besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Having defeated the enemies of his country, he resigned his office and retired to his farm. At the age of 80 he was again called upon to act against Prænest, where he had equal success. He lived about 460 B. C.—*Livy. Florus*.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (Lucius), an old Roman historian who is frequently quoted by Livy as a writer of integrity. He wrote the history of the wars of Hannibal in Greek: but his history of Gorgias Leontinus was in Latin; as also a work by him on military affairs; but they are all lost.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

CINNA (Lucius Cornelius), a Roman consul, 87 B. C. He and Marius filled Rome with blood, and Cinna procured the consulate four times. He was assassinated at Ancona.—*Plutarch. Livy*.

CINNAMUS (John), a Greek writer of the 12th century, and notary to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, whose history he wrote, and likewise that of his father John. This work was printed in Greek

and Latin, at Utrecht, in 1652, 4to. and by Du Cange, at Paris, 1670, folio.—*Cowr. Hist. Lat.*

CINO DU PISTOIA, an Italian poet, so called from the place of his birth, but his real name was *De Sigioldi*. He studied law, and acquired considerable reputation. In 1310 he was chosen senator of Rome, and afterwards became professor in several universities. He died in 1336. He wrote a commentary on the Digest, but he is best known by his poetical works, which are praised by Dante. The best edition is that of Venice in 1589.—*Tiraboschi*.

CINQ-MARS (Henry Coiffier), marquis of, a celebrated favourite of Lewis XIII., was the son of the marquis d'Effiat, marshal of France, and born in 1620. Cardinal Richelieu became his friend and introduced him to the king, who conferred on him several marks of his favour. Cinq-Mars, however, had no regard either for the cardinal or the monarch, and was so imprudent and ungrateful as to instigate Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion: between them a secret treaty was set on foot with Spain for its assistance, but the plot being discovered by Richelieu, the marquis was seized and beheaded, in September 1642, aged 22.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CIOFANI (Hercules), an Italian critic, who published annotations upon the works of Ovid, and the life of that poet, in 1578.—*Moreri*.

CIRCIGNANO (Nicolo), an historical painter, called Pomerancio from the place of his birth. Several of his paintings are in the churches at Rome and Loretto. He died in 1538, aged 72. His son Antonio was also an eminent painter. He died in 1620, aged 60.—*Pilkington*.

CIRILLO (Dominic), an Italian botanist, was born near Naples in 1730. His uncle, Nicolas Cirillo, was primary professor of medicine in the university of that capital, and president of the academy in the same place. Dominic received a liberal education, with a view to the medical profession, but he devoted himself with ardour to the study of natural history, and at the age of thirty was elected professor of botany at Naples. In 1761 he published his first work, *Introductio ad Botanicam*. As he spoke the English language well, he was the exclusive physician to all those of that nation who visited Naples; and lady Walpole persuaded him to accompany her to England, where he profited by the lectures of Dr. William Hunter, and the conversation of other men of science. In 1780 he published his *Nosologia Methodicæ Rudimenta*. In 1784 he returned to his favourite pursuits, and printed his *De Essentialibus Nonnullarum Plantarum Characteribus*, which was followed by several other performances of merit, the principal of which were, his *Neapolitan Flora*, 1793, and his *Cyperus Papyrus*, printed at Parma. This last closed

the literary career of Cirillo; and it would have been fortunate for his reputation if he had with it closed his life. But unhappily he had imbibed the new philosophy, and when the French entered Naples he not only sided with them against his sovereign, but accepted a place under them during their usurpation. When the lawful government was restored at the end of 1795, he was publicly executed as a traitor.—*Monthly Mag. Aug. 1802.*

CISNER (Nicholas), a learned German, was born at Mosbach on the Neckar, in 1529. He studied at Strasburg under his relation Bucer, after which he became professor of moral philosophy at Wittemberg, which place he left in 1553, and went into France and Italy. After taking the degree of doctor of laws, at Pisa, he settled at Heidelberg, where he was nominated professor and counsellor to the elector-palatine. He died in 1583. A collection of his works was published at Frankfurt in 1611, under this title, *Opuscula historica et politico Philologica*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

CIVILIS (Claudius), a famous Batavian general, who commanded a body of his countrymen in the Roman service. Being accused of treachery, he was sent in chains to Rome, but absolved by Galba. He was afterwards brought into danger on the same charge under Vitellius, and with difficulty escaped. This inflamed him with resentment against the Romans, and having roused his countrymen, expelled them from Batavia: but after various changes of fortune, he was obliged to enter into a treaty and to submit to Vespasian.—*Tacitus.*

CIVOLI (Lewis), an eminent painter, whose real name was Cardi, was a native of Cigoli in Tuscany. He studied the manner of Correggio with great success, and excelled also in poetry and music, but abandoned the latter that it might not impede his progress in painting. His best pictures are at Florence.—*D'Argenville.*

CLAGETT (William), an English divine, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1646, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1683. He became preacher to the society of Gray's-inn, rector of Farnham-Royal, in Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, London. He died in 1688. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death; besides which he wrote some controversial pieces against the romanists and dissenters. His brother *Nicholas* was also D. D. and rector of Hitcham, in Suffolk. He died in 1727. His son *Nicholas* became bishop of Exeter.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLAIRAUT (Alexis), a French mathematician, born at Paris in 1713. At the age of four years he could read and write; at nine he made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems. In his eleventh year a memoir of his on curves appeared in the *Miscellanea*

Berolinensia, with a honourable certificate of the academy of sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of eighteen, and he was one of the academicians who went to the north to measure a degree, for ascertaining the figure of the earth. He died in 1765. He wrote, *Elements of Geometry*, and of *Algebra*; a treatise on the *Figure of the Earth*; *Tables of the Moon*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLAIRFAIT (N. count de), a famous Austrian general, was a Walloon by birth, and entering into the imperial service, distinguished himself greatly against the Turks. In 1792 he commanded the Austrian troops against France, and evinced in that war the most brilliant military talents, though not with equal success. After taking Longwy and Stenay, he retired into the Low Countries, where he lost the famous battle of Jemappe, owing to the superior numbers and impetuosity of the French. His retreat across the Rhine in consequence of this was a masterly stroke of military skill. Clairfait was next put under the command of the prince of Cobourg, and achieved considerable advantages at Altenhoven, Quievrain, Hansen, and Famars. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Nerwinde, and decided the victory. He was afterwards opposed in Flanders to general Pichegru, with whom he bravely disputed every foot of ground, till the inequality of his forces obliged him to abandon the country. In 1795 he took the command of the army of Mayence, and attacked the strong camp which the French had formed before that city. This he forced, and made a great number of prisoners. He was following up this victory with ardour, when he received at Mannheim an order to desist. On this he gave in his resignation, and retired to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. Some time afterwards, he was made a counsellor of war, and died at Vienna in 1798. Clairfait was a severe disciplinarian, but greatly beloved by his soldiers. Cool and intrepid, he formed his own plans, and saw them punctually executed under his own eye. He was reckoned by the French the ablest general that was opposed to them during the war.—*Ibid.*

CLAIRON (Clara - Joseph - Hyppolite - Lewis Delatude), a celebrated French actress, was born at Paris in 1724, of poor parents. She early displayed talents for the stage, which being cultivated by mademoiselle Dangeville, an actress of note, she made so great a progress as to appear with applause in a piece entitled *The Isle of Slaves*, in 1736. The year following she engaged in a company at Rouen, in which she played comic parts and sung. Not long afterwards she returned to Paris, and made her entrance on the French theatre with great applause. She excelled in tragedy; and a few months before her death recited

a scene of Phædra before Mr. Kemble, the principal tragic performer in England, who admired the expression, force, and dignity with which this great actress recited, at the age of eighty, the finest verses of Racine. She died at Paris, Jan. 31, 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLANCY (Michael), a physician and dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, and settled in Dublin, but having lost his sight in consequence of a cold, he was disabled from following his profession. He then kept a school, and obtained a small pension. Having a taste for poetry, he wrote a tragedy entitled *Œdipus*, acted for his benefit at Drury-lane, in which he played the part of blind Tiresias with applause. He also wrote *Memoirs of his own Life*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1746.

CLARA, a Roman catholic saint and the foundress of a religious order, was born at Assisi, in 1193, of a good family. At an early age she resolved to embrace a religious life, and prevailed on her sister Agnes and other young ladies to follow her example. St. Francis d'Assisi gave them the church of St. Damian, whose rule Clara followed, and became abbess of her order, which grew very numerous. She died in 1293, and was canonized by Alexander IV.—*Moreri*.

CLARIO (Isidore), an Italian bishop, famous for his learning, zeal, and charity. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and died at Foligno in 1555. He published *Annotations on the Vulgate Translation of the Bible*, with corrections of the text in numerous places, which work obtained a place in the *Index Expurgatorius*.—*Tiraboschi*.

CLARKE (Samuel), a learned orientalist, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1650 he kept a school at Ilkington, and in 1658 became head of the civil law at Oxford, where he died in 1669. He assisted bishop Walton in his *Polyglot Bible*, and published some learned books.—*Wood*.

CLARKE (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born at Woolston, in Warwickshire, where his father was minister. He received his education first at Coventry, and next at Emanuel college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he settled at Coventry, from whence he removed to Warwick, but afterwards obtained the living of Bene't Fink, London, from which he was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662. He died in 1682, aged 83. He compiled a considerable number of volumes, which were once esteemed; the best known are, his *Lives of eminent Persons*, in folio; and his *Martyrology*. A son of both his names published a good commentary on the Bible.—*Calamy. Granger*.

CLARKE (Samuel), a learned divine, was born in 1675, at Norwich, of which city his father was alderman, and member of parliament. He received his education at

the grammar school of Norwich, from whence he went to Caius college, Cambridge. Rohault's *Physics* was then the text book in natural philosophy at Cambridge; this Mr. Clarke translated into better Latin, with Notes, agreeable to the Newtonian system, at the age of twenty-two. On being ordained, he became chaplain to bishop Moore of Norwich, who gave him the rectory of Draycot, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his *Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew*, which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1704 he preached the Boyle's lecture, and gave such satisfaction that he was appointed to preach the year following. In 1706 he printed a letter to Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul, a philosophical and learned discourse. This controversy lasted for some time. The same year appeared his Latin translation of sir Isaac Newton's *Optics*, for which sir Isaac complimented him with 500*l*. About this time he was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge. In 1712 he published an elegant edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and the same year came out his celebrated book, entitled *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, which made a great noise, and was not only written against by numerous writers, but complained of by the lower house of convocation. The second edition, corrected and enlarged, appeared in 1719. In 1715, and the following year, he had a dispute with Leibnitz, on the principles of natural philosophy and religion. In 1717 he printed remarks upon Collins's *Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty*. About a year afterwards he ventured to make an innovation in the doxology in the singing Psalms, according to the arian doctrine, which gave such offence to doctor Robinson, bishop of London, that he sent a circular letter to his clergy, warning them against the use of these forms. At this time Dr. Clarke was presented to the mastership of Wigston's hospital, in Leicester. In 1724 he published seventeen sermons, preached on several occasions. In 1727 he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of sir Isaac Newton, but refused it. In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's *Iliad*, with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. This great man was seized with a pain in his side, Sunday, May 11, 1729, as he was going to preach before the judges at Serjeant's-inn, and being rendered incapable of discharging the duty, he was carried home, and died the Saturday following. The same year appeared his *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, and 10 volumes of his sermons. Dr. Clarke was a profound

scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic; well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable and charitable to those who differed from him.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLARKE (William), an English divine, was born at Haghmon abbey in Shropshire, in 1696, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Archbishop Wake gave him the rectory of Buxted, in Suffex, and in 1738 he was appointed prebendary of Chichester. He died in 1771. His greatest literary performance is the *Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins*, 4to. 1767. His son Edward was fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and attended the earl of Bristol to Spain as his chaplain. In 1763 he published letters concerning that nation, in 4to. In 1768 he succeeded to the rectory of Buxted, on the resignation of his father, and died in 1786.—*Ibid.*

CLARKSON (David), a nonconformist divine, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1622, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards minister of Mortlake, in Surry, but was dispossessed in 1662 for nonconformity. He was a pious man, and had the honour, when at college, of having Mr. afterwards archbishop Tillotson, for his pupil. He wrote some controversial pieces, the principal of which is entitled *No Evidence for Diocesan Episcopacy in the primitive Times*, 4to. 1681. This was completely refuted by doctor Henry Maurice. A volume of his sermons was printed in folio, after his death in 1686.—*Culamy.*

CLAUDE, a French monk of the celestine order, who lived at the beginning of the 15th century. He wrote a very valuable work on the errors of our sensations, which was published by Oronce Fine, in 1542.

CLAUDE of Lorraine, a famous painter, born in 1600, of poor parents. He was bred a pastry-cook, which business he quitted, and applied to drawing. Going to Rome, he became labourer to a painter, who taught him some principles of his art. He soon proved an admirable landscape painter, and painted in fresco, as well as in oil. He died at Rome in 1682. His works are numerous and inestimable.—*Pilkington.*

CLAUDE (John), a French protestant minister, was born in the province of Angenois in 1619, and was ordained at Montauban in 1645. He rendered himself famous by his treatise on the eucharist, which occasioned a controversy between him, the gentlemen of the port royal, Arnauld, and other learned men. He was suspended from preaching by order of the court, and obliged to quit the kingdom, on which he went to Holland, where he obtained a pension from the prince of Orange, and preached at the Hague. He died in 1687. His son Isaac, who became minister of the

Walloon church at the Hague, and died in 1695, published his father's posthumous works in 5 vols. 12mo. 1688. That on the composition of a sermon has been translated into English.—*Bayle.*

CLAUDIAN, a Latin poet of the 4th century. His country has been disputed. He came to Rome in 395, and was patronized by Stilico, in whose misfortunes he became involved. But afterwards he rose into favour at court, and was chosen tribune. The best edition of his poems is that of Gesner, 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1758.—*Voss. Poet. Lat.*

CLAUDIUS I. emperor of Rome, was the son of Drusus, and succeeded Caligula. His reign was popular at the beginning; he obtained some conquests in Britain, and built several noble structures in Rome; but at last he gave up the government to his creatures, who committed shameful excesses. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wanted to place her son Nero on the throne, A. D. 54. He was then 63.—*Tacitus. Suetonius.*

CLAUDIUS II. was a Dalmatian by birth, and succeeded Gallienus. This emperor obtained some great victories over the Goths and other nations, and died generally regretted, after a reign of two years.—*Univ. Hist.*

CLAUDIUS (Appius), the founder of the Claudian family, was a Sabine, but on account of some differences with his countrymen, he settled at Rome, with several of his kindred and vassals, B. C. 504. He was well received, obtained several grants, and became consul, in which he behaved with great firmness and integrity. The time of his death is not known.—*Livy.*

CLAUDIUS (Appius), son of the above, was chosen consul B. C. 471, soon after which a war broke out between Rome and the Æqui and Volsci. Claudius marched against the latter, but his troops threw down their arms and fled, on which Claudius, after his arrival on the Roman territory, caused all his officers to be put to death, and decimated the rest of the army. This rendered him very odious at Rome; and he increased his unpopularity by heading the senatorial opposition to an agrarian law. For this he was publicly impeached before the people; but his trial being postponed, he died before it could be brought on.—*Ibid.*

CLAUDIUS (Appius), the *Decemvir*, said by some to have been the son of the above, was the first person elected to that office, in which, for a considerable time, he behaved with great reputation. At last falling in love with Virginia, daughter of Virginius, an officer in the army employed against the Æqui, he endeavoured by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to de-

mand her, under the pretence that she was the child of his slaves, and brought up by the wife of Virginius, as her own. The claim was brought before the tribunal of Appius, who decreed, that till all the witnesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant Claudius. The people opposed this decree; and Virginius being privily sent for, appeared before the tribunal, but being unable to get the iniquitous sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued; the army joined Virginius, and the senate being unable to resist them, dissolved the decemvirate, and sent Appius to prison, where he died.—*Univ. Hist.*

CLAUDIUS (Appius), surnamed *Cæcus*, or the blind, was a descendant of the last-mentioned, and became celebrated for his knowledge in the civil law. He served the office of censor B. C. 813, in which he rendered great service to Rome, by bringing a supply of water by an aqueduct seven miles long; and by making a noble road from the city to Capua, called the Appian way. He was made consul B. C. 307, and the year following prætor. In his old age he lost his sight. Cicero mentions him with great respect.—*Livy. Cicero de Senectute.*

CLAVIUS (Christopher), a learned mathematician and jesuit, was born at Bamberg in Germany, 1537, and was employed by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar. He died in 1612. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.—*Moreri. Hutton.*

CLAYTON (Robert), an Irish prelate, was the son of Dr. Clayton, dean of Kildare, and born at Dublin in 1695. He received his grammatical education at Westminster-school; from whence he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became fellow. On contracting an acquaintance with Dr. Samuel Clarke in London, he embraced arianism; notwithstanding which, he accepted preferment in the church of Ireland, and was successively promoted to the sees of Killala, Cork, and Clogher; to the last of which he was translated in 1745. His first literary performance was an Introduction to the History of the Jews, which was followed by the Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated, 1747, 4to; a Dissertation on Prophecy, in 1749; and, an impartial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah, 8vo. In 1751 he attracted considerable notice by a long dedication to a piece entitled an Essay on Spirit, in which the doctrine of the Trinity was controverted. The whole tract was attributed to the bishop, but he was only the author of the preliminary discourse. After this he published a Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, against Bolingbroke. In 1756 he made a motion in the house of lords for expunging

the Athanasian and Nicene creeds from the Irish liturgy, but it was not seconded. In consequence of this and some other bold attempts to overturn the orthodox faith, a mandate was sent from the king for a prosecution to be commenced against the bishop, which had such an effect on his spirits that he died of a nervous fever, Feb. 28, 1758.—*Biog. Br.*

CLEANTHES, a Grecian philosopher, and a disciple of Zeno. He maintained himself while pursuing his studies by hard labour. He succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils king Antigonus and Chryippus. He starved himself to death at the age of 90, B. C. 240.—*Diog. Laert. Moreri.*

CLEEVE (Joseph), a Flemish painter, whose subjects are generally bankers and misers counting money. He died in 1536. There were other painters of the same name and family.—*Pilkington.*

CLEGHORN (George), a Scotch physician, born near Edinburgh, and educated at that university under Alexander Monro. In 1736 he was appointed surgeon of the 22d regiment of foot, with which he went to Minorca, and remained there 18 years. In 1750 he published a book on the diseases of Minorca. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, where he read lectures on anatomy. He died in 1789.—*Europ. Mag.*

CLELAND (John), an English writer, was consul at Smyrna, and afterwards went to the East Indies, but returned without any addition to his fortune. He wrote a well known immoral romance, for which he received only twenty guineas, though the sale of the book has produced as many thousands. He was called before the privy-council for it, and having pleaded poverty as the cause, the earl of Granville procured him a pension of 100l. a year, on condition that he should abstain from such kind of writing for the future. He died in 1789, aged 82.—*Ibid.*

CLEMANGIS (Nicholas), a French divine, was born in the diocese of Chalons, and studied at Paris, under Gerfon. In 1393 he became rector of that university. He wrote a letter to Charles VI. of France, to put an end to the papal schism; and being suspected of writing the bull of excommunication issued by Benedict XIII. against that monarch, he was obliged to retire into a convent. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and obtained some preferment. He died in 1440. He wrote a work on the corrupt State of the Church, which is a remarkable exposure of the abuses of popery. It was published by Lydius, a protestant divine, in Holland, in 1613. His treatise against simony is also a strong piece.—*Moreri.*

CLEMENCET (Charles), a French benedictine, who died in 1778, at a very advanced age. He wrote, 1. *l'Art de verifier les Dates*, 1750, 4to. this very curious and useful work was reprinted in 1770, and

again in 1786; 2. General History of Port-Royal, 10 vols. 12mo. and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLEMENS (Titus Flavius), a father of the church, usually called Clemens Alexandrinus, from the place of his residence if not of his birth; he succeeded, in 191, Pantænus, in the catechetical school at Alexandria, which office he discharged with great reputation. He was in priests' orders in 195, and in the persecution of Severus he fled to Jerusalem, from whence he removed to Antioch, and afterwards returned to Alexandria, where he died. The best edition of his works is that of archbishop Potter, 2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1715.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CLEMENS (Romanus), a father of the church, and the companion of St. Paul. He became bishop of Rome, but at what time is uncertain. His Epistle to the Church at Corinth is inserted in Le Clerc's *Patres Apostolici*, Amsterdam, 1698, and was translated into English by archbishop Wake, 1705. He died in 100.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CLEMENT II. (pope), was a Saxon, and bishop of Bamberg, elected pope by the council of Sutri in 1046, and died in 1047. He distinguished himself by his zeal against simony.—CLEMENT III. bishop of Preneſte, obtained the chair after Gregory VIII. in 1187, and died in 1191, having published a crusade against the Saracens.—CLEMENT IV. was a Frenchman, had borne arms, afterwards became a civilian, and lastly entered into orders, on which he was made archbishop of Narbonne, and a cardinal. Pope Urban IV. sent him legate to England. He succeeded that pontiff in 1265, and died in 1268. He was remarkable for his liberality and impartiality, and shewed no particular marks of favour to his relations.—CLEMENT V. called before his election Bertrand the Goth, was born in the diocese of Bourdeaux, of which see he was made archbishop in 1300. He succeeded Benedict XI. in 1305, and removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon in 1309. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, at whose desire he suppressed the order of Knights' Templars. This pontiff is accused of incontinence and avarice. He died in 1314.—CLEMENT VI. a doctor of Paris, mounted the pontifical throne in 1342, on the death of Benedict XII. and died in 1352. Writers have differed widely in their characters of this pope; some have charged him with pride, gluttony, and incontinence, while Petrarch represents him as learned, generous, and virtuous, but then he was under obligations to him. CLEMENT VII. (Julius de Medici), succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He was a natural son of Julian de Medici, but Leo X. his relation declared him legitimate, on the testimony of several persons, that his father and mother were married. That pope

made him a cardinal. He joined the kings of France and England against the emperor Charles V. which was called the *holy league*. Rome was in consequence besieged and taken, and the pope retired to the castle of St. Angelo, where he was obliged to submit to the conditions imposed upon him by the emperor. He excommunicated Henry VIII. of England, on account of his marriage with Anne Boleyn, which occasioned the separation of England from the Roman see. He died in 1534.—CLEMENT VIII. a native of Fano, was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, but was greatly offended at the expulsion of the jesuits from that kingdom. He died in 1605, aged 69. He was a learned and liberal-minded prelate.—CLEMENT IX. was of a noble family in Tuscany, and succeeded Alexander VII. in 1667. His pontificate was disturbed by the affair of Jansenius, in which he conducted himself with moderation. He died in 1669 of grief for the loss of Candia.—CLEMENT X. (John Baptist Emile Altieri), was made cardinal by Clement IX. whom he succeeded in 1670, and died in 1676, aged 86. All business was done by his nephew, whence it was said, "that there were two popes, one in *fact*, the other in *name*."—CLEMENT XI. (John Francis Albani), born at Pefaro in 1649, made cardinal in 1690, and elected pope in 1700. He took three days to deliberate whether he should accept the tiara. His pontificate was disturbed by the disputes between the jesuits and jansenists, to put an end to which, he issued a famous bull in 1705 against the five propositions. In 1713 he issued the celebrated bull *unigenitus* against Quénel's Paraphrase on the New Testament, a book which the pope himself had before highly praised. He died in 1721, aged 72. His works were printed at Rome in 1729, 2 vols. folio.—CLEMENT XII. a Florentine, succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and died in 1740, aged 88. He reformed the abuses which had crept in under his predecessor, and said to some of the cardinals, who wanted to recommend certain persons to compose his ministry, "It is for the cardinals to elect a pope, but it is for the pope to choose his ministers." The Romans erected a statue to his memory.—CLEMENT XIII. (Charles Rezzonico), was born at Venice in 1693, and made cardinal by Clement XII. in 1737. In 1743 he obtained the bishopric of Padua, in which station he distinguished himself by his piety and liberality. He was elected pope in 1758, and died suddenly in 1769.—CLEMENT XIV. This great man, whose name was John Vincent Antonio Ganganelli, was the son of a physician at St. Arcangelo, near Rimini, where he was born in 1705. At the age of 18 he entered among the Franciscans, and studied philosophy and theology at different universities; at the age of 35 he was called to Rome by his su-

perior, to teach divinity in the college of St. Bonaventure. Benedict XIV. apprized of his extraordinary merit, appointed him one of the council of the holy office, and his successor Clement XIII. raised him to the purple, but he still continued to wear the plain dress of his order, and observed all the mortifications of a friar. On the death of the pope, the choice of a successor was a matter of great difficulty, as at that time most of the catholic kings seemed ready to separate from the Roman see if the jesuits were not suppressed. The cardinals in the interest of the house of Bourbon, knowing that Ganganelli was not particularly attached to that order, procured his election, and the suppression of the jesuits was the consequence. His conduct after his election was still the same, familiar and lowly. When he was told that the papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered, "That neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly." His liberality appeared by his common saying, "We too often lay aside charity to maintain *fifth*; without reflecting, that if it is not allowed to tolerate error, it is forbidden to hate and persecute those who have embraced it." He reformed several abuses, particularly quakery, which had risen to a shameful height in the ecclesiastical state. He died in 1775. M. Caraccioli published his Life, and a Collection of Letters said to be Ganganelli's, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1776, but these are generally admitted to be spurious.—*Bower. Platina. M. J. im. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLEMENT, or CLEMENS (David), a learned German, was born at Hof Geismar, where his father was pastor of a French congregation, and whom he succeeded. In 1736 he removed to Brunswick, and afterwards to Hanover, where he died, in 1760. He was a man of universal reading, as appears by two considerable works of his; 1. *Bibliothèque curieuse Historique de Livres difficiles à trouver*, 9 vols. 4to.; 2. *Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Majanzæ*, five Idea novi Catalogi critici Operum Scriptorum Hispanorum quæ habet in sua Bibliotheca Gregor. Majanzus, *Hanover* 1753.—*Gen. Biog.*

CLEMENT (Francis), the last writer of the congregation of St. Maur, in France, was born at Beze, in Burgundy, in 1714. He was called by his superiors to Paris, in order to continue the Literary History of France, begun by Rivet. He composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and was afterwards charged with the continuation of the Collection of the French Historians, begun by Bouquet; of which he published the 12th and the 13th volumes. The greatest service, however, he rendered to the republic of letters was the improvement of the capital work *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, contrived by Dantine, and afterwards published by Durand and Clementet, in one large vol. 4to. after thir-

teen years labour, he actually raised it to three large vols. folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was writing a similar work on the subject of ancient chronology, with the title *L'Art de verifier les Dates avant J. C.*, when he died in 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLEMENT (Peter), a miscellaneous writer, born at Geneva in 1707, and brought up to the ministry, but his conduct giving offence, he removed to England and became travelling tutor to lord Waldegrave, whom he accompanied to Italy. He afterwards settled at Paris, where he conducted a literary journal from 1749 to 1754, entitled *Nouvelles Litteraires de France*. In this work he blended much licentiousness with his satire. He affected indeed to unite the two characters, of the man of letters and the man of pleasure. He also published a collection of poems; and produced some plays, particularly *Merope*, a tragedy, and the *London Merchant* or *George Barnwell*, translated from the English. He died in 1767.—*Ibid.*

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise sages of Greece. He went into Egypt to study philosophy, and was the intimate friend of Solon, to whom he wrote an epistle, which is extant. He died about 560 B. C. His daughter Cleobulina was distinguished by her talents and personal charms. She composed enigmas.—*Diog. Laertius.*

CLEOMBROTUS, the name of two kings of Lacedæmonia. The first made war against the Bæotians, and was slain in a battle fought with Epaminondas at Leuctra, B. C. 371. The second was son-in-law of Leonidas, and for some time usurped the throne during the expulsion of that great man, but when Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished, and was attended by his wife, who had accompanied her father in his exile. A philosopher of the same name slew himself after reading Plato's book on the immortality of the soul.—*Moreri.*

CLEOMENES I. king of Sparta, conquered the Argives, and delivered Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. He slew himself in a fit of insanity, B. C. 491.—CLEOMENES II. succeeded his brother Agisipolis II. and reigned 61 years in the greatest tranquillity.—CLEOMENES III. the son of Leonidas, whom he succeeded, B. C. 230. He poisoned his colleague Eurydamides, and took for an associate in the government his brother Euclidas against the laws. Engaging in a war with the Achæans, he was defeated, and obliged to fly into Egypt, where he put an end to himself, B. C. 219.—*Polybius. Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and the sister of Ptolemy Dionysius, who deprived her of her share of the kingdom, on which she admitted Cæsar to her arms to gain his interest in her behalf, and by him had a son called Cæstrion. Ptolemy was defeated

and accidentally drowned, thus leaving the throne to his sister, who put away her younger brother by poison. She afterwards resided with Cæsar, and was at Rome when he was killed, on which she fled from the city; and after the battle of Philippi she was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before Antony the charms of her person ensnared him, and he married her, regardless of his connection with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. At the battle of Actium she fled, and her paramour was defeated. He afterwards died in her arms. Cleopatra, to prevent being led as a captive to grace the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, B.C. 30, and of her age 39. She was a woman of great genius, and versed in a number of languages, but of a most ambitious and extravagant spirit, and is said to have discoloured costly pearls in vinegar, to render her entertainments more expensive.—*Plutarch. Un. Hist.*

CLEOSTRATUS, an ancient astronomer of Greece, who is said to have invented the signs of the zodiac, and to have reformed the Greek calendar. He flourished 536 years B.C.—*Voss. de Math.*

CLERC (Daniel le), a learned physician, was the son of Stephen le Clerc, Greek professor at Geneva, where Daniel was born in 1652. He studied physic at Paris and Montpellier, and on his return to his native place, exercised his profession with reputation. He was also versed in Greek and Latin antiquities, and particularly in medals. On becoming a member of the council of state in 1704, he quitted practice. He died in 1728. His works are, *Bibliotheca Anatomica, seu recens in Anatomia inventorum index-locupletissimus*, 2 vols. fol.; *Histoire de la Médecine*, Geneva, 1696, 8vo. This has been translated into English. *Historia Naturalis & Medicamentorum lumbicorum intra hominem*, &c.—*Moreri.*

CLERC (John le), an eminent writer and critic, was brother of the last mentioned, and born at Geneva in 1657. After going through a proper course of study he was ordained a minister; but having embraced the arminian doctrines he left his native country, and in 1682 went to London, where he officiated for some time in two French congregations. The climate of England not agreeing with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam, where he became professor of philosophy, hebrew, and belles lettres in the Remonstrant college. In 1691 he married the daughter of the celebrated Italian writer Gregorio Leti, by whom he had children who all died young. He survived his mental faculties, and died in 1736. In his theological writings Le Clerc was too apt to run into conjecture and hypothesis, yet they may be used with great advantage.

It is impossible here to enumerate his works, or any considerable part of them. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, which gained great celebrity, entitled *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*, continued to 1693, in 25 vols. 12mo. From 1703 to 1713 he conducted another, entitled *Bibliothèque Choisie*, 128 vols. 12mo. which were followed by his *Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne*, from 1714 to 1729, 29 vols. 12mo. He also published systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology. His *Art Critica* is an admirable work, 3 vols. 12mo. Besides these he published several miscellaneous pieces; editions of ancient and modern authors; a translation of the Bible into French, &c. He was, however, with all his learning and industry, a man of excessive vanity.—*Moreri. Life of Le Clerc by himself*, 8vo. 1711.

CLERC (John le), a French painter, who resided at Venice, and there obtained the honour of knighthood. He died in 1633, aged 46.—*Pilkington.*

CLERC (Sebastian le), a French artist of eminence; born in 1637, and died in 1714. Pope Clement XI. knighted him, and Lewis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He engraved above three thousand pieces, and was the author of, 1. a treatise of Geometry, 8vo.; 2. a treatise on Architecture, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. another on Perspective.—*Moreri.*

CLERKE (Gilbert), a socinian writer, was born at Uppington in Rutlandshire, and admitted of Sidney college, Cambridge, in 1641, being then about 15. Of this college he became fellow, and was ordained in the presbyterian way. He was a good mathematician and Grecian, but having embraced socinianism, he quitted the university and retired to a small estate in Northamptonshire. He wrote a book on Mr. Oughtred's *Clavis Mathematica*, and an answer to bishop Bull's book on the Nicene Faith, in Latin. He died about 1695.—*Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull.*

CLEVELAND, or rather CLEVELAND (John), an English poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Loughborough in 1613, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became a college tutor. He joined the royal army, and published some satirical poems which did service to the cause in which he was engaged, particularly one, entitled, *The Rebel Scot*. In 1655 he was taken prisoner, but was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. He died in London in 1659, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Pearson, afterwards bishop of Chester. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLIFFORD (George), earl of Cumberland, a nobleman distinguished by his naval enterprises, was born in Westmoreland in 1558, and educated at Peter-house in Cam-

bridge, under doctor Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He applied diligently to the study of the mathematics, and was distinguished also for his martial spirit. This he manifested at several tournaments before queen Elizabeth, who on one occasion took off her glove and gave it to him; which mark of royal favour he was proud, on public festivals, of wearing in his hat. In 1586 he fitted out a small squadron, with which he sailed for the coast of South America, and after taking several vessels from the Portuguese, but of little value, returned to England. The next enterprise of the earl was more honourable and successful. In 1588 he took the command of a ship, and contributed much towards the destruction of the Spanish armada. In reward for his gallant conduct the queen granted him a commission to make another voyage to the South Sea; but after proceeding as far as the Azores, tempestuous weather obliged him to return. In 1591 he made an unsuccessful expedition to the coast of Spain; but not disheartened by these repeated disappointments he engaged the next year in another adventure, and sailing to the Azores, took the town of Santa Cruz and a rich galleon, valued at 150,000*l*. In 1593 he sailed again, and took some valuable ships, but in consequence of illness he was obliged to return to England, after dispatching the rest of his squadron to the West Indies, where they plundered several Spanish settlements. In 1595 the earl fitted out the largest ship that had ever been sent to sea by an English subject, being 900 tons burthen, but was prevented from going in her himself by an order from the queen. However, in 1598, he sailed with a squadron to the West Indies, where he captured the island of Porto Rico, but lost a prodigious number of his men by sickness. This adventurous nobleman died at the Savoy in 1605, and lies buried at Skipton in Yorkshire. He left a daughter, who was the famous Anne, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.—*Campbell's Admirals. Biog. Br.*

CLIFFORD (Martin), an English writer, was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge. After the restoration he was made master of the Charter-house. He wrote a book, entitled a Treatise on Human Reason, 1675, 12mo. in which he makes every man's private fancy the judge of religion. This piece was anonymous, and soon after its appearance Dr. Laney, bishop of Ely, dining with many persons of quality at the Charter-house, was asked what he thought of the book? to which his lordship replied, that it was no matter if all the copies were burnt and the author with them. He is said also to have had a hand in the Rehearsal. Doctor Sprat dedicated to him his Life of Cowley. Clifford died in 1677, and was

buried in the chapel belonging to the Charter-house.—*Wood's A. O. Granger.*

CLINTON (Henry), an English general, and knight of the bath, was the grandson of Francis earl of Lincoln, and became a captain in the guards in 1758. In 1778 he was appointed general in North America, and returned to England in 1782. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by earl Cornwallis, and vindicated by sir Henry. In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. In 1795 he was made governor of Gibraltar, and died soon after.—*Gen. B. D.*

CLISSON (Oliver de), constable of France, was a native of Brittany. He became closely attached to John count of Montfort, by whose side he fought at the battle of Aurai in 1364, and lost an eye by the push of a lance, notwithstanding which he still kept the field. He served afterwards under Du Guesclin, who made him his brother in arms. He succeeded that brave man as constable of France in 1380. He commanded at the battle of Rosebec in 1382, and defeated the revolted Flemings. The duke of Brittany, in 1387, committed him to prison, and sentenced him to death, but his orders were disobeyed. Clisson afterwards obtained his liberty by paying a large ransom, and the duke became so much his friend as to leave him guardian of his children. On the derangement of Charles VI. he was deprived of all his honours, in consequence of which he retired to his estate in Brittany, where he died in 1407, leaving a high character for valour and integrity.—*Moreri.*

CLISTHÈNES, an Athenian, who contributed principally to the expulsion of the family of Pisistratus from the sovereign power, B.C. 511. He is also said to have introduced the mode of banishment by the ostracism. By the influence of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, he was banished from Athens, but was afterwards restored by the citizens. He was the great uncle of Pericles, and the friend of Aristides.—*Plutarch.*

CLITOMACHUS, an academic philosopher, was a Carthaginian, and lived about 140 B.C. His real name was *Asdrubal*, which he changed for one more philosophical and attic. He was the disciple and successor of Carneades, and is said to have written above 400 volumes. At a very advanced age he put an end to himself. He held that there is no rule of judging of the truth by the senses; and in morals he maintained a relationship between pleasure and virtue.—*Diogenes Laertius in Vit. Phil.*

CLIVE (Robert), lord of Plassey, was born at the family seat in Shropshire in 1725, and educated at several schools, but with so little success, being considered as too dull or obstinate to learn, that his father, despairing of his becoming eminent in any profession, obtained him a place as a writer

in the India company's service when he was 19. But this situation did not suit his disposition, and he quitted the desk for the army in 1747. He distinguished himself with so much bravery, at the taking of a fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, as to obtain the post of commissary general of the army. On his return to Madras he was seized with a nervous fever, and though he recovered, yet the effects ever after remained on his mind. About this time the French, under Duplex, began to display their ambitious views in India, in procuring Chundabheb to be chosen nabob of Arcot, and by that means gaining the grant of a large territory for themselves. This naturally roused the jealousy of the English, and the war was renewed. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages, and their affairs, as well as those of their ally Mohammed Ali Khan, son of the late nabob, appeared to be nearly hopeless, when Clive resumed his military character as captain in 1751. Tritchinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, was then besieged by the French and Chundabheb, on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This unexpected circumstance drew off the enemy from Tritchinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the complete overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive embarked for England, where he was presented by the court of directors with a sword set with diamonds. He returned to India as governor of fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and shortly after his arrival he assisted admiral Watson in reducing Angria the pirate. When Calcutta was taken, Clive went to Bengal and took Fort William. He defeated Surajah Dowla at Plassey; and the day following entered Muxadabad, where he placed Jaffier Ali Cawn on the throne. The mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the empire, with a large grant of lands. In 1760 he returned to England, and was made an Irish peer. In 1764 he went out to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the bath. In 1778 a motion was made in the house of commons to resolve, that "in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted." He defended himself with great spirit and modesty, and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved, that "lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This treatment, however, had an ill effect on his mind, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to himself in 1774. Lord Chatham called

him "a heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented the borough of Shrewsbury in parliament, from 1760 to his death. He left 70,000*l.* to the invalids in the company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children.—*Biog. Br.*

CLIVE (Catherine), a celebrated actress, born in 1711. She entered when very young upon the stage at Drury-lane, and became eminent in the comic line. In 1732 she married a gentleman of the law, and brother to lord Clive, from whom, however, she was separated soon after. In 1769 she quitted the stage, and lived a retired life, upon a competency, at Twickenham, where she died in 1785. Her private deportment was regular and exemplary.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

CLODIUS (Publius), a Roman senator of an infamous character, who committed incest with his sisters, and entered the house of Cæsar, disguised in female apparel, while the women were celebrating the rites of Ceres. For this he was tried, but escaped justice by bribing the judges. He was a bitter enemy to Cato and Cicero, and after committing numerous offences was killed by Milo, 53 B.C.—*Plutarch. Unv. Hist.*

CLOOTZ (John-Baptist de), a Prussian baron, and a man of considerable fortune, who at the beginning of the French revolution distinguished himself by his impiety and extravagancies. He changed his name to *Anacarsis*, and assumed the ridiculous epithet of *Orator of the Human Race*, in which capacity he appeared before the national assembly, accompanied by a motley crew in masquerade, dressed according to the costume of various nations. He gave a large sum to the assembly to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put on the king of Prussia. He also professed open war against Jesus Christ; and in a pamphlet, entitled *Le Republique Universelle*, avowed himself an atheist. He adhered to the same sentiments on the scaffold March 24, 1794. He was nephew to the learned Cornelius Pauw of Berlin.—*Novv. Diß. Hist.*

CLOPINEL (or John de Meun), a French poet, born in 1280, and died about 1364. He continued the Romance of the Rose, and wrote some other pieces.—*Moreri.*

CLOSTERMAN (N), a painter who came from Hanover to London in 1681, and acquired considerable reputation as a portrait painter. In 1696 he went to Spain on an invitation from the king, and returned from thence very rich. He died in 1713 of grief at being abandoned and robbed by a girl whom he kept.—*Pilkington.*

CLOTAIRE I. king of France, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He began to reign in 511, and died at Compiègne in

561, aged 44.—**CLOTAIRE II.** son and successor of Chilperic I. at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childbert with great spirit and success. After her death he was defeated by Theodebert and Thierry; but afterwards he reunited the different kingdoms of France under himself. He died in 628.—**CLOTAIRE III.** king of Burgundy after the death of Clovis II. his father, in 655. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom. Clotaire died in 670.—*Moreri.*

CLOVIO (George), a Slavonian painter of history and portrait, whose works are held in high esteem. He excelled in painting figures in miniature. He died in 1578, aged 80.—*Pilkington.*

CLOVIS I. the founder of the French monarchy, born in 467, and succeeded Childeric his father in 481. His wife Clotilda prepared him for the reception of christianity, which, however, he did not embrace till after a victory obtained over the Germans, and which he attributed to the effect of his prayer to the God of the Christians before the battle. He was soon after publicly baptized with three thousand of his subjects, by St. Remi, archbishop of Rheims. He was a warlike prince, defeated the Goths, and subdued several provinces. He fixed his royal residence at Paris, which ever after became the seat of the French monarchs. He died in 511.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

CLOVIS II. the son of Dagobert, whom he succeeded in 638. He died in 656, aged 23. He was a mild and benevolent prince, but weak and pusillanimous.—*Ibid.*

CLOVIS III. the son of Thierry III. king of France, whom he succeeded in 691. He reigned five years under the guardianship of Pepin Heristel, master of the palace, and died in 695, aged 14.—*Ibid.*

CLOWES (William), an English surgeon of the 16th century. He was surgeon to Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals; and also to queen Elizabeth. His book on the Venereal Disease was printed in 1596, and again in 1637.—*Aikin's Biog. of Medicine.*

CLUENTIVS, a Roman, who was accused by his mother of having murdered his father, B. C. 54, and was defended by Cicero in that beautiful oration *pro Cluentio*.—*Mor.*

CLUVERIVS, or **CLUVER (Philip)**, an eminent geographer, was born at Dantzic in 1580, and educated at Leyden, where, instead of the law, for which he was designed, he studied geography, and was encouraged therein by Joseph Scaliger. He travelled through England, France, Germany and Italy, and acquired the knowledge of ten languages. He died at Leyden in 1623. He wrote *De Tribus Rheni Alveis*; *Germania Antiqua*; *Italia Antiqua*, *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, & *Corfica*; *Introductio ad Universam Geographiam*.—*Moreri.*

COAS (Samuel), an English poet. He

was master of the grammar school of Christ's hospital, and died in 1713. He published a collection of poems in 1700.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

COBDEN (Edward), an ingenious divine and poet, was rector of St. Austin in London, and of Acton in Middlesex, prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London. Dr. Cobden was also chaplain in ordinary to king George II. but resigned that situation some years before his death, which happened 1764, aged 80. He published a volume of poems, for the benefit of his curate's widow; and in 1757 a volume of excellent sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

COCCEIUS (Henry), a German civilian, was born at Bremen in 1644. He received his education at Leyden, and afterwards became professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg; on the taking of which place he removed to Utrecht, and lastly to Frankfort on the Oder. In 1713 he was created a baron of the empire. He died in 1719. His principal works are *Juris Publici Prudentia Compendiose exhibitæ*; *Prodromus Justitiæ Gentium*; *Deductiones*, *Consilia*, &c.; *Theses*, 4 vols. 4to. His son, *Samuel Cocceius*, was employed by Frederick the Great of Prussia, in drawing up his famous code, and appointed by him grand chancellor. He published an improved edition of Grotius on war and peace. He died in 1755.—*Moreri. Nouv. Diß. Hist.*

COCCEIUS, or **COCK (John)**, a Dutch divine, was born at Bremen, in 1608, and became Hebrew professor there at the age of 27. He afterwards removed to Franeker, and lastly to Leyden, where he held the theological chair. He rendered himself remarkable by turning the whole of the Old Testament history into a mystical representation of Christ and his church, and by interpreting every word and phrase of scripture into an enigmatical sense. The apocalypse was his favourite study, and he maintained the notion of the millenary reign of Christ upon earth. His notions excited a warm controversy; but he had also many followers, who were called Cocceians. He died at Leyden in 1669. His works make 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri. Moßeim.*

COCCHI (Anthony), an Italian physician, was born at Mugellano in Tuscany, in 1635, and studied at Pisa. He came to England with the earl of Huntingdon, on purpose to see sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Mead, and other learned men. While here he published an edition of Xenophon's *Ephesus Amoribus Anthiæ*, & *Abrocomæ*, translated from the Greek into Latin, 1726. He settled as physician and professor of anatomy at Florence, and was appointed by the emperor his antiquary. He died in 1768, aged 63. He published several medical pieces, particularly one on the Advantages of the Pythagorean Mode of Life.—*Fabronii Vita Italor. Doct.*

COCHIN (Henry), a French lawyer, was born at Paris in 1687. He was admitted an advocate at the age of twenty, and pleaded his first cause before the great council when he was twenty-two. He is said to have been at the bar, what Bourdaloue was in the pulpit. He died in 1747. His works, consisting of memorials, pleadings, &c. were published at Paris in 6 vols. 4to. 1751.—*Moreri. Novo. Dict. Hist.*

COCHIN (Charles Nicholas), a celebrated engraver, was a native of Paris. In his youth he practised painting, which he quitted for the burin. His works are highly esteemed for their sweetness, exactness, and spirit. The best are those after Watteau and Le Moine. He died in 1754, aged 66. His son *Charles Nicholas*, who died in 1790, aged 75, was also an excellent artist and a man of letters. He was keeper of the designs in the Louvre, chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and secretary to the academy of painting. He wrote, *Letters on the Pictures of Herculanum; Dissertation on the Effect of Light and Shade; Travels in Italy, or a Collection of Observations on Works of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; Letters on the Lives of Slodtz and Deshayes, &c.*—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

COCHLEUS (John), a Roman catholic divine in Germany, who wrote with great bitterness against the protestants in the 16th century. His best work is *Historia Hussitarum*, folio. He died in 1552, aged 72.—*Moreri.*

COCHRAN (Robert), an architect in Scotland, who was employed by James III. in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that the other nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and hanged him on the bridge of Lauder in 1484.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COCHRAN (William), a Scotch painter, born at Strathaven in 1738, and studied at Rome under Gavin Hamilton. He then returned to his own country, where he painted portraits and historical pieces with great success. He died at Glasgow, in 1785.—*Ibid.*

COCKAINE (Sir Aston), an English poet, was born at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, in 1608, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but took his degree of M. A. at Oxford. He suffered much for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died in 1684. He wrote a chain of golden poems, and some plays of no merit.—*Wood's A. O.*

COCKBURN (Catharine), an ingenious English lady, was the daughter of captain David Trotter, of the navy, and born in London, in 1679. She taught herself writing and French, and acquired some knowledge of the Latin. Logic was also a favourite study, and the disposition to reasoning

led her to consider the arguments in favour of the Roman catholic religion, which appeared so plausible, that she renounced the church of England, and embraced popery. At the age of fourteen she wrote verses; and in her seventeenth year produced a tragedy entitled *Agnes de Castro*. In 1698 another of hers, called *Fatal Friendship*, was acted with applause at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Metaphysics, however, became her favourite; and she devoted herself assiduously to Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, which she defended against doctor Thomas Burnet, at the age of twenty-two. This brought her acquainted with Mr. Locke, who made her a present of some books. In 1707 she returned to the protestant communion, and the year following married Mr. Cockburn, a nonjuring clergyman. For some years she laid aside her pen, but took it up again in 1726, in defence of Locke, against doctor Holdsworth. This piece, however, was not printed till after her death. In 1747 appeared "Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings in Dr. Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," to which the great Warburton gave his sanction, by writing an elaborate preface. Her husband having conquered his scruples against the oaths, obtained the living of Long Horsley in Cumberland, where Mrs. Cockburn died in 1749. In 1751 Dr. Birch published a collection of her works, with her life prefixed, from whence this is taken.

COCKER (Edward), an industrious school-master and peaman. He published fourteen copy books, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called *Cocker's Morals*, and a useful treatise on arithmetic. He died in 1677.—*Granger.*

COCLÆS (Publius Horatius), a valiant Roman, who was defended from one of the Horatii, who fought the Curiatii. When Rome was besieged by Porcenna, king of the Etruscans, he defended a wooden bridge across the Tiber, with two others, and, when they retired, maintained his post till the bridge falling, he leapt into the water, and swam with his armour on amidst a shower of arrows, to the city. He was rewarded with a grant of land, and a statue was erected to his honour.—*Livy.*

CODRINGTON (Christopher), a liberal encourager of learning and religion, was born at Barbadoes, in 1668; and brought up first at Christ-church, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls. On leaving the university he entered into the army, and having distinguished himself bravely in the West Indies, was made captain-general of the Leeward Islands. He died at Barbadoes in 1701. His remains were brought to England, and deposited in the chapel of All Souls, to which college he bequeathed his books, and 10,000*l.* His estates in the West Indies he left to the se-

city for propagating the gospel. He wrote four poems in the *Musæ Anglicanæ—Biog. Brit.*

COBRUS, the last king of Athens, the son of Melanthus, who rushed disguised into the midst of the army of the Heraclidæ and was slain, B. C. 1070, because the oracle is said to have pronounced that the leader of the conquering party must perish. After this the Athenians changed their form of government into a republic.—*Jeslin. Univ. Hist.*

COEFFETEAU (Nicholas), a French bishop, was of the dominican order, and died in 1623, just after he had been nominated to the see of Marseilles, aged 49. He wrote a Roman History from Augustus to Constantine, and other pieces.—*Moreri.*

COEN (John Peterfon), governor of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and founder of the city of Batavia, was born at Hoorn, in 1587. He was educated in Italy with a view to commerce, after which he went to India, where he introduced the Italian mode of book-keeping. In 1617 he succeeded to the governorship of Bantam, from whence he removed the factory in 1619 to Batavia, which city was laid out and built by Coen. In 1623 he returned to Europe, but in 1627 he returned to Batavia, which he defended with great bravery against the emperor of Java, who lost such a prodigious number of men before the place, that their dead bodies produced a pestilence, of which Coen died in 1629.—*Univ. Hist.*

COEUR (James), a wealthy French merchant of the 15th century, who carried on a greater trade than had ever been in the hands of any person in Europe. He had 300 agents in the Mediterranean, and lent 200,000 crowns to Charles VII. which enabled him to conquer Normandy. He was, however, unjustly condemned on a false charge of peculation in his office as administrator of the finances. On obtaining his pardon he removed to Rome, and afterwards to Cyprus. He died at the isle of Chio, in 1456.—*Moreri.*

COGAN (Thomas), an English physician, was born in Somersetshire, and bred at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He took his degree of bachelor in physic in 1574, and the year after was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where also he practised physic with success. He died there in 1607. He wrote, 1. The Haven of Health, made for the Comfort of Students, 1586, 4to.; 2. A Preservative from the Pestilence; 3. Epistolæ Familiarum Ciceronis Epitome, &c.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

COGESHALLE (Ralph), an English cistercian monk of the 15th century. He belonged to the abbey of the same name, and was at Jerusalem when that place was besieged by Saladin. He died about 1228. He wrote a Chronicle of the Holy-land,

printed in 1725 in a collection published at Paris.—*Pislaus. Moreri.*

COHAUSEN (John Henry), a German physician, and the author of a singular work entitled *Hermippus redivivus*, five exercitatio physico-medica curiosa de methodo rara ad CXV. Annos prorogandæ senectutis per anhelitum puellarum, ex veteri monumento Romano deprompta hunc Artis Medicæ fundamentis stabilita. This piece was translated into English by Dr. John Campbell, under the title of *Hermippus redivivus*, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave. Cohausen died at Munster in 1750, aged 85.—*Græ. Biog.*

COHORN (Memnon), a Dutch engineer, was born in 1632, and entered early on the military line. He fortified Namur, and a number of other places, and died at the Hague in 1704. He wrote a treatise on Fortification.—*Ibid.*

COIGNET (Giles), called Giles of Antwerp, from the place of his birth, a painter of eminence. He is accused of employing his disciples in copying his works, and after retouching them, selling the pictures as originals of his own. He died in 1600, aged 70.—*Pill.*

COINTE (Charles le), a French historian, was born at Troyes in 1611, and became a priest of the oratory. Colbert granted him a pension for writing the *Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum*, in 8 vols. folio. He died in 1681.—*Moreri.*

COITER (Volchard), a German anatomist, was born at Groningen in 1534, and died in 1600. He published, 1. *De Cartilaginibus Tabulæ*, 1566, fol.; 2. *Externarum & Internarum Principalium Humani Corporis partium Tabulæ*, &c. 1573, folio.—*Ibid.*

COKE (Edward), an English judge, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1550, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Clifford's-inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. The first cause which he pleaded was in 1578, about which time he was chosen reader at Lyon's-inn. Soon after his admission at the bar he married a lady of considerable fortune, who brought him ten children. In 1592 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen; and, on losing his wife, he married, in 1598, the widow of sir Christopher Hatton and sister of Thomas lord Burleigh, afterwards earl of Exeter. In 1600 he prosecuted, as attorney-general, the earl of Essex, in which he behaved with uncommon rudeness and asperity. Three years afterwards he received the honour of knighthood; and conducted the prosecution of sir Walter Raleigh, whom he treated in a brutal manner. His speeches at the trial of father Garnett, and the other conspirators in the gunpowder plot, are deemed his master-pieces in that way. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the common-pleas; and in 1613 removed

to the king's-bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the affair of sir Thomas Overbury's murder, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards he fell into disgrace by opposing the king's prerogative, and contending with the chancellor Egerton. In 1616 he was removed from his office. In order to get into favour again, he projected a match between sir John Villiers, brother of the favourite, and his youngest daughter, which occasioned a bitter quarrel between him and his wife. The lady left his house with her daughter, and sir Edward fetched back the latter by force, which occasioned his wife to complain of him to the privy-council. The affair was at last made up, and the marriage concluded. In the parliament of 1621 he joined the popular side; for which he was committed to the Tower, where he lay only a short time, but never recovered the good opinion of king James. In 1628 he was chosen knight of the shire for Buckingham, and distinguished himself by speaking for a redress of grievances, and named the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation. On the dissolution of that parliament he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he died in 1634. The first part of his Reports appeared about 1600, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1655. His Institutes of the Laws of England are invaluable; the first is a translation and comment on sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures. There are also other law pieces of his in print.—

Biog. Brit.

COLARDEAU (Charles Peter), a French poet, born in 1735, and died in 1776. He translated Pope's *Eloisa* to *Abelard*, and part of *Young's Night Thoughts*, into French with great spirit and fidelity. He also wrote two tragedies of no particular merit. His works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

COLBERT (John Baptiste), marquis of Sequehei, and an excellent statesman. He was born at Paris in 1619. His father was a silk merchant. In 1648 young Colbert became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he afterwards married. He next entered into the service of cardinal Mazarine, who placed an entire confidence in him, and sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, recommended him to his master, as the most proper person to be appointed intendant of the finances; which post he obtained. In 1664 he was appointed superintendant of the buildings; and he greatly improved Paris, by erecting elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts in general, and to increase the French commerce and manufactures. He instituted

the academy of painting and sculpture, and the academy of sciences. It was by his recommendation that the royal observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and marine minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign, and the benefit of the people. He died in 1683, leaving six sons and three daughters.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

COLBERT (John Baptiste), marquis of Torcy, and son of the above, born in 1665. In 1686 he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department; and in 1699, director-general of the posts. He died in 1746. He wrote *Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht*, 5 vols. 12mo. 1756.—*Ibid.*

COLE (William), an English herbalist, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Merton college. He became secretary to Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester, and died in 1662, aged 36. He wrote, 1. *The Art of Simpling*, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of the gathering Plants, &c.; 2. *Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise*, containing a History of Plants, &c.—*Wood.*

COLE (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was brought up at Westminster school, from whence he was elected student of Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. In 1656 he became principal of St. Mary Hall, where he was tutor to the great Mr. Locke. At the restoration he was ejected for nonconformity, on which he kept an academy at Nettlebed, and afterwards settled in London, and became one of the lecturers at Pinner's hall. He died in 1697. His works are, a Discourse of Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance, 8vo.; a Discourse of the Christian Religion in sundry Points, 8vo.; the Incomprehensibility of imputed Righteousness for Justification by human Reason, &c. 8vo. Dr. Pulteney relates an anecdote of a Mr. Thomas Cole, a dissenting minister of Gloucester, who had collected an *Herbarium*, which, in a spirit of religious zeal and repentance at having mis-spent his time in accumulating, he committed to the flames; an instance of enthusiasm the most absurd, for what can be more conducive to usefulness and piety than the contemplation of the works of God in the creation?—*Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial. Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

COLES (Elisha), an English lexicographer, born in Northamptonshire, and brought up at Oxford. He afterwards became usher of Merchant Taylors' school, but died in Ireland about 1680. He wrote several useful books, particularly an *English-Latin Dictionary*, in 8vo. His uncle, *Ejba Coles*, clerk to the East India company, wrote a famous book, entitled, a practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty; which has oftentimes been printed, and is in great repute among the rigid calvinists. He was

a zealous diffenter, and died in 1683.—
Wood's A. O.

COLET (John), an English divine, was born in London in 1466, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. In 1502 he obtained the deanry of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the reformation, for which he was complained of by the bishop of London to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the accusation was dismissed without a hearing. He was a great encourager of learning, particularly the Greek language. Erasmus, who did him the honour to call him his master, gives us a hint of his religious opinions in his colloquy entitled *Peregrinatio Religionis*, ergo, in which Colet is introduced under the name of Gratianus Pullus. He founded St. Paul's school, and died in 1519. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which was destroyed in the fire of 1666. He drew up some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and was also the author of some religious tracts of a practical nature.—*Life of Dean Colet, by Knight.*

COLEY (Henry), an astrological writer, was born at Oxford, in 1638. He was bred a taylor, but became an assistant to the celebrated Lilly, who made him a present of the 36th impression of his *Ephemeris*, which Coley continued many years. He lived in Gray's-inn-lane, and was much followed as an astrologer, and a caster of urine, or a water doctor. He died about 1690. He wrote a Key to the whole Art of Astrology, in much request among the adepts.—*Life of Lilly. Granger's Biog. Hist.*

COLIGNI (Gaspard de), admiral of France, was born in 1516, at Chatillon sur Loing; and for his gallant services in several actions, was made admiral in 1552. On the death of Henry II. he became the chief of the calvinists against the Guises, and continued formidable even after repeated defeats. When peace was restored in 1571, he appeared at court, and was graciously received; but this generosity was a mask put on to deceive him and his party. He was the first who fell in the infamous massacre of Paris on St. Bartholomew's day in 1572. Catharine de Medicis ordered his head to be brought to her, and then sent it to the pope. Coligni was a great warrior, and possessed all the qualities necessary to constitute a hero, being brave, generous, and humane. His brother, Odet, was archbishop of Toulouse, and a cardinal, but having embraced the protestant religion, he was deposed, on which he retired to England, where he was poisoned by a domestic in 1571.—*Moreri.*

COLIGNI (Henrietta), countess de la Suze; an ingenious French writer. She married first Thomas lord Hamilton of Scotland, and next the count de la Suze; from whom

she was afterwards separated, and died in 1673. Her songs and odes are printed with the poems of Pellisson.—*Diâ. des Femmes celebres.*

COLLADO (Diego), a Spanish dominican, who was superintendent of the convents in the Philippines. He was shipwrecked in his voyage to Europe in 1608. He wrote *Ars Grammatica Japonicæ Lingue*; a Dictionary of the Japanese Language, &c.—*Gen. Biography.*

COLLANGE (Gabriel de), a French writer, who, though a catholic, was murdered in the massacre of Paris by mistake. He was the author of a work entitled "Polygraphy, or Universal Cabalistical Writing, by J. M. Trithemius," Paris, 1561. This book being very mysterious, subjected the author to the charge of magic.—*Moreri.*

COLLATINUS (L. Tarquinius), a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, and husband of Lucretia. He assisted Brutus in expelling the Tarquins, but finding that the people had conceived an antipathy to all of that family, he went into voluntary exile.—*Livy.*

COLLIÉ (Charles), a French dramatist, and secretary to the duke of Orleans; born in 1709, and died in 1783. His comedies are lively, but indelicate. His songs are in good esteem. His works make 3 vols. 12mo.—*New. Diâ. Hist.*

COLLEGE (Stephen), commonly called the protestant joiner, was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy against Charles II. and he was brought to trial at Oxford, upon the testimony of the most infamous impostors. He defended himself with great spirit, and at the place of execution persisted in maintaining his innocence. He suffered in 1681. He was an excellent mechanic, and for his superior talents much respected by persons of rank. His daughter was seamstress to king William, a place worth 300l. a year.—*Granger.*

COLLEONE (Bartholomew), an Italian adventurer, was born of a noble family at Bergamo in 1400. He first served under de Montone, and then entered into the army of Joan queen of Naples. After this he was in the Venetian service, for whom he destroyed, in an uncommon manner, the army of Nicolas Piccinino. Being disgusted at the treatment which he received, he went over with his troop to the side of Philip Visconti, and next served under Francis Sforza, for whom he gained the battle of Fracati over the French. The Venetians, anxious to regain him, gave him the appointment of generalissimo; and he struck terror into all the enemies of the republic. He was, with his other great qualities, a liberal patron of learning, and very religious. He died in 1475, and the senate honoured his memory by an equestrian statue.—*Moreri.*

COLLET (Peter), a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Ternay in 1693, and died in 1770. He wrote *Theologia Moralis*

Universalis, in 17 vols. 8vo.; *Institutiones Theologicæ ad usum Seminariorum*, 7 vols. 12mo.; the *Life of Vincent de St. Paul*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Lives of M. Boudon and John de la Croix*, &c. He is not to be confounded with *Philibert Collet*, an advocate, who died in 1718. He wrote a treatise on Excommunications; on Usury; on Alms; on Tythes; and a volume on the Statutes and Customs of Breffe. He was also a botanist, and wrote two Letters on Lournesfort's History of Plants, and a Catalogue of the Plants in the neighbourhood of Dijon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COLLETET (William), a French academician, and dramatic writer, born at Paris in 1598, and died there in 1659. His works were printed in 1653, in 12mo.—*Ibid.*

COLLIER (Jeremiah), a learned English divine, was the son of a clergyman at Stow Qui in Cambridgeshire, where he was born in 1650. He was educated by his father, and then removed to Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1676, at which time he entered into holy orders. In 1679 he was instituted to the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, on being chosen lecturer at Gray's-inn. At the revolution he refused the oaths, and had the courage to write in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but was at length discharged without being brought to trial. When sir John Friend and sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the assassination plot, Mr. Collier and two other non-juring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were taken up, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm was a little over, he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was then very licentious. This drew him into a controversy with several eminent poets; but Dryden made a honest confession of his fault. Mr. Collier came off in this laudable contest completely victorious; the town was on his side, and the dramatic writers began to write with more regard to decency. Our author's next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio. At the accession of queen Anne he had great offers of preferment if he would take the oaths, which he steadily refused. In 1714 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," brought down to the death of Charles II. In 1713 he was consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who was himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford, by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely,

and Peterborough, in 1694. Mr. Collier suffered severely by attacks of the stone, which brought him to the grave April 26, 1726. Besides the above works, he published a volume of Sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLLINGS (John), a nonconformist divine, was born in Essex, and brought up at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he proceeded D. D. He settled at Norwich, and at the restoration was one of the presbyterian divines in the famous Savoy conference. He died in 1690, aged 67. His works are numerous, but now obsolete, except one entitled *The Weaver's Pocket Book or Weaving Spiritualized*, 8vo. 1675.—*Calamy.*

COLLINS (John), an English mathematician, was born at Wood-Eaton, in Oxfordshire, in 1624, and became a clerk to Mr. Mar, an officer in the household of prince Charles. This gentleman was fond of the mathematics, and under him Mr. Collins made some progress in that study. He afterwards went to sea; and was engaged in the Venetian service against the Turks. After the restoration he was appointed accountant to the excise-office, and in 1667 chosen a fellow of the royal society, to whose Transactions he was a liberal contributor. He was also appointed accountant to the royal fishery company, and was employed in settling difficult accounts for the court of chancery. This ingenious man died in London, Nov. 10, 1683. Mr. Collins kept up a correspondence with the most celebrated mathematicians at home and abroad; as Barrow, Newton, Wallis, Leibnitz, &c. This correspondence appeared in 1712, in a 4to. volume, under the title of *Commercium Epistolicum*. Besides his papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote, an Introduction to Merchants' Accounts, 4to.; the Sector on a Quadrant, or a Treatise concerning the Description of four different Quadrants, 4to.; the Mariner's Plain Scale new plained; a Treatise of Geometrical Dialling; the Doctrine of Decimal Arithmetic, Simple Interest, &c.; a Discourse on Salt and Fishery, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLLINS (Anthony), an English writer of note. He was born near Hounslow, in Middlesex, 1676; educated first at Eton, and then at King's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he became a student in the Temple, but did not make the law his profession. He cultivated the acquaintance of Locke and other ingenious men. Locke left a letter to be delivered after his decease to Collins, which is full of affection and good advice. He rendered himself famous by some books against christianity, particularly one, entitled *A Discourse on Free-thinking*, 1713, 8vo.; and a *Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, 8vo. 1724; which

occasioned a considerable controversy. In 1726 appeared his Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered, in 8vo. which was attacked by a number of able writers, and defended by the author, who died of the stone in 1729. Besides these works, he published several others, as Priestcraft in Perfection, 1709; an historical Essay upon the 39 Articles of Religion, 1724; a philosophical Enquiry concerning human Liberty, 1717, which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLLINS (Samuel), an English physician, who studied at Padua, and took his degree at Oxford in 1659. He wrote the present State of Russia, 1671, 8vo. and a book of anatomy, in folio. He was censor of the college in 1707.—*Wood. Granger.*

COLLINS (William), an English poet; born at Chichester about 1720, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen demy of Magdalen college, where he took his degree of B.A. and, while there, published his Oriental Eclogues. About 1744 he quitted the university, and went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty. His uncle left him 2000*l.* which saved him from wretchedness, but he did not live to enjoy it. He died at Chichester in 1756, having been reduced to a state of mental imbecility some time. Dr. Johnson paying him a visit at Wlington, found him with a book in his hand, which proved to be the New Testament, on which the poet said, "I have but one book, but that is the best." His odes are sublime, particularly that on the Passions, but they are frequently obscure.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

COLLINSON (Peter), an ingenious botanist, born near Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1694. In his youth he discovered a strong inclination to the study of natural history; and, in 1728, was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was the intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and received from him his first essays on electricity. He kept up a correspondence with ingenious men in every part of the world, and thereby obtained a noble collection of plants. When Linnæus was in England, he formed a close friendship with Mr. Collinson, and honoured him by giving his name to an American plant of the diandrous class. He died in 1768.—*Latham's Memoirs of Forbergill. Biog. Br.*

COLLIUS (Francis), doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, who wrote de Animabus Paganorum, 2 vols. 4to. 1622, in which he holds the salvation of certain illustrious heathens, and condemns others. He also wrote De Sanguine Christi, a work of considerable erudition, but as singular as the former. He died in 1640.—*Morari.*

COLLOT-D'HARBOIS (J. M.), a strolling player, who became a ferocious actor in the French revolution, on the breaking

out of which he became a member of the jacobin club, and also of the convention. He was the first who moved for the abolition of royalty, and on the trial of the king sat next to Robespierre, to whom he was a fit assistant, but when that monster was on the point of falling, Collot, as president of the convention, joined in impeaching him. Being sent to punish the royalists at Lyons, he committed unparalleled barbarities, for which he obtained the name of Tiger. In 1795 he was transported to Cayenne, where he closed his infamous career the year following. He wrote the almanack of Father Gerard, and some dramatic pieces, the best of which is an imitation from the Spanish of Calderon, entitled *Le Pivsan Magistrat*.—*Nova. Dict. Hist.*

COLUTHUS, a priest of Alexandria, who broached, in the 4th century, the strange heresy, that God was not the author of the wicked; and that he had nothing to do with the evils or calamities of life. He also assumed the episcopal function without any authority, and was condemned by a council held at Alexandria in 324.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

COLRANE (Henry Hare, lord), was born at Blechingly, in Surry, in 1693, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he wrote a lyric poem inserted in the Musæ Anglicanæ. His lordship died in 1749. His collection of books and prints, pictures and curiosities, was sold after his death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COLMAN (George), an English writer, was the son of Thomas Colman, esq. resident at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, and born at Florence about 1793. His mother was sister to the countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper, called the Connaisseur. On leaving the university, he entered at Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar, but never followed that profession. His first dramatic piece, Polly Honeycomb, was performed at Drury-lane theatre, in 1760, with success; and the next year his comedy of the Jealous Wife was acted with great applause. In 1764, lord Bath died, and left him a comfortable annuity, which was enlarged by general Pulteney. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but soon after sold his share, and purchased Mr. Foot's theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death in 1794. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the *Clandestine Marriage*, and some other dramatic performances, and translated Terence, and Horace's Art of Poetry, with elegance and fidelity.—*Europ. Mag.*

COLUCCI (Angelo), a learned Italian, who, according to a common custom among scholars in his time, assumed the Latin name of *Angulus Colatius Bassus*. He was born at Jesi,

in 1467, of a noble family. After a liberal education he settled at Rome, where he collected a magnificent library, and revived the Roman Academy which had been dispersed. Leo X. made him bishop of Nocera, and Clement VII. appointed him governor of Atcoli. He died at Rome in 1549. His Latin poems are very elegant and classical; but his Italian poetry is of inferior merit.—*Tiraboschi*.

COLOGNE (Peter de), a protestant divine, was born at Ghent, and educated at Paris and Geneva. At the latter place he gained the friendship of Calvin and Beza. He settled first at Metz, from whence he removed to Heidelberg, where he died in the prime of his life. He wrote on the Eucharist, and in vindication of the protestant doctrines, against the bishop of Metz.—*Bayle*.

COLOMBIERE (Claude de la), a French jesuit, who instituted a new rite, called the service to be performed to the heart of Jesus, which he is said to have stolen from the works of Thomas Goodwin, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He died in 1682, aged 41. His sermons were printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. 12mo 1757.—*Moreri*.

COLMESIUS (Paul), a learned French protestant, born at Rochelle in 1638. He followed Isaac Vossius to England, and took episcopal orders, after which he was appointed librarian at the palace of Lambeth. He died in 1692. He wrote *Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon*; *Bibliothèque Choisie*, &c. He also edited the Epistles to and from the elder Vossius.—*Moreri*. *Bayle*.

COLONNA (Prospero), a military commander of high reputation, was the son of Anthony, prince of Salerno, and born in 1452. He and his relation Fabricio entered into the service of Charles VIII. king of France, and assisted him in the conquest of Naples; but afterwards they left him and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Arragon. Prospero distinguished himself in many battles, but at last was made prisoner at Villa Franca, in 1515, and carried to France. On regaining his liberty he attacked the French with new vigour, and after defeating them at the battle of la Bicoque, relieved Milan in 1522. He died the year following.—*Guicciardini's Hist. of the Wars of Italy*.

COLONNA (Pompeo), a Roman cardinal, was brought up by his uncle Prospero for the church, though his own inclination lay to a military life. After he was bishop of Rieti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, and being prevented from fighting him on account of his profession he tore his episcopal dress to pieces. On a false rumour of the death of pope Julius II. in 1512, Colonna with Savilio, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the capitol, for which he was deprived of his preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and in 1517 Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526

he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and the cardinal again suffered deprivation. But this affair occasioned the terrible sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna succeeded in getting the pope set at liberty, for which he was restored to his rank and other dignities. He also became viceroy of Naples, and died in 1532. He wrote a poem *De Laudibus Muliebrum*.—*Guicciardini's Hist. of the Wars of Italy*.

COLONNA (Francisco), a Venetian, who wrote a strange book, entitled *Hypnerotomachia di Polyphilo*, in which there is a mixture of all sciences and all languages, upon the subject of his disappointed passion for a young lady named Lucretia Lelia. It was first printed by Aldus in 1499; and a French version appeared in 1546, but both are now scarce. Colonna became a dominican monk, and died in 1527.—*Tiraboschi*.

COLONNA (Victoria), an ingenious Italian lady, was the daughter of Fabricio Colonna, duke of Paliano, and born at Marino in 1490. At the age of 17 she was married to the marquis of Pescara, after whose death, in 1525, she went into a monastery, but without taking the veil. She died at Rome in 1547. Her poems have been several times printed, and are much admired.—*Tiraboschi*.

COLONNA (Fabio), of the same family as the preceding, was born at Naples about 1567. He made a great progress in philosophy, the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied principally to physic and botany. At the age of 24 he published an elegant work, the plates of which he executed himself. It was entitled *Phytobasanos, seu plantarum aliquot historia, in qua describuntur Plantæ rariores antiquorum delineationibus respondentes*, Naples, 1592, 4to. In 1610 appeared his "*Minus cognitum rariorumque nostro cælo orientium stirpium expressis qua non paucæ ab antiquioribus descriptæ disquiruntur et declarantur*, 4to.;" it was not, however, completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and the method of arrangement, afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument called a Pentachordon. He died at the age of 80.—*Ibid.* *Halleri Biblioth. Botan.*

COLONNA (Marc Antonio) duke of Paliano, served with such reputation in the famous battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1571, as to be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome by the pope. He was constable of Naples and viceroy of Sicily. He died in 1584.—*Moreri*.

COLONNA (Afcanio), son of the above, and a cardinal, was distinguished for his skill in the canon law. He defended the pope's conduct in his famous dispute with

the republic of Venice, and died at Rome in 1608.—*Moreri*.

COLONNA (Francis), an ingenious philosopher, who wrote the *Natural History of the Universe*, 1734, 4 vols. 12mo. He was burnt, with his house, at Paris, in 1726.—*Newsp. Dict. Hist.*

COLONI (Adam and Adrian), called the *Old* and the *Young*, two Dutch painters of history and landscape. The father died in London in 1685, and Adrian in 1701, aged 53.—*Pilkington*.

COLSTON (Edward), an eminent philanthropist, was born at Bristol in 1636, and carried on his father's business of a Spanish merchant, by which he acquired a large fortune, and disposed the greatest part of it in acts of charity. He built several almshouses and charity schools in his native city, and gave large sums in his life-time and by will to hospitals, and other beneficent institutions. He died on his birth-day in 1721, and was buried in All Saints church, Bristol where a sermon is yearly preached in honour of his memory.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLUMBUS (Christopher), a celebrated navigator, was born at Genoa about 1447. His origin was humble, and it is asserted that he was bred to his father's business, which was that of a weaver, but quitted it for the sea. After making some trading voyages in the Mediterranean, he engaged himself in the service of a corsair, but the ship was blown up in an engagement, and he saved himself by swimming. He then went to Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was established as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of a naval commander, who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From his father-in-law's journals and charts he acquired a considerable share of nautical and mathematical knowledge, and traded several years to the Canary islands and the coast of Africa. By constant application to the study of cosmography he began to entertain the idea, that there must be a new continent beyond the vast Atlantic ocean. The more he considered this subject he was the more confirmed in the persuasion, and after corresponding with a learned Florentine, named Paul Foscanelli, famous for his geographical skill, he communicated his plan and offers to the republic of Genoa, but his proposals were rejected as extravagant and absurd. He next applied to John II. king of Portugal, but this also failed. He then sent his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England, but on the voyage he was taken by pirates. In the mean time Columbus obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, who received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three small vessels to prosecute discoveries. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers were, * that if he made no discoveries he should have no reward; that if he did he should

be viceroy by land, and admiral by sea, and have the tenths of the profits of all the countries discovered by him, and that these privileges should descend to his family." August 2d of that year, Columbus and his little squadron launched into the deep and touched at the Canaries on the 11th, from whence they sailed the 6th of September. When they were out of sight of land the crews began to be very uneasy, and it required no ordinary share of address and prudence to prevent them from breaking out into mutiny. Columbus, however, succeeded in stilling the fears and keeping alive the hopes of his men, and on the 11th of October perceived a light from his own cabin. The next morning he landed in Guana bay, and erected the royal standard. This island, which is one of the Lucas or Bahamas, he called St. Salvador. From hence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola. Having discovered other islands, and taken possession in the name of their catholic majesties, Columbus returned to Europe, bringing with him some of the natives. January 24th he arrived at Lisbon, and was well received by the king of Portugal, who, however, seemed to think that the conquests appertained to him, as Columbus had been in his service. Columbus replied, "that he knew of no such agreement, and had carefully abstained from visiting any of the Portuguese settlements." The king was satisfied, and would have sent him to Spain over-land, but the admiral chose rather to go with his ships. On the 15th of March he arrived at Seville, and immediately waited on their majesties at Barcelona, who received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, made him sit beside them, and conferred on him several marks of royal favour. Having obtained letters patent, a larger fleet was fitted out under his command, and people were sent out to colonize Hispaniola. Columbus sailed from Cadiz Sept. 25, 1493, and in this voyage visited the islands of Dominica, St. Mary's, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica. In his voyage homewards his men suffered much from want of provisions and sickness, and a difference among the pilots occasioned much disaffection. But Columbus preserved his temper, and by admirable prudence maintained order among his crews. In this voyage he confirmed the result of former observations on the variation of the compass. In 1498 he made a third voyage, in which he discovered the island of Trinidad, and on his arrival at Hispaniola found the colony in a state bordering on a civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace, but some of the settlers, out of envy against him and his brother Bartholomew, whom he had left there as his lieutenant, sent home such accusations, that queen Isabella issued an instrument revoking the appointments of Columbus, and appointing Francis de

Bovadilla to be governor in his room. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be ironed, and in that condition sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship would have taken off the fetters, but Columbus nobly refused to be liberated but in the presence of his sovereigns. All Spain felt with indignation the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded with a considerable grant. Columbus, however, always kept the fetters by him, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found queen Isabella dead, and the king prejudiced against him. This great man died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506. His remains were magnificently interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription: "To Castile and Leon Columbus has given a new world." Yet this brave adventurer had not the honour of giving his name to the world he discovered, but was robbed of it by Amerigo, or Americus Vesputius, a Florentine. Of Columbus's singular sagacity and prudence the following anecdote is related. While he lay off Hispaniola, the Indians neglected to bring him the provisions which he had agreed for: on this Columbus sent for the chiefs, and told them that the God of the Christians was angry at their breach of faith, and as a proof of it, the ensuing night the moon would rise with a threatening and bloody aspect. He knew that there would be an eclipse that night, but the Indians made light of the prediction, till they saw it verified, on which, in great agony, they supplicated his forgiveness, and ever after continued to bring in the stipulated supplies. *Bartholomew Columbus* died in 1514. *Diego*, the son of Christopher, was ennobled, and obtained all his father's honours and grants. *Ferdinand*, another son, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and formed a rich library, which he left to the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died about 1590.—*Moreri. Life of Columbus in Churchill's Voyages.*

COLUMBUS (Realdus), an Italian anatomist, was a native of Cremona, and a disciple of Vesalius, whom he succeeded as anatomical professor at Padua in 1542. He afterwards settled at Rome, where he died in 1577. He published in 1559 a work, entitled, *De Re Anatomica*, in which are excellent observations and some discoveries. He approached very near to the true doctrine on the circulation of the blood, afterwards found out by our countryman Harvey.—*Tiraboschi. Haller Bibl. Anat.*

COLUMELLA, a Latin writer of the first century. He was a native of Spain, and resided at Rome under Claudius. He wrote some books on agriculture and trees, which

are extant, and were published by Gesner, 1735.—*Moreri.*

COLUMNA (Guy), a Sicilian, who accompanied Edward I. to England, on his return from Palestine, and wrote a history of the siege of Troy, printed first at Cologne in 1477, in 4to.; and several times since.

COLUTRUS, a Greek poet of the 6th century, whose poem on the Rape of Helen is still extant.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

COLVIUS (Andrew), a Dutch divine, born at Dort in 1594, and died in 1671. He accompanied the embassy from the states general to the republic of Venice, where he contracted an intimacy with father Paul, and translated his treatise on the Inquisition into Latin. Colvius was also a good astronomer and Latin poet. He gathered a museum of curiosities, of which an interesting catalogue was printed in 1655. His son Nicholas was also a learned divine, and died in 1717.—*Moreri.*

COLWIL (Alexander), a Scotch episcopalian divine, and principal of the university at Edinburgh, who wrote the Scotch Hudibras to ridicule the presbyterians. He died in 1670, aged 58.—*Gen. Biog. Diæ.*

COMBERIS (Francis), a French dominican, who distinguished himself by publishing editions of some of the Greek fathers, and died in 1679, aged 74.—*Moreri.*

COMBER (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Shermanbury in Suffex, of an ancient family, in 1575. He was the twelfth child, and surviving all his elder brothers, inherited the estate. He was educated at Horsham school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he made a great progress in all kinds of learning, but especially in the Oriental languages. In 1596 he became fellow of his college, and in 1598 took his master's degree. In 1607 he obtained leave to travel, and resided three years in France, where he contracted a great intimacy with the learned Du Moulin. He took his doctor's degree in 1616, and about the same time became chaplain to the king. Charles I. sent him to Scotland to confer with some of the presbyterian divines about the form of church government; and though nothing was done, the Scotch admired him for his solid quickness and various learning. In 1630 he was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle, and the year following appointed master of Trinity college; at which time he also served the office of vice-chancellor. As master of his college he acquired a great and deserved reputation; but soon after the commencement of the rebellion he was deprived of that and his deanry. He was also imprisoned for his loyalty, and otherwise ill-treated, but bore all his sufferings with calm resignation. He died in 1654, and was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Cambridge.—*MS. Memoirs of Dr. Comber, communicated by the Rev. T. Comber, his descendant.*

COMBER (Thomas), a learned divine, was of the same family as the preceding, but born at Westerham in Kent, in 1645. After receiving a grammatical education, he was sent to Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, but received that of doctor in divinity from the archbishop of Canterbury. After obtaining different pieces of preferment in the church of York, he was promoted to the deanry of Durham in 1691. He wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which are, *A Scholastical History of the Use of Liturgies*; a Companion to the Temple, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Companion to the Altar; Discourses upon the whole Common Prayer, 8vo.; *Roman Forgeries in the Councils during the first four centuries*, 4to. He died in 1699.—*Life of Dean Comber by the Rev. Thomas Comber*, 8vo. *Biog. Brit.*

COMENIUS (John Amos), a grammarian and divine, was born in Moravia in 1592; and ordained pastor in 1616, at Fulnek, where also he superintended the school. When the persecution broke out against the protestants he fled to Lesna, in Poland, where he wrote his *Janua Linguarum*. After visiting England and Sweden, he returned to Lesna, but was obliged to quit it when it was burnt by the Poles. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Amsterdam, where he printed his *New Method of Teaching*. Here he applied to the study of the Revelations, and began to prophesy the speedy destruction of Antichrist, and the commencement of the millennium, which he fixed for the year 1672, but luckily he died the year preceding. He had the highest opinion and regard for the famous enthusiast madame Bourignon.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

COMES (Natalis), an Italian writer, whose real name was Natal Conti. He was born at Milan, and died about the year 1590. His Greek and Latin poems were printed at Venice in 1550: but his principal work is a system of ancient mythology, entitled "*Mythologiae five Explicationis Fabularum*," 1564.—*Tiraboschi.*

COMIERS (Claude), canon of Embrun, and professor of mathematics at Paris, died in 1693. He wrote two treatises on the Nature of Comets, another on Spectacles, and some other curious pieces.—*Moreri.*

COMMANDINE (Frederic), an Italian mathematician of a noble family, born at Urbino in 1509, and died in 1575. He translated several of the ancient mathematicians into Latin, with notes, particularly Archimedes, Apollonius, Ptolemy, and Euclid; besides which, he published some books of his own composition.—*Ibid.*

COMMELIN (Jerome), a French printer, born at Douay, and settled first at Geneva, and next at Heidelberg, where he died in 1598. He printed several of the Greek and Latin fathers, with learned notes of his own.—*Ibid.*

COMMENDONE (John Francis), a Roman cardinal, born at Venice in 1524. He wrote Latin verses at the age of ten, and his poetry recommended him so effectually to pope Julius III. that he made him his chamberlain. That pontiff employed him in several important embassies; and Paul IV. gave him a bishopric. Pius IV. made him a cardinal in 1565, when he was nuncio in Poland. He was legate at the diet at Augsburg, where he was very zealous against the Lutherans. He died at Padua in 1584. Some of his Latin poems and letters are in print.—*Moreri.*

COMMERSON (Philibert), physician and botanist to the king of France, was born at Châtillon les Dombes, in Bresse, in 1727; and educated at Montpellier. He died at the isle of France, whither he accompanied Bougainville in his voyage round the world in 1773. His botanical collections were immense, and his application prodigious. He published a complete Ichthyology, in 2 vols. 4to.; and a treatise, entitled the *Martirology of Botany*, giving accounts of those who have lost their lives in their botanical researches, in which his own name was intended to be placed, and to which, doubtless, it is entitled. His botanical collections, amounting to thirty-two large cases, he left to the king's cabinet.—*Eloge de Commerçon par La Lande.*

COMMINES (Philip de), an historian, was born in Flanders, of a noble family, in 1445, and became eminent as a statesman at the court of Lewis XI. of France. On the death of that monarch he was sent to prison, and was treated with great severity. He was at last liberated, and died in 1509. His *Memoirs* of his own Times shew a great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. The best edition of the original is that of Frefnoy, 1747, 4 vols. 4to.; and in English the translation of Uvedale, with curious notes, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

COMMIRE (John), a French jesuit, and distinguished for his Latin poetry, was born at Amboise in 1627, and died at Paris in 1702. His fables are accounted equal to Phædrus. An edition of all his poems was published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1754.—*Moreri.*

COMMODI (Andrea), an historical painter of Florence. He painted a fine picture for pope Paul V. of the angels falling from heaven. He died in 1638, aged 73.—*Pil- lington.*

COMMODUS (Lucius Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, was the son of Antoninus the philosopher, whom he succeeded in 180. His disposition was naturally cruel and vicious. He seduced his own sisters, and kept a great number of concubines and castrates. He used also to fight as a common gladiator in the amphitheatre. Having resolved to put his concubine Marcia to

death, she discovered it, and poisoned him, A.D. 192.—*Herod. An. Crevier. Gibbon.*

COMPTÉ (Lewis le), a French jesuit, who was sent to China as a missionary and mathematician, in 1685, and published, on his return to Europe, his *Memoirs* of that country, which is a respectable book. He died at Bourdeaux, in 1729.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COMPTON (Spencer), the gallant earl of Northampton, who was slain at the battle of Hopton-heath, in Staffordshire, March 19, 1643, aged 42. His lordship was offered quarter, but he indignantly replied, "that he scorned to accept quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were;" on which he was basely slain with a halbert. He left six sons and two daughters.—*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

COMPTON (Henry), an English prelate, was the son of the above, and born in 1632. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and at the restoration, had a cornetcy in the horse; but he soon quitted the military life, and entered into orders, and was appointed canon of Christ church, Oxford, with the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1674 he was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and the year following translated to London. At this time he was sworn of the privy council, and had the charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards queens of England. He resisted popery with great spirit in the reign of James II. and when that monarch ordered him to suspend Dr. Sharpe, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, he refused, for which he was suspended from his episcopal functions; but a little before the revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham. He was very zealous in placing William and Mary on the throne, and performed the office of coronation instead of archbishop Sancroft. He died at Fulham in 1713, and was buried in the church-yard of that parish. He translated the *Life* of Donna Olympia Maldachini from the Italian; and wrote a treatise on the Holy Communion, besides sermons and letters. He was fond of botany, and had the finest garden of exotics in England. He was also a great encourager of Mr. Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists.—*Biog. Brit. Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

CONANT (John), an English divine, was born in 1608, at Heanton in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford; where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He became one of the assembly of divines; and in 1647 was chosen rector of his college; and shortly after, professor of divinity. He was one of the commissioners on the side of the nonconformists at the Savoy conference; but in 1670 he conformed, and

became minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, which he exchanged for that of All Saints, Northampton, to which was added the arch-deaconry of Norwich; and, in 1681, a prebend of Worcester. He died in 1693, and was buried in the church of All Saints, Northampton. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.—*Biog. Br. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

CONCA (Sebastian), an eminent historical painter; born at Gaeta in 1679, and died in 1761. He painted several fine pictures for the king of Naples.—*Pilkington.*

CONCANNEN (Matthew), a writer who is chiefly noted by the place he occupies in Pope's *Dunciad*, and by a letter to him from bishop Warburton. He was born in Ireland, and bred to the law. On settling in London, he became a party writer, in defence of the ministry, for which he was rewarded with the post of attorney-general of Jamaica, where he acquired a good fortune. He died in London in 1749. Some of his poems have merit.—*Gen. B. D.*

CONCINA (Daniel), a dominican monk, was born in the territory of Venice about 1686. His fame as a preacher was so great that he drew hearers from all parts of Italy. Pope Benedict XIV. consulted him frequently on difficult cases of the canon law. He died at Venice in 1756. He wrote a system of Christian Theology, in 12 vols. 4to.; and numerous pieces on casuistical and practical subjects.—*Moreri.*

CONCINO CONCINI, more celebrated by the title of marshal d'Ancre, was a Florentine by birth, and went to France with Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV. He afterwards obtained a marquissate, and some considerable places, which favours he abused, and was assassinated by the king's directions in 1617, and his body was infamously treated by the mob. His wife GALIGAI was also made a sharer of his misfortunes, and was absurdly accused of witchcraft. When the judges asked her by what arts she had gained an ascendancy over the queen, she well replied, "My sorcery has only been the influence of a strong mind over a weak one." She was burnt to death the same year her husband was murdered.—*Moreri.*

CONDOMINE (Charles Marie de la), a French mathematician, and chevalier of the order of St. Lazaré, born at Paris in 1701. He was sent in 1736 with Godin and Bonguer to Peru, to measure a degree at the equator, where he suffered great hardships. On his return to Europe he married his niece, by dispensation from the pope. He died in 1774. He wrote a journal of the abovementioned voyage; *Travels* through Italy, and some other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CONDE (Lewis, the first prince of), was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and born in 1530. He signalized himself when very young, at the bat-

tle of St. Quintin, and behaved with great gallantry till the death of Henry II. and then he became a leader of the discontented hugonots. In the civil wars he was very active, and took a number of places, but he was wounded at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac, in 1569. His Memoirs of his own Times were printed after his death. The last edition is that of 1743, in 6 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

CONDE (Henry, prince of), was born in 1588. He turned catholic at the request of Henry IV. In 1616 he was committed to the Bastille, and remained there three years. After the death of Lewis XIII. he recovered his footing at court, and was minister of state under the regent. He served his country with fidelity, and died at Paris in 1646.—*Ibid*.

CONDE (Lewis, prince of), duke of Eng-hien, the illustrious son of the preceding, and commonly called the great, was born at Paris in 1621. Cardinal Richelieu entering into conversation with him when he was a boy, said, "that he certainly would be the first general in Europe, and the greatest man of the age." At the age of 22 he gained the battle of Rocroi against the Spaniards, which victory was followed by the capture of Thionville, and other places. He next entered Germany, where he gathered innumerable laurels. Being recalled from thence, he was sent into Catalonia, where he failed in his attempt to take Lerida. In 1648 he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders with prodigious slaughter. In the civil war, occasioned by the mal-administration of cardinal Mazarine, and the conduct of the queen mother, Condé adhered to the court, and effected a reconciliation. He afterwards joined the malcontents, in consequence of the ungrateful treatment he had experienced from the cardinal, and in 1652 a civil war broke out, in which Condé opposed the court, but without success. A peace was made up, and the prince refusing to accede to it, entered into the service of the Spaniards in the Low Countries; and though his military exploits were uncommonly splendid in this new relation, yet the circumstance of his joining the enemies of his country is an indelible stain on his memory. At the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, he obtained his pardon, though much against the will of Mazarine. He now served his country with his wonted activity and success. He contended with the prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and was wounded at the famous passage of the Rhine. The conquest of Franche Compté was also chiefly owing to him. After the death of Turenne, he carried on the war against Germany with advantage. At last the gout obliged him to retire to Chantilly, where he died in 1686, leaving by his wife, niece of Richelieu, two sons.—*Moreri. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

CONDOR (John), a dissenting minister,

and D.D. was born in Cambridgeshire in 1714. In 1755 he became principal of the academy at Mile-end; and in 1761, pastor of the congregation in Moorfields. He died in 1781. Doctor Conder wrote an essay on the Ministerial Character, and some sermons.—*Genl. Mag.*

CONDILLAC (Stephen), a French metaphysician, member of the academy, and tutor to Ferdinand, prince of Parma. He died in 1780. He wrote, 1. an Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge; 2. a Treatise on the Sensations, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. a Treatise on Animals, 12mo.; 4. a Course of Study drawn up for the Instruction of the Prince of Parma, 16 vols. 12mo.; 5. Commerce and Government considered relatively to each other, 12mo.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

CONDORCET (John Anthony Nicolas Caritat, marquis of), a French philosopher, was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743, of a noble family. He was educated at the college of Navarre, where he studied mathematics, and soon distinguished himself among the geometers. In 1765 appeared his first work, Sur le Calcul Integral (On Integral Calculations), which was received with approbation by the academy. In 1767 he published a treatise, Of the Problem of the Three Bodies; and the year following, his analytical Essays. In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1773 secretary, in which capacity he distinguished himself by the elegance and accuracy of his eulogies. His Life of Turgot is reckoned an admirable piece of biography; but that of Voltaire is bombastic and flattering beyond all bounds. In 1791 he became a member of the national assembly, and devoted himself wholly to political affairs, becoming a member of the Jacobin club. He also offered many gross insults to the king, though he was against his being brought to trial. When Robespierre established his authority, Condorcet was marked as a victim, and concealed himself in Paris for some days. He then went to an acquaintance at Fontenai, but his friend was not at home. In this state of suspense, he spent one night in a quarry, and another in an open field. On the third day he was seized and committed to prison, as a suspicious person, but was found dead in his bed the next morning, March 28, 1794. He left behind him, a Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind; a Treatise on Calculation; and an Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic. Condorcet was a good analyst, and an ingenious man, but he was weak and indecisive, and, what was worse, he had neither the proper feelings of humanity, nor the slightest respect for religion.—*Life by La Lande. Anct. of th. Founders of the French Repub. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

CONDREN (Charles de), a French priest of the congregation of the Oratory and doctor of the Sorbonne, was confessor to

the duke of Orleans, in which capacity he did essential service, by effecting a reconciliation between that prince and the king. He was offered an archbishopric and a cardinalship, both which he refused, and accepted only the dignity of general of his order. He died in 1641. He wrote *Discourses and Letters*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

CONFUCIUS, or CONG-FU-TSE, a Chinese philosopher, was born in the province of Chan-long, about 551 years B.C. Wonderful things are told of the precocity of his talents, and of his extraordinary virtue, particularly his dutifulness to his ancestors, a point of the highest consequence in the moral system of the Chinese. He lost his father, who was a mandarin, at the age of three years; but his grandfather, a learned and holy man, lived long enough to impart his instructions to his grandson. When he was nineteen he took a wife, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called T'ou-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. Confucius never kept any concubines, though it was the custom of his country. At the age of 23 he formed the project of a general reformation, and had great success, being equally respected by king and people. A great change was brought about in the kingdom of Lu, where he lived, which alarmed the neighbouring princes, who sent the king several tempting girls to allure him from virtue and Confucius. The scheme succeeded, and our philosopher withdrew from court in disgust. He then travelled in search of a country disposed to attend to his maxims. He went through several countries spreading his doctrines, and endeavouring to make men wise and happy. His followers became very numerous, out of whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the treasures of wisdom. He died in the 73d year of his age. The king of Lu, when he heard of his death, burst into tears, and said, "that heaven being displeased with him, had taken away Confucius." From that time, his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures have been raised to his honour. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom, and they appear to deserve the praise which has been bestowed upon them, as far as they regard pure morality. His descendants enjoy the title of mandarins of the first order to this day.—*Du Halde's Hist. of China. Moreri*.

CONGREVE (William), an English dramatic poet, was born in Staffordshire in 1672, but brought up in Ireland, first at Kilkenny school, and then at Trinity college, Dublin; after which, he went to the Middle Temple, but never followed the law. His first literary production was a romance, called *Incognita*, or *Love and Duty reconciled*, written at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy

of the *Old Batchelor*, which was received with applause, and recommended the author to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner in the Hackney coach office, to which was afterwards added other places. His next performance was the *Double Dealer*; and in 1695 he brought out his *Love for Love*. About this time he was engaged in a controversy with Collier respecting the immorality of his pieces, in which Congreve was completely foiled. He died in 1729, and left a large fortune behind him. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Besides the pieces above mentioned, he wrote the *Mourning Bride*, a tragedy; the *Way of the World*, a comedy; and some poems. He left all his fortune to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

CONNOR (Bernard), an Irish physician, was born in the county of Kerry about 1666, and brought up at Montpellier and Paris. He resided for some time at Warsaw, which enabled him to write the *History of Poland*, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1695 he came to England, and became a fellow of the royal society. In 1697 he printed a book in Latin, on the *Miracles of our Saviour*, which made a great noise, as having an unfavourable aspect to christianity. He died the year following in the communion of the church of England.—*Funeral Sermon for Dr. Connor, by Dr. Hayley, rector of St. Giles in the Fields. Biog. Br.*

CONON, an Athenian general, who was defeated in a naval engagement by Lysander. He then went into solitary exile, and put himself under the protection of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose aid he was enabled to defeat the Spartans near Cnidos, where their commander was slain. After having fortified Athens, and restored its liberty, he was betrayed into the hands of Tiribazus, a Persian, who put him to death, B.C. 393.—*Plutarch. Xenophon*.

CONON, an astronomer of Samos, who to gain the favour of Ptolemy Euergetes affirmed that his queen Berenice's locks were formed into a constellation. He was the friend of Archimedes, and flourished 247 B.C.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

CONRAD I. count of Franconia, elected king of Germany in 912. His title was acknowledged by all, except Arnoul duke of Bavaria, who engaged the Huns to ravage Germany. Conrad got rid of the invaders by the promise of a yearly tribute, and died in 918.—*Univ. Hist.*

CONRAD II. the son of Herman duke of Franconia, elected king of Germany in 1024. Several of the princes revolted against him, but were defeated. In 1027 Conrad went to Rome, where he was crowned emperor. He also obtained the kingdom of Burgundy, by the will of king Rodolphus, in 1033. Conrad died in 1039.—*Ibid.*

CONRAD III. emperor, was before his election duke of Franconia, and the son of Frederick duke of Suabia. His election was attended with civil wars, which raged with great violence a long time. When peace was restored, Conrad made an expedition into the Holy Land, where he nearly lost the whole of his army, chiefly through the Greeks poisoning the fountains. He returned into Germany, and died at Bamberg in 1152.—*Ibid.*

CONRAD IV. duke of Suabia. He was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father Frederick II. in 1250. Pope Innocent IV. who claimed to himself the right of disposing of the crown, preached a crusade against him. Conrad marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died soon after in the flower of his age, not without suspicion of poison, in 1254.—*Ibid.*

CONRADIN, or CONRAD the Younger, the son of the last-mentioned, was but three years old at the death of his father, who left the regency of the kingdom of Naples to Mainfroi his uncle. Urban IV. gave that crown to Charles of Anjou, who passed into Italy, and defeated Conradin in 1268. He then conducted his unfortunate rival to Naples, where he caused him to be beheaded at the age of 16 years.—*Ibid.*

CONRART (Valentin), one of the founders of the French academy; born at Paris in 1603, and died in 1675. He was a liberal man, and an encourager of letters, though not learned himself. He printed some letters and tracts.—*Morari.*

CONRI (Florence), a franciscan friar, was born in the province of Connaught in Ireland in 1560. He was educated in Spain, and when Philip III. attempted the conquest of Ireland, Conri was sent thither to bring over his countrymen; and to give him the greater influence, the pope made him titular archbishop of Tuzm. The design however failed, and he had the good fortune to get back safe to Madrid, where he died in 1629. He wrote, the *Mirror of the Christian Life*; an *Irish Catechism*, printed at Louvain in 1626; and some pieces in Latin, on the works of Augustine.—*Morari.*

CONRINGIUS (Hermannus), a learned physician and antiquary, was born in East Friesland in 1606, and studied at Leyden. He became professor of physic and politics at Helmstadt, and died senior of that university in 1681. He wrote some philosophical treatises on the Aristotelian System; others on Law, and German Antiquities; all of which were collected in 7 vols. folio, 1790.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANT (David), a learned divine, was born at Lausanne in Switzerland in 1638, and after studying at various universities, settled at his native place, as professor of moral philosophy and Greek, and afterwards of theology. He died there in

1738. He published an *Abridgment of Politics*; on the *Passage through the Red Sea*; *De Uxore Lothi, rubo Moisi & Serpente æreo*; *Systema Ethico Theologicum*, and some editions of ancient authors.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, emperor of the Romans, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and born about the year 274. On the death of his father at York, in 306, he was immediately proclaimed emperor there by the army. He defeated the Franks, after which he crossed the Rhine and committed dreadful ravages in Belgium. He married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, in 307. His father-in-law taking advantage of his absence from Arles, where he held his court, seized on the treasury and assumed the imperial title. Shortly after he was taken prisoner by Constantine, and strangled himself. A war now broke out between Constantine and Maxentius, the son of Maximian, on which the former marched into Italy, which he completely reduced, and in a battle near Rome Maxentius was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It is at this period that the æra of Constantine's conversion to christianity by the supernatural appearance of a luminous cross in the heavens is fixed. But though the emperor himself related the circumstance to Eusebius, it stands on too weak a foundation to be believed. After the death of Maxentius, he entered Rome in triumph, and received from the senate the rank of Augustus, in conjunction with Licinius and Maximin, the former of whom married his sister, Constantia. A civil war shortly after broke out between Licinius and Maximin, in which the latter was slain. Licinius then formed a conspiracy against Constantine's life, which being discovered, war ensued between those remaining masters of the empire, in which Constantine was successful, and a peace was concluded. A second war broke out in 323, and terminated in the total defeat of Licinius, and his resignation of the Imperial dignity. Not long afterwards he was strangled. Having obtained full possession of the empire, Constantine began to shew his regard for the religion which he had adopted, by building numerous churches, and taking a journey to Jerusalem to discover the holy sepulchre. While in the Holy Land he erected a magnificent church at Bethlehem. At this time the christian world was much disturbed by the disputes between the orthodox or catholics, and the arians. At the head of the first stood the famous Athanasius, to whom Constantine shewed but little favour, and consented to his banishment; but afterwards he condemned the doctrines of Arius, and steadily adhered to the Nicene confession. With this zeal for religion he blended the great personal qualities, courage and justice. He conquered the Goths,

and gave an asylum in his dominions to a great number of Samaritans who had been driven from their own country. He founded Constantinople, and performed many actions that entitle him to the name of *Great*. Yet he sullied his character by the murder of his son Crispus. He died in 337, aged 66.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

CONSTANTINE II. son of the above, was born at Arles in 316. On the death of his father he obtained Gaul, Spain, and Britain, to his share; but envying the part possessed by his brother Constans, he marched against him, and was slain at Aquilæ, in 340.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE IV. surnamed *Pogonatus*, or the *bearded*, was the son of Constans II. and succeeded him in 668. His first act was an expedition to Sicily, to avenge the murder of his father, and to depose the usurper, in which he succeeded. The army having set up his two brothers as coadjutors with him in the empire, he caused their noses to be cut off. He defeated the Saracens, and called a council at Constantinople in 680, in which the heresy of the monothelites was condemned. He died in 685.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE V. was the son of the emperor Leo the Isaurian, whom he succeeded in 752. He was a great enemy to image worship, for which his memory has been ill treated by the Romanists. He defeated the Saracens, and his brother-in-law, Artavasdes, who had taken the advantage of his absence, to assume the title of emperor. Constantine was afterwards defeated by the Bulgarians, whom, in a future battle, he completely routed in his turn. He died in 775.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE VI. son of Leo IV. by Irene, was born in 770, and succeeded his father in 780, under the guardianship of his mother. Irene was ambitious, and wished to keep the power from her son, who struggled hard to assume the reins of government. After many contests, she was obliged to yield, and retired to a private station; still however intriguing in secret for the resumption of authority. An invasion of the empire by the Bulgarians aided her views, and she was called to court. She caused her son to be deprived of his eyes in 792. He lived in obscurity some years after this leaving the throne to his unnatural mother.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE VII. (Porphirogenitus), son of Leo the Wise, born in 905, and came to the throne at the age of seven years, under the guardianship of his mother Zoe. He defeated the Lombards, and obliged the Turks to quit Italy. He was poisoned by his son Romanus in 959. Constantine was a learned prince, and wrote the *Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian*; the *Geography of the Empire*; on *State Affairs*, &c.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE IX. was the son of the emperor Romanus, and succeeded to the

imperial title, with his brother Basil II. on the death of John Zimisces in 976. The power, however, was principally possessed by Constantine, who died in 1028.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE X. surnamed *Monomachus*, or the gladiator, was a noble Greek, and the husband of Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX. He ascended the throne in 1042. His reign was disturbed by several insurrections, which he quelled; but the Turks took from him several places. He died in 1054.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE XI. surnamed *Ducas*, was adopted by Isaac Comnenus as his successor in 1059. The Scythians ravaged the empire in his reign, and several cities were destroyed by an earthquake. He died in 1067.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE XIII. was the son of the emperor John Paleologus, and succeeded his brother John in 1448. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against the Turks in 1453, and with him ended the Greek empire.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE (Flavius Julius), a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 407, on which he crossed over to Gaul and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the emperor Honorius. Constantine surrendered, upon the promise that his life should be spared, which, however, was safely violated, and both he and his son were put to death by the emperor's orders, A.D. 411.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTINE, pope, was born in Syria, and elected to the papal chair in 708. He made a voyage into the east, where he was received with great splendour, and died in 715. There was an antipope of the same name, who opposed Stephen III. but being driven from Rome, retired into a monastery.—*Bower. Platina.*

CONSTANTINE, called the *African*, a physician of the 11th century, was a native of Carthage, and well versed in the oriental languages. He left his own country and settled at Salerno, where he entered into a monastery, and composed several medical pieces, chiefly translations from the Arabic writers. He died in 1087. His works were printed at Basil in 1539, folio.—*Moreri.*

CONSTANTINE (Robert), a learned French physician, and professor of the belles lettres at Caen; born in 1502, and died in 1605. He wrote a Greek and Latin Lexicon, and some books on Grecian Antiquities.—*Ibid.*

CONSTANTIUS (Chlorus), the son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine the Great. He obtained the title of Cæsar, from his victories in Germany and Britain; and on the abdication of Dioclesian was chosen the colleague of Galerius. He died at York in 306.—*Univ. Hist.*

CONSTANTIUS (Flavius Julius), the se-

second son of Constantine the Great, was born in 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian the apostate, and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east to his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constantius, who had reigned over Italy thirteen years, on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple in 361.—*Univ. Hist.*

CONTARINI (Gaspard), a Roman cardinal, was born at Venice, the senate of which employed him in several embassies. He obtained the cardinalship in 1538, and in 1541 was appointed legate to the council of Trent. He died at Bologna in 1542. He wrote *De immortalitate Animæ*; *De Septem Ecclesiæ Sacramentis*; *De optimi antisititis officio*; *Consutatio Articulorum Lutheri*, &c. His works are written with nerve and elegance.—*Moreri.*

CONTARINI (Giovanni), a Venetian painter of great merit, who died in 1605, aged 56. He imitated Titian with success.—*Pilkington.*

CONTARINI (Vincent), professor of eloquence at Padua. He died at Venice in 1617, aged 40. His works are, 1. *De re Frumentaria*; 2. *De Militari Romanorum Stipendio*; 3. *Variz. Lectiones*: all in 4to.—*Moreri.*

CONTE (Jacopino dal), a painter of Florence, who was patronized by pope Paul III. He excelled in portraits, and died in 1598, aged 88.—*Pilkington.*

CONTI (Armand de Bourbon, prince of). He was born in 1629, and brought up to the church, but on the death of his father he quitted the ecclesiastical state, for a military life; and in the dissensions which broke out in France he sided with the malcontents, in opposition to his brother the great Condé. Afterwards these two princes were sent to the prison of Vincennes, by Mazarine. In 1654 he was made governor of Guienne, general of the armies in Catalonia, and in 1662 governor of Languedoc. He died in 1668. He wrote, *Traité de la Comedie & des Spectacles selon la Tradition de l'Eglise*; *Devoirs des Grands*, avec un Testament; *Devoirs des Gouverneurs de Province*, Paris 1667, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

CONTI (Giusto di), an Italian poet of the 16th century, whose poems were printed by Salvini at Florence, in 1715, and in 1753 at Verona.—*Tiraboschi.*

CONTI (Anthony), a Venetian writer, who died in 1749, aged 81. He was personally acquainted with sir Isaac Newton, and ever retained a profound admiration

for that great man. His works in verse and prose were printed at Venice in 2 vols. 4to. 1739, and his posthumous pieces in 1756.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

CONTO-PERTANA (don Joseph), a Portuguese poet, who died at Lisbon in 1735. He ranks next to Camoens.—*Ibid.*

CONYBARE (John), an eminent English bishop. He was born at Pinhoe, in Devonshire, in 1692, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, obtained a fellowship, and in 1730 was chosen rector. In 1792 he published an answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, for which he was rewarded the same year with the deanry of Christchurch, Oxford. In 1750 he was made bishop of Bristol, and died in 1755. His remains were interred in Bristol cathedral. Two volumes of his sermons were published after his death.—*Biog. Br.*

COOK (James), a celebrated navigator, was born at Marton in Yorkshire, in 1738. His parents were in humble circumstances of life, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Snaith, but having an inclination to the sea his master gave up his indentures, and he bound himself to Mr. Walker, a ship-owner in the coal trade at Whitby. He served near seven years in this line, after which he became mate in the same employ. On the breaking out of the war in 1755 he entered on board the Eagle man of war, and distinguishing himself by his sobriety and diligence, obtained, in 1759, a warrant as master. He served in that capacity at the reduction of Quebec, and while on that station was employed in taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence; afterwards he was engaged in making a complete chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with lord Colvil, in the Northumberland, at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he also made a survey. On his return to England in 1762 he married a respectable young woman at Barking, in Essex, for whom he had always the tenderest regard. The year following he accompanied captain Graves, governor of Newfoundland, in the quality of surveyor, where he made many curious researches, and observed a solar eclipse, an account of which he transmitted to the royal society. It being resolved upon to send out persons properly qualified to Otaheite, a newly discovered island in the South sea, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, in 1769, Mr. Cook was pitched upon to have the command, and accordingly was raised to the rank of lieutenant. In August 1768, he sailed in the Endeavour, accompanied by Mr. Green, an astronomer, Mr. now sir Joseph Banks, and doctor Solander. The transit was accurately observed, and July 13th our navigator left Otaheite on a voyage of discovery, in which he fell in with a number of islands, to which

he gave the name of Society islands. October 6th he anchored at New Zealand, which he circumnavigated, and thus disproved the idea of its being a southern continent. From thence he sailed to New Holland, his account of which occasioned a settlement at a place there, named by him Botany Bay, and which colony will, in all probability, be attended with vast effects in those regions. He now shaped his course homewards, and arrived, after many dangers, June 12, 1771, and in August following he was rewarded by being appointed a commander in the navy. An interesting account of this voyage was afterwards published from the captain's journals and those of Mr. Banks, by doctor Hawkiworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, captain Cook was employed in another voyage to ascertain the point, and he accordingly sailed with two ships, the *Resolution*, commanded by himself, and the *Adventure*, by captain Furneaux, July 13, 1772. During this voyage they explored the southern hemisphere as high as latitude $71^{\circ} 10'$, amidst immense fields and mountains of ice, where a ship had never been; but in the course of it the two vessels parted, and never joined each other again. Captain Cook, after refreshing at Otaheite, sailed to the westward, and fell in with a groupe, which he called the Friendly isles. He next fell in with the islands discovered by Quiros, and having surveyed them all, denominated them the New Hebrides. He next discovered a large island, which he called New Caledonia; and to the southward another, named by him Norfolk island, which has since been colonized. After various other additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead, July 30, 1775, during which long and perilous voyage, only one man had died out of 118 on board the *Resolution*, owing to the excellent means adopted by him for preserving the health and comfort of his crew. Of these he gave an account in a paper transmitted to the royal society, of which body he was chosen a member, and had the gold medal awarded him in 1776. He was now raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to a post at Greenwich hospital. The admiralty board having resolved to determine the disputed question, whether there be a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook willingly volunteered his services on the occasion, and July 12, 1776, sailed from Plymouth in the *Resolution*, accompanied by another vessel called the *Discovery*. He carried out with him a native of the Society islands, named Omai, whom he had brought to England at his own request. After touching at Otaheite, the captain's favourite spot, he sailed to Huahine, where Omai was landed with his cargo of

resents, which he had received in England. Sailing from thence our navigators fell in with a large groupe of islands, to which, out of compliment to the first lord of the admiralty, was given the appellation of the Sandwich islands. Then steering for the north-west coast of America, they arrived at a place called Nootka Sound, which some years afterwards had like to have involved this country in a war with Spain. On this coast they discovered a vast inlet, which at first seemed to indicate the very opening of communication they were in search of, but it proved to be only a large river, which was called Cook's river. After sailing as high as lat. $74^{\circ} 44' N$. and being opposed by an impenetrable mass of ice, the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and November 26, 1778, reached the Sandwich islands. Here they met at first with a kind reception from the natives, but the daring thefts committed by the savages produced quarrels, and threatened hostilities. At length the islanders proceeded so far as to steal the cutter belonging to the *Resolution*, which being a serious object, captain Cook armed two boats, and went on shore with a design of seizing the person of the king, which had been his custom on these occasions, and always answered. But in the present instance it proved fatal, for the natives were so irritated that they speedily armed themselves, and gathered in such numbers, that the captain renounced his purpose, and hastened to his boats. The savages, however, pressed on, throwing stones; the marines then fired, but four of them were knocked down and killed. In this dreadful scene of confusion captain Cook preserved his wonted coolness, and remained the last man on shore; but just as he reached the water side he received a blow from a club, which brought him down on one knee, and as he was rising he received a stab with a dagger and fell prostrate. He was soon dispatched by the savages, who carried off his body in triumph. Some of his bones were afterwards recovered, the flesh in all probability having been feasted on by the savages, who are known to eat the dead bodies of their enemies. Such was the melancholy fate of this great man, February 14, 1779. He left a widow and several children, who were all handsomely provided for by the royal bounty. Captain Cook was a tall robust man, yet of the most placid temper; modest, affable, and persevering; a father to his crew, by whom he was regarded with the greatest veneration. His name is revered throughout Europe, for having enlarged the stock of valuable knowledge, and he will ever be regarded as a honour to his country.—*Eng. Brit.*

COOKE (sir Anthony), tutor to Edward VI. was a native of Essex, and supposed to have been educated at Cambridge. In Mary's reign he lived abroad, but returned on

the accession of Elizabeth, and died full of age and honour at his feat in 1576. His daughters were eminently learned, and very fortunate in their marriages. One was united to lord Burleigh, a second to sir Nicholas Bacon, a third to sir John Ruffel, and a fourth to sir Henry Killebrew.—*B. B.*

COOKE (Thomas), an English poet, was born at Braintree in Essex, about 1707. He was patronized by the earl of Pembroke, who assisted him in his translation of Hesiod. Cooke also translated Cicero de Natura Deorum; and Terence, with part of Plautus. He also wrote the life of Andrew Marvel, and was honoured by Pope with a place in the Dunciad. He died very indigent, about 1750.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COOPER (Anthony Ashley), earl of Shaftesbury, was born at Winborne in Dorsetshire, 1621, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected into parliament for Tewkesbury. At the beginning of the troubles he inclined to the side of royalty, but soon quitted it for the other party, and accepted a commission in its service. When Cromwell assumed the reins of government, he opposed him with warmth, and contributed much towards the restoration of the king. Soon after that event he was sworn of the privy-council, and created lord Ashley; appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the commissioners of the treasury. In 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury, and the same year made lord chancellor, which office he resigned the year following. He opposed the Test Bill, brought into the house of lords by the earl of Danby, on which account the parliament was prorogued. The earl contended in the next session that the parliament ought to be considered as dissolved, for which he was sent to the Tower, where he continued thirteen months. On the change of ministry, in 1679, he was made president of the council, but resigned the place shortly after. In 1681 he was tried for high treason, and acquitted. On this he went to Holland, where he died in 1683. His private life did not answer his great talents, and Charles II. once said to him, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions;" to which his lordship gravely replied, "May it please your majesty, of a subject, I believe I am;" at which the king laughed heartily.—*Biog. Br.*

COOPER (Anthony Ashley), earl of Shaftesbury, grandson of the above, was born in 1671. He was educated under the inspection of his grandfather, and then went on his travels. In 1693 he was elected member of parliament for Poole, in which capacity he distinguished himself by a memorable speech for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of high treason. The ill state of his health obliged him to decline the honour of a seat in the ensuing parliament. He then went to Holland, where

he pursued his studies under a borrowed name. Shortly after his return to England he succeeded to the family title, but rarely attended the house of lords. In 1704, the French prophets occasioned so much disturbance, that steps were proposed for suppressing them, which occasioned his lordship, who was a great enemy to persecution, to write his letter concerning Enthusiasm. In 1709 appeared his *Moralists*, a philosophical rhapsody. The year following he married, and in 1711 he went to Italy for the recovery of his health, but died the year following at Naples, in the 42d year of his age. His lordship left one son. The complete edition of his *Characteristics*, which appeared immediately after his death, comprises all that he intended for the press; but in 1716 came out his *Letters* written to a young Man at the University; and in 1721, Toland published *Letters* from the Earl of Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth, Esq. His style is in general clear and strong; but though he professed himself a believer in christianity, he was undoubtedly a sceptic, and endeavoured to undermine revealed religion by the most insidious means. His brother *Maurice Ashley Cooper* translated *Xenophon's Cyropædia* into English.—*Ibid.*

COOPER (Thomas), an English prelate, was born at Oxford, and educated at Merton college, of which he was elected fellow in 1540. In 1546 he quitted his fellowship, and during the reign of Mary practised physic; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to his former profession, and was made bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was translated to Winchester, where he died in 1594. He wrote a *Chronicle* from the 17th year after Christ to 1540, and thence to 1560; *Theaurus Lingue Romanæ Britannicæ*; sermons, and controversial pieces against the puritans.—*Biog. Brit.*

COOPER (Samuel), a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, inasmuch that the French king offered 150*l.* for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called Van Dyck in little; and died in London, 1673, aged 73. His brother Alexander Cooper became painter to queen Christina of Sweden.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

COOPER (John Gilbert), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, in 1723, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he went to reside at his country seat, and died in 1769. He wrote a *Life of Socrates*, printed in 1759; some papers in the *World's Letters on Taste*; and poems.—*Biog. Brit.*

COOPER (Miles), an ingenious divine, was brought up at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. He became president of the college at New York, which place he quitted on the break-

ing out of the disturbances, and settled at Edinburgh as minister of the episcopal chapel. He died in 1785. The doctor printed a volume of poems in 1758, and some sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COOTE (Sir Eyre), an eminent general, was born in 1726. He served against the rebels in 1745; and in 1754 went to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry, for which the directors presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the company's forces; but he quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of fort St. George, and made knight of the bath. He again went to India as commander-in-chief in 1781, and defeated Hyder Ally with 10,000 men, though Hyder's forces amounted to 150,000. He died at Madras in 1783, and his body was brought to England, and interred at Rockwood in Hampshire. There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey, erected by the India company.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COPERNICUS (Nicholas), a famous astronomer, born at Thorn in Prussia in 1472. At the age of twenty-three he went to Italy, where he improved himself in astronomy and painting; and at Rome he obtained the professorship of mathematics. He returned to his own country after an absence of some years, and then set about reforming the system of astronomy, and the result was, that he completely overthrew the Ptolemaic system. His great work is entitled *De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium*. He died soon after its publication in 1543, aged 70. Copernicus was a canon of Worms, and well versed in the Greek and Latin languages, in mathematics and philosophy.—*Life by Gassendi.*

COQ (Peter le), a French ecclesiastic, born in 1728, and died in 1777, leaving a very respectable character for humility, learning, and industry. He wrote on the Usury of commercial Loans, 12mo.; Letters on ecclesiastical Discipline, 12mo.; a Treatise on different Kinds of Property; another on Funds, &c.—*Norw. Dict. Hist.*

COQUES (Gonzalo), a Flemish painter of portraits and conversations, born in 1618, and died in 1634. He imitated Vandyck with great success, and he acquired both riches and fame.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CORAM (Thomas), an English philanthropist. He was born about 1618, and was bred to the sea in the merchant's service. The foundling hospital owes its institution to his exertions, besides which he procured an establishment to be formed in North America, for the education of Indian girls. Captain Coram spent all that he had on these and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contribution of several

noble patrons, among whom was Frederick prince of Wales. He died in 1751, and was buried under the foundling hospital.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CORAS (John de), a French lawyer, born in 1513. He studied at Toulouse, where he read lectures at the age of eighteen; and afterwards became professor. The queen of Navarre appointed him her chancellor, and he was also made a counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse. On the breaking out of the war of religion, he and some other protestant counsellors were apprehended and thrown into prison. The king's orders were, to put them to death; but while the parliament were deliberating upon the inhuman decree, a band of assassins broke open the prison and put all the protestants to death, amounting to above two hundred, of whom Coras was one. His works on the Civil Law were printed at Lyons in 1558, in 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

CORBET (Richard), an English divine and poet. He was born in Surrey, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. James I. made him one of his chaplains, and in 1620 gave him the deanry of Christchurch. In 1629 he obtained the bishopric of Oxford, from whence in 1632 he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1635. A collection of his poems was printed in 1648, 8vo. and again in 1672 in 12mo.—*Biog. Br.*

CORBET (John), a nonconformist divine, was born at Gloucester, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, after which he settled in his native county. He next obtained the living of Bramshot in Hampshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He had a conference with bishop Gunning at Chichester, on the terms of conformity, which ended without affording satisfaction to either side. He died of the stone, at London, in 1680. He wrote an Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, in the Time of the Rebellion, 4to.: but his principal performance is entitled *Self-Employment in Secret*, 12mo. 1681. and lately reprinted. It is a good practical book.—*Calamy.*

CORBULO (Domitius), a Roman general, who took several places from the Armenians, destroyed Artaxata their capital, and set Tigranes on the throne of Armenia. He also subdued the Parthians. Nero, jealous of his reputation, directed him to be murdered; Corbulo hearing of it, fell upon his own sword, A. D. 67.—*Tacitus.*

CORDEMOI (Gerard de), a French academician, and reader to the dauphin; died in 1684 at an advanced age. He wrote the General History of France, in 2 vols. folio. His son, *Lewis Gerard*, was abbot of the cistercian monastery at Femieres, in the diocese of Clermont in Auvergne. He was a zealous defender of the Romish tenets, and wrote a great number of controversial pieces. He also assisted his father

in the History of France, He died in 1722.

—*Moreri.*

CORDEY (Charlotte), an extraordinary young woman, was born of a good family near Sees in Normandy in 1768, and lived chiefly at Caen, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Bellune, a major in the army, who being massacred by the soldiers, his fate animated Charlotte with sentiments of vengeance against Marat, whom she regarded as the tyrant who oppressed her country. She hastened to Paris, and on being introduced to his presence, while he was reading a paper she had given to him, stabbed him to the heart with a dagger, July 12, 1793. Far from attempting to escape, she confessed the action, was condemned and guillotined. This extraordinary circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary, for as she was conducting to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, a young man, was so transported with admiration of her beauty, that he hastened to the tribunal and demanded to suffer death under the same instrument, and he was accordingly condemned and executed.——
Nouv. Dict. Hist.

CORDUS (Aulus Cremutius), a Roman senator and historian, who lived under Augustus and Tiberius. He wrote the history of the Civil Wars of Rome; for some free opinions in which, he was accused to Tiberius, by means of Sejanus, and finding his condemnation certain, he starved himself to death. The senate caused his books to be burnt. He is highly spoken of by Tacitus and Seneca.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

CORDUS (Euricius), a German physician and botanist, was born at Simmerhuys, in Hesse. He took his doctor's degree at Ferrara, and settled at Bremen, where he died about 1536. He wrote, a *Botanologia*, Cologne, 1534, 8vo. and *Paris*, 1551, 12mo. He was also the author of some medical pieces and Latin poems. His son *Valerius* devoted himself to the study of physic and botany, on which he wrote several valuable works, as *Dispensatorium*, seu *Pharmacorum Conscientiarum ratio*; *Adnotationum in Dioscoriden*; *Historia Plantarum*, &c. He died in 1544, aged 29.—*Moreri.*

CORELLI (Arcangelo), a celebrated musician, born at Fusignano, a town of Bologna, in 1653. His principal instrument was the violin, on which he was supposed to be the first player in the world. After visiting several places he settled at Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Ottoboni. He died in 1713, and was buried in the church of the rotunda, called the Pantheon. He left his collection of pictures, and about 6000*l.* in money, to his patron, who kept the collection, but distributed the cash to Corelli's relations. His solos and concertos are in high esteem among the lovers of music.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

CORINNA, a Grecian poetess, was born in Boeotia, and called by the Greeks the Lyric muse. She gained the prize of lyric poetry five times from Pindar. Only some fragments have come down to us, to be found in *Fabrizii Bibl. Græc.*

CORIO (Bernardine), an Italian historian, born at Milan, of which country he wrote the history, and died in 500. The best edition of that work is that of Milan in 1503, folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

CORIOLANUS (Caius Martius), an illustrious Roman, who obtained that name from his valour at Corioli, where from a private soldier he was raised to military honour. When Celo king of Sicily sent a quantity of grain to Rome as a present, Coriolanus imprudently advised that it should be sold, and not distributed gratis. For this he was tried and banished. He then went to Tullus king of the Volsci, whom he advised to make war upon the Romans. He became the general of the Volscian army, and upon his march was met by several ambassadors from Rome, who offered him liberal terms if he would return to his country; but he was inexorable, till his mother and wife, attended by the matrons of Rome, came to him in deep mourning. Their tears and entreaties prevailed, and he marched from the neighbourhood of Rome; for which Tullus caused him to be murdered, B.C. 488.—
Plutarch.

CORNARIUS, or **HAGENBOT** (John), a German physician, born at Zwickow in Saxony. He employed himself in restoring the Greek physicians, and translating them into Latin. He also practised physic with great success, and died in 1558, aged 58.—*Moreri.*

CORNARO (Lewis), a noble Venetian, who rendered himself remarkable by protracting his life to a considerable length, by a strict course of regimen. He was born in 1467, and in his youth lived very freely, which brought him into a bad state of health. On this, he formed the resolution of confining himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine daily, by which means and exercise he acquired a vigorous constitution. At an advanced age he wrote his popular book on Health and Long-life, which has been translated into most languages; he also wrote a treatise on Waters, particularly the Lagoon about Venice. He died at Padua in 1565, aged 98. His wife, who survived him, lived to about the same age.—*Tiraboschi.*

CORNARO (Helena Lucretia), a learned lady of the same family, who was educated at Padua, where she obtained the degree of doctor. She divided her time between intense study and the most mortified devotion; and died in 1685, aged 38. A funeral solemnity was celebrated in honour of her at Rome, of which a pompous description was printed at Padua in 1686. Her works,

were printed at Parma in 1688, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

CORNAZZANI (Antony), an Italian poet, born at Placentia in the 15th century. He died at Ferrara, but the time is not ascertained. He wrote the Lives of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, in verse; but his sonnets are most valued.—*Tiraboschi*.

CORNEILLE (Peter), a French poet of eminence, born at Rouen in 1606, and brought up to the bar, which he abandoned. His first dramatic piece was called *Melite*, after which he produced several celebrated performances, the most famous of which is the *Cid*, in 1637. In 1647 he was chosen member of the French academy. He died in 1684.—*Moreri*.

CORNEILLE (Thomas), brother of the above, and also a poet, a member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions. He wrote several plays which were well received. They were published with those of his brother in 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. He died in 1709, aged 84. He likewise wrote a Dictionary of Arts, in 2 vols. folio, and a Geographical and Historical Dictionary, in 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid*.

CORNEILLE (Michael), a French painter, born at Paris in 1642. He had the king's pension, and went to Rome, where he studied with success. On his return he was chosen professor in the academy at Paris, and was employed in the great works at Versailles and Trianon. He died in 1708. His brother, *John Baptist*, was also a good painter, and member of the academy.—*D'Argenville*.

CORNELIA, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and the wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, who was consul B.C. 177. On being left a widow, with twelve children, she devoted herself solely to their education, and rejected the most splendid offers of marriage. All her children died young except the two famous tribunes Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, and a daughter, who married Scipio the younger. A pleasing anecdote is related of her; on being visited by a lady of high rank, the stranger displayed to her with much ostentation, her jewels and other ornaments, expecting that Cornelia would do the same, but the Roman matron brought out her children as her brightest jewels. She bore the death of her sons with heroic fortitude, and said that the woman who was the mother of the Gracchi, could not be called unfortunate. The Roman people erected a statue to her honour.—*Plutarch*.

CORNELIUS (Lucas), an eminent painter of Leyden in the 16th century. He came to England in the reign of Henry VIII. and was appointed principal painter to that monarch. At Penshurst in Kent are the portraits of the constables of Queenborough castle, from the reign of Edward III. to Henry VIII. painted by him.—*Pilkington*.

CORNELIUS (James), a Dutch painter of the 16th century. In the old church at Amsterdam is a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, admirably executed.—*Pilkington*.

CORNELIUS (Cornelius), a native of Haerlem. His colouring in portraits as well as in history was very fine.—*Ibid*.

CORNELIUS, bishop or pope of Rome, who succeeded Fabian in 251; was opposed by Novatian, which gave rise to a schism which long disturbed the peace of the church. On the persecution of the christians by Gallus, Cornelius was banished, but died soon after in 252.—*Euseb. Hist. Eccl. Boetius*.

CORNETO (Adrian), a Roman cardinal, who was sent by Innocent VII. in the quality of nuncio to England, where he became so great a favourite with Henry VII. as to be promoted by him to the bishopric of Hereford and Bath and Wells. He was afterwards nuncio at the court of France. On his return to Rome he was raised to the cardinalate by Alexander VI. who, however, in a few months, laid a scheme for poisoning him at supper, in which the pope fell himself a victim. On the advancement of Julius II. Corneto retired from Rome, but was recalled by Leo X. against whom he intrigued, and was again obliged to go into exile. When he died is unknown. He was one of the first restorers of the Latin language to its purity, on which subject he wrote an elaborate work, entitled *De Sermone Latino*. He was also the author of another, *De vera Philosophia*, a poem on the chace, &c.—*Moreri*.

CORNUTUS, a stoic philosopher, who was put to death by Nero, A.D. 44. He was the tutor of the poet Persius, and is himself ranked among the poets and grammarians.—*Moreri*.

CORNWALLIS (sir Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, was the second son of sir William Cornwallis, and a man of distinguished abilities. He was sent by James I. ambassador to Spain, where he resided several years. He was afterwards treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales, whose life he wrote with elegance. He died about 1630. His son, sir William Cornwallis, was the author of a small volume of "Essays," 1632, 8vo.—*Granger*.

CORNEL (Paul), a learned Spanish divine, was born at Segovia, and became professor at Salamanca. He was employed by cardinal Ximenes in publishing his famous Polyglot Bible. He died in 1524.—*Moreri*.

CORNELLI (Vincent), a Venetian geographer, who acquired a great reputation by making globes. In 1685 he became cosmographer to Lewis XIV. of France; and died at Venice in 1718. He published many geographical books and charts.—*Tiraboschi*.

CORRADINI DE SEZZA (Peter Marcellinus),

a Roman cardinal, born in Sezza in 1658, and died at Rome in 1743. He wrote a book entitled *Vetus Latium profanum et sacrum*, 2 vols. folio; and a *History of Sezza*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

CORRADIUS (Sebastian), a grammarian of the 16th century. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bologna, and died in 1556. He wrote, 1. *Quæstura in qua Ciceronis vita refertur*; 2. *De Lingua Latina*.—*Ibid*.

COZZOGGIO (Antonio Allegri da), a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth in the Modenese, 1494. His real name was Allegri. It is not known under whom he studied, and it is supposed that he was principally self-taught. He lived in obscure circumstances, and never visited Rome or Venice; yet his manner is beautiful, and his ideas uncommonly grand. No one ever excelled him in expressing the delicacy of flesh, and his knowledge of the clair-obscur was surprising. The occasion of his death was remarkable. Having received at Parma a payment of sixty crowns in copper money, he carried it home on his back, about twelve miles in the heat of the day, which, with drinking cold water, threw him into a fever, of which he died at Correggio in 1534.—*D'Argenville*.

CORSINI (Edward), an Italian monk, born at Fanano in 1702, and died in 1765, at Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy. He wrote, 1. *Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions*, 6 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Elements of Practical Geometry*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Fasts of the Archons of Athens*; 4. *A Course of Metaphysics*; 5. *Some tracts on Grecian Antiquities*.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

CORTES (Ferdinand), a celebrated Spanish adventurer, was born in Estremadura in 1485. His family was respectable but not opulent, and he was bred at Salamanca for the profession of the law, which he renounced, and embraced the military life. The governor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortes in 1504 went out to St. Domingo, where he was well received by him, and immediately appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511 he accompanied Velasquez in his expedition to Cuba, where he displayed so much skill and bravery as to be rewarded with the grant of a considerable quantity of land. The conquest of Mexico being resolved upon, Cortes was chosen to conduct the enterprise, and he embraced it with ardour. He left Cuba on this great design in February 1519, with a fleet of eleven small vessels, and 617 men, soldiers and sailors. Thirteen soldiers only were armed with firelocks, but they had ten small field pieces, and sixteen horses; such was the army for the conquest of an extensive and populous empire. The Spaniards first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, they compelled the natives to submit to their yoke. From thence they sailed to St. Juan de Ulva, at

the bottom of the bay of Mexico, where Cortes was met by several messengers from the governors of the province; but he assumed to himself the title of ambassador of the king of Castile, and insisted on being introduced to Montezuma, the emperor, for which purpose he intended to march to the capital. The governors, alarmed, endeavoured to dissuade him from this purpose, but in vain, and the rich presents sent by the emperor only served to inflame the avarice of the Spaniards still more, to possess themselves of Mexico. After several negotiations, Montezuma perceiving the treacherous designs of the Spaniards, broke off all intercourse with them. Cortes in the mean time had erected a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of *Vera Cruz*. Here he formed a civil government, and declared himself independent of the governor of Cuba. The Zempoallans and some other tribes of Indians being dissatisfied with the government of Montezuma, courted an alliance with the strangers. Thus strengthened, Cortes destroyed his ships, thereby compelling his men to exercise all their fortitude and valour, as well as confidence in the skill and courage of their leader. At the head of five hundred Spaniards indifferently armed, with fifteen horses, Cortes marched up the country, where he was opposed by the Tlascalans, a warlike nation, who were the enemies of Montezuma, but who were yet resolved to defend their country against these invaders. After several battles, in which the Spaniards met with no loss, peace was concluded, by which the Tlascalans acknowledged themselves vassals to Spain. Cortes, flushed with this success, proceeded to Cholula in the Mexican empire, where he was received with hospitality, which he rewarded by massacring all the inhabitants. From thence the Spaniards pushed on to Mexico, at the gates of which they were met by Montezuma himself most splendidly arrayed, who gave them an amicable reception. Soon after, Cortes adopted the bold and most audacious plan of seizing the emperor, and actually carried it into effect. For five months was Montezuma kept prisoner in his own capital, by a handful of men, and solemnly acknowledged himself a vassal of the king of Castile. While Cortes was at Mexico, Velasquez, irritated at his having thrown off dependence upon his authority, sent out an armament under Narvaez, with orders to seize Cortes and send him prisoner to Cuba. When Cortes heard that Narvaez was landed, he left a small force under Alvarado to take charge of the emperor, and hastened towards Vera Cruz, where he succeeded, by a stratagem, in making the army sent against him prisoners. By his lenient conduct on this occasion he prevailed upon these men to enter into his service, and thus acquired, at a most seasonable time, a great accession of

strength. During his short absence from Mexico Alvarado had massacred a number of Mexicans, at a religious festival, which occasioned open hostilities, and several of the Spaniards were killed. Cortes hastened back to his old quarters, and the war raged with the greatest fury. Though the artillery swept off prodigious numbers, the Mexicans, roused to a pitch of frenzy, attacked the Spanish quarters with so much fury, that Cortes began to be alarmed, and caused the emperor in his royal robes to appear upon the battlements, in hopes, by this stratagem, that the assailants, out of reverence to their monarch, would yield or retire. But this sight served the more to encourage them, and they renewed the attack with additional fury, in which Montezuma received a mortal wound. In the night, Cortes made a silent retreat from Mexico, but as soon as it was found that the Spaniards were gone, the Mexicans sallied after them, and committed a dreadful slaughter. Reduced to half his men, and having lost most of his baggage, Cortes retreated towards Tlascala, but by the way met with a prodigious army, which he charged with impetuosity, and completely routed. This is called the battle of Otumba. He then safely entered the country of his allies. The disasters he had experienced did not damp the ardent spirit of Cortes, who made every effort to recruit his shattered forces, and having collected 550 Spanish infantry and forty horse, with a large body of Tlascalans, began his march towards Mexico in December 1520. Montezuma was succeeded by Guatimozin, his son-in-law, a brave young prince, who had made every preparation against the expected return of the Spaniards. After taking Texeuco, the second city of the empire, Cortes sat down before Mexico, and proceeded by a regular siege; during the progress of which, he received a considerable reinforcement from Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were driven to a hopeless state, and Guatimozin was taken in a canoe, in the act of making an escape. On this the capital surrendered, and the empire of Mexico ended. Though the plunder was immense, the avarice of the Spaniards was not satisfied, and Cortes put the unhappy emperor to the torture, to make him confess where he had concealed his treasures. Guatimozin, however, endured his sufferings with fortitude, and nothing could wrest from him a complaint or a discovery. He was afterwards hung with two of his great officers, on a pretended charge of a conspiracy. While Cortes was thus engaged in settling his conquests, a commission came from Spain, to deprive him of his command, but this he contrived to elude, and afterwards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct to the poor natives was infamous, and in one execution he committed sixty

caciques and 400 other principal persons to the flames. A new commission at last arrived against him, on which he returned to Spain to vindicate himself in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created a marquis, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, whither he made a new voyage in 1530. He returned to his own country in 1540, and died in 1547, leaving several legitimate children, and some by his Indian mistresses, Marina, and a daughter of Montezuma.—*D' Herrera's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico: Moreri. Robertson's Hist. of America.*

CORTESI (William), a French painter, born in Franche-Comté in 1628, and died in 1679. He studied at Rome, and composed historical subjects in an excellent style. Pope Alexander VIII. employed him in painting the gallery of his palace, and rewarded him liberally.—*Pitkington.*

CORTESI (Giovanna), a paintress of Florence, born in 1670, and died in 1736. She was very excellent in painting portraits in miniature.—*Ibid.*

CORTI (Matthew), an Italian physician, was born at Pavia in 1475. He was professor of physic at his native place many years; after which, he removed to Pisa, and lastly to Padua, where he gained so great a reputation, that pope Clement VII. invited him to Rome, to be his physician. After the death of that pontiff he went to Bologna, and finally became professor at Pisa, where he died in 1544. He wrote, *De Curandis Febribus; De Venæ Sectione, tum in aliis Affectibus, tum vel maxime in Pleuritide*, and other works.—*Turbeschi.*

CORTICELLI (Salvatore), an eminent philosopher of the last century. He was a Bolognese and a Bernabite monk. He was also professor of belles lettres in the college of St. Paul in Bologna, fellow of the academy of Crusca, and provincial of his order. In 1745 he published his celebrated Italian Grammar, accounted the best work of the kind in Italy, for which the amiable and learned pontiff Benedict XIV. his townsman, alluding to the bad pronunciation of the inhabitants of Bologna, said in a letter to him, *It is strange that our country should speak Italian so ill and teach it so well.* Corticelli published some other valuable works in the same line, and died about the year 1770.—*Nuovo Giornale d'Letterati, Modena, 1733.*

CORYATE (Thomas), an English traveller, born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1577, and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford. He afterwards became a servant to the prince of Wales, and in 1608 went on his travels, an account of which he printed after his return, under the title of *Coryate's Crudities*, reprinted in 1776, in three vols. 8vo. In 1612 he set out again with a design of spending ten years in the east. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt,

Perfia, and died at Surat in 1617.—*Wood. Granger.*

COSZERS (John), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1603. His compositions are in a masterly style, and his figures well designed and grouped.—*Pilkington.*

COSIMO (Andrew and Peter), two Italian painters. The first excelled in claro oscuro, and the other in whimsical compositions. Peter had for a disciple Andrea del Sarto, and died in 1521, aged 80.—*The Pict.*

COSIN (John), a learned prelate, was born at Norwich in 1594, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. In 1627 he became prebendary of Durham, and soon after fell under the displeasure of the puritan party, for publishing a collection of private devotions, which they said favoured popery. In 1634 he was chosen master of Peterhouse, Cambridge and in 1640 became dean of Peterborough; but in 1642 he was sequestered by the house of commons, and ejected from the mastership of Peterhouse, in consequence of which he went to Paris, where he remained during the civil wars, and had liberty to officiate to the protestants of the queen of England's household. At the restoration he was made bishop of Durham, in which see he behaved with great liberality, and spent yearly above 2000*l.* in pious and charitable uses. He died in 1672. He wrote a scholastic history of the Canon of the Holy Scripture, 4to.; History of Transubstantiation; and other learned works.—*Biog. Brit.*

COSME (Frere), a feuilant friar, whose family name was John Bafeillac. He was the son of a surgeon, and though he embraced a religious life, distinguished himself by his skill in lithotomy. He invented the *lithotome cache* for dividing the neck of the bladder in the lateral operation, which instrument was first described in the *Journal des Savans* for 1748; it is now laid aside. He also invented a forceps for breaking stones in the bladder. The surgeons were so jealous of him as to solicit the king to banish him. He died at Paris in 1786.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

COSMO I. grand duke of Tuscany, was the son of John de Medici, and born in 1519. On the murder of Alexander, head of the house of Medici, Cosmo hastened to Florence, where, with the aid of the soldiers, he procured himself to be elected chief of the republic. In 1553 he assisted the emperor in reducing Sienna, which country Philip II. annexed to Cosmo's territories. Several conspiracies were formed against him by the Florentines, which by his prudence and bravery he suppressed. He revived the university of Pisa, and liberally encouraged letters and the arts. In 1569 pope Pius V. created him grand duke of Tuscany. But though he was fortunate in public life, he was not so in his family. He had two sons, John and Garcia; the former was a cardinal and remarkable for

his attachment to learning; the other was violent and revengeful. One day, in hunting and separated from their attendants, Garcia stabbed his brother to the heart, and afterwards rejoined his company. The dead body being found, was taken to the palace; and the father suspecting the truth, charged Garcia with the murder, which for some time he denied but at last confessed it; Cosmo then stabbed him with the same dagger. The mother of the youths survived this tragic scene but a few days. Cosmo died in 1574, leaving several children.—*Med. Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

COSMO II. grand duke of Tuscany, was the grandson of the above, and succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1609. He was a mild and benevolent prince, and expended large sums in the encouragement of the fine arts. He died in 1621.—*Ibid.*

COSMO III. grand duke of Tuscany, was the son of Ferdinand II. whom he succeeded in 1670, at the age of 32. He married the daughter of the duke of Orleans, from whom he was afterwards separated. He obtained from the emperor the title of royal highness, which was confirmed by the pope. He was very superstitious, and when at the jubilee at Rome, entered into orders for the sake of saluting the pretended handkerchief which our Saviour gave to Veronica impressed with his image. Cosmo was one of the richest princes in Europe, and very fond of chemistry. He died in 1723.—*Ibid.*

COSSE (Charles de), marshal de Brissac, a celebrated French commander, was born of a noble family in Anjou in 1506. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Perpignan in 1541, and acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes volunteered themselves under him on purpose to learn the art of war. For his various exploits he was made grand master of the artillery, governor of Piedmont, and in 1550 marshal of France. He died in 1563. He was as generous as brave; and when the tradesmen who had advanced supplies for the army, were refused payment by the government, Brissac sold a great part of his property for the purpose of discharging the debt.—*Moreri.*

COSTANZO (Angelo di), an Italian nobleman who wrote the History of Naples, which was printed in 1582, folio. He was the author of some elegant sonnets in Italian, printed in 1752. He died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

COSTARD (George), a learned English divine, was born about 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1783 he took his degree of M.A. and the same year published *Critical Observations on the Psalms*, 8vo. In 1746 appeared his *Letter to Martin Folkes, esq. president of the royal society, concerning the rise and progress of astronomy among the ancients*, 4to.; to this work he added a Supplement, in three Letters, to

the same gentleman in 1748. About the same time he also published *Observations* tending to illustrate the book of Job, which he makes to be no older than the Babylonish captivity. This was also the hypothesis of the learned Warburton. His other works are, *Two Dissertations*, 1. on the word *Kephah*, 2. on the signification of the word *Hermes*, 8vo.; *Dissertationes II. Critico-Sacræ quarum prima explicatur Ezek. xiii.* 18. altera vero, 2 Reg. x, 22, 8vo.; an edition of Hyde's *Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum*, 4to.; the *Life of Astronomy, History, and Chronology*, 4to.; *Philological Conjectures on a Passage in Homer*, 4to.; a *Letter to Mr. Halhed*, containing Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws, 8vo. Mr. Costard was presented to the vicarage of Twickenham in Middlesex in 1764, and died there in 1782. He was a man of extensive learning and great benevolence.—*Biog. Br.*

COSTE (Peter), a learned French protestant, who resided many years in England, and translated into French Locke on the Human Understanding, on the Reasonableness of Christianity, and Newton's Optics. He also wrote the *Life of the great Condé*, and other works. He died at Paris in 1747.—*Ibid.*

COSTER (Lawrence), a Dutch printer, born at Haerlem, and died about 1440. The Dutch pretend that he discovered printing ten years before his death, but this is controverted by the Germans.—*Moreri.*

COTA (Rodriguez), a Spanish poet, who flourished about 1540. He was a native of Toledo, and wrote an esteemed work entitled *Tragicomedia de Calisto & Melibea*, which has been translated into Latin and French.—*Ibid.*

COTELERIUS (John Baptist), a learned Frenchman, and professor of Greek at Paris, was born at Nîmes in 1627, and honoured with the degree of M. A. at the age of 16, in consideration of his uncommon talents. In 1649 he became a member of the Sorbonne. He applied himself chiefly to the Greek fathers, and published the works of those who lived in the apostolic age, in 2 vols. folio, 1672. In 1675 appeared the first volume of a Greek work, entitled *Monumenta Ecclesiæ Græcæ*; but he did not live to finish it, being carried off by an inflammatory disease in 1686.—*Ibid.*

COTES (Roger), an English mathematician, was born in 1682 at Burbage in Leicestershire. After receiving a preparatory education, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow in 1705, and at the same time was tutor to the sons of the marquis of Kent, to which family he was allied. The next year he was chosen Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. In 1706 he took his degree of M. A. and in 1713 entered into orders. The same year he published a new edition

of sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, with a learned preface. He died in 1716, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. His *Harmonia Mensurarum* was printed at Cambridge in 1722, 4to.; and his *Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures* in 1737.—*Biog. Brit.*

COTES (Francis), an English painter, was the scholar of Knappton, and painted portraits in a good stile, both in oil and crayons. He died in 1770, aged 45.—*Pilkington.*

COTIN (Charles), a French divine, and member of the academy, who wrote some tolerable pieces in prose and verse; but he was severely satirized by Boileau and Molière. He died at Paris in 1682.—*Moreri.*

COTOLENDI (Charles), a French author at the beginning of the 18th century, who wrote the *Life of St. Francis de Sales*, 4to.; the *Life of the Duchess of Montmorency*; and other works of merit.—*Ibid.*

COTTA (John), a modern Latin poet, born near Verona, and died at Viterbo in 1511, aged 28. Some of his effusions are in a collection, entitled *Carmina quinque Poetarum*, Venice, 1548, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

COTTE (Robert de), a French architect, was born at Paris in 1656. He became vice-president of the academy of painting, and in 1708 first architect to the king. He erected a number of superb edifices in France, the chief of which are, the grand altar of the cathedral of Paris; the Ionic colonnade of Trianon; and the chapel of Versailles. He died in 1735, and was succeeded by his son Jules Robert.—*D'Argenville Vie des Archit.*

COTTEREL (sir Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, who was master of the ceremonies to Charles II. which he resigned in 1686 to his son Charles Lodowick Cotterel. He translated the romance of *Cassandra* into English, and other books, and died about 1687.—*Granger. Wood.*

COTTINGTON (Francis, lord), chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards high treasurer in the reign of Charles I. He was for several years minister at the court of Spain, where he acquired all the Spanish solemnity with no small degree of political dissimulation. On the breaking out of the rebellion he retired to that country, and died at Valladolid about 1651, aged 77.—*Birch's Lives of Illustrious Persons.*

COTTON, or COTON (Peter), a French jesuit, born in 1564. He became confessor to Henry IV. who put so much confidence in him that it became a saying among the courtiers, "Our king is good, but he has Cotton in his ears." He died in 1626. He wrote some controversial books, and a volume of sermons.—*Moreri.*

COTTON (sir Robert Bruce), a famous English antiquary, was born at Denton in Huntingdonshire in 1570, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to London, and became a member of the society of antiquaries then just formed. James I. honoured him with

knighthood; and in 1608 he was made one of the commissioners to enquire into the state of the navy. In 1611 he was created a baronet by James I. who employed his pen on several historical and legal subjects. He was a member of the first parliament of Charles I. and joined the opposition party. In 1639 he was brought before the privy council on a charge of having lent a dangerous manuscript, in which a method was laid down how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects. This MS. was, in fact, in his library, and had been lent by his librarian without his knowledge. His library, however, was sealed up, and he was sent to the Tower; but soon released. He died in 1631. His inestimable library is now deposited in the British Museum.—*Biog. Brit.*

COTTON (Charles), an English writer, was born in Staffordshire of a good family in 1630. He rendered himself remarkable by a *Travesty of Virgil*; a *Burlesque of Lucian*; a *Poem on the Wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire*; and a *Translation of Montaigne's Essays*. He died about 1687.—*Ibid.*

COTYS, the name of four kings of Thrace. The first, cotemporary with Philip father of Alexander, was slain for his cruelties about 356 B. C. The second sent his son with 500 horse to the assistance of Pompey. The third lived in the time of Augustus, and was murdered by his uncle Rsecuporis. He is the same to whom Ovid addressed one of his elegies. The fourth was the son of the last mentioned, and ceded the kingdom to his cousin Rhemetalces by order of Caligula, and had in exchange Little Armenia, and part of Arabia. A. D. 38.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

COUDRETTE (Christopher), a French ecclesiastic, who defended the fathers of the Port Royal against the Jesuits, on the subject of the famous bull *Unigenitus*, for which he was thrown into the Bastille in 1798. After a confinement of about twelve months, he was released, and died in 1774. He wrote, *Memoirs relating to the Formulaire*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *History and Analysis of the Action of God on the Creatures, &c.*; but his greatest work is a general History of the Jesuits, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

COVELL (John), an English divine, was born in Suffolk, in 1638, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1670 he went to Constantinople as chaplain to the embassy. On his return in 1679 he became D. D. and lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge. He also obtained the rectory of Littlebury, Essex; and the chancellorship of York. He died master of Christ's college in 1722. He wrote the *Antient and Present State of the Greek Church*, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

COVERDALE (Miles), an English prelate,

was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. Edward VI. made him bishop of Exeter, but in the reign of Mary he went abroad. At the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, but refused the bishopric. However he accepted the living of St. Magnus, London, but was at last deprived of it for nonconformity. He died in 1567, aged 81. He assisted Tindal in his translation of the Bible, and the edition of 1540 goes under his name.—*Biog. Brit.*

COULON (Lewis), a French priest, who left the society of jesuits in 1640, and died in 1664. He wrote an *Historical Treatise of all the Rivers in France*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1644, and several other books.—*Moreri.*

COUPERIN (Francis), a French musician, who excelled on the organ and harpsichord. He became organist in the chapel of Lewis XIV. and died in 1793. He composed pieces for the harpsichord, 4 vols. folio. His brothers, Lewis and Charles, were also good performers; and his two daughters were proficient in music.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

COUPLET (Philip), a French jesuit, who went to China as a missionary in 1659, and returned in 1680. He undertook a second voyage, and died on the passage in 1693. He wrote a curious book entitled *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus*; five *Scientia Sinica Latine exposita*, 1687, folio; and some other works.—*Moreri.*

COURAYER (Peter Francis), a French divine, born at Vernon, in Normandy, in 1681. He became canon regular and librarian of the abbey of St. Genevieve, at Paris; and in 1727 published a *Defence of English Ordinations*, which made a great noise, and brought upon him a severe persecution, in consequence of which he fled to England, where he was well received, honoured with a doctor's degree by the university of Oxford, and obtained a pension from the crown. He died in 1776. This learned and amiable man did not absolutely renounce the Roman church, though he approved the liturgy and principles of that of England, and used to attend her service occasionally. He also translated father Paul's *History of the Council of Trent* into French, 2 vols. folio; and after his death was published, in the same language, *Declaration des mes dernières Sentimens sur les differens Dogmes de la Religion*; which sentiments are not very orthodox.—*Biog. Br.*

COURCELLES (Stephen de), a protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1596. He succeeded Episcopius in the theological professorship at Amsterdam, and published his works with his life prefixed. He was also the author of several pieces in divinity, printed by Daniel Elzevir in 1675, in one vol. folio. He died in 1658.—*Moreri.*

COURT DE GEZELIN (N.), a French protestant divine, was born at Nismes in 1725. He was for some time a minister at Lausanne, but quitted that place for Paris,

where he became superintendant of one of the museums, and died there in 1784. He is chiefly known as the author of a singular work entitled the *Primitive World* analyzed and compared with the *Modern World*, 9 vols. He was a great enthusiast for the impotence of animal magnetism.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COURTEN (William), an eminent merchant of the 16th century, who fled from the Netherlands with his family at the time of Alva's tyranny, and settled in London, where he carried on an extensive trade, and died at the beginning of the reign of James I. leaving two sons, William and Peter, who carried on the concern in partnership with such success, as to receive the honour of knighthood. Sir William experienced considerable losses by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, and by the seizure of his plantations in the West Indies, and died in distressed circumstances in 1626.

—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COURTEN (William), an ingenious naturalist, was the last male descendant of the above family; and born in London in 1642. His father was obliged to go abroad, and died at Florence in 1655. This son, when he came of age, returned to London, where he had a long lawsuit; after settling which, he altered his name to Charleton, and then went to Montpellier, where he studied natural history, and collected a cabinet of curiosities. He returned to England, and died in 1702. His collection was purchased for 20,000*l.* and added to the British museum.—*Ibid. Biog. Br.*

COURTILZ (Garién de), a French soldier and author, of a noble family, who wrote the *Life of Coligni*, 12mo.; *Memoirs of Rochfort*, 12mo.; *History of the Dutch war*; and other works. He was confined in the Bastille nine years, and died in 1712, aged 68.—*Moreri.*

COURTIVRON (Gaspard), a French marquis, who distinguished himself as a soldier and mathematician. He wrote a treatise on Optics, 1754, 4to. and other works; and died in 1785, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COURTNEY (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, the great earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grand-daughter of Edward I. and born in 1341. He received his education at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained several valuable preferments. At the age of twenty-eight he was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford, from whence he was translated to London, in which see he distinguished himself by his zeal for the papal authority, and in opposition to some court measures; but he was particularly noticed by citing Wickliffe before him in St. Paul's cathedral in 1377. That divine accordingly appeared, supported by John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, and the lord Percy, both of whom behaved with such excessive rudeness to the bishop, that the

citizens of London were exasperated, and a tumult ensued. In 1381 he was made lord chancellor, and raised to the archiepiscopal chair, in which he behaved with great spirit, but also with severity. He caused Wickliffe's tenets to be condemned in a synod, and persecuted many of his followers. He died at Maidstone in 1396. *Biog. Brit.*

COURTOIS (James), a celebrated painter, commonly known by the name of *le Bourguignon*, was born in Franche Comté in 1621. He studied under his father, who was also a painter; after which he followed the French army in Italy, and painted a number of battle pieces from designs taken by himself when the actions happened. After this Guido took him to Bologna, and introduced him to Albano, and both those great artists readily gave him instructions. He next settled at Florence, where he married the daughter of a painter, of whom he was very jealous. On her death he fell under a suspicion of having poisoned her, which induced him to enter among the Jesuits at Rome, but still continued to exercise his talents. He died in 1676.—*D'Argenville.*

COURTOIS (William), brother of the above, was born in 1628, and on going to Rome became the disciple of Pietro di Cortona, whose manner he equalled. He painted some fine pictures for pope Alexander VII., particularly one of the battle of Joshua. He died by taking a quack medicine for the gout in 1673.—*Ibid.*

COUSIN (John), an eminent French painter of history, who excelled chiefly in painting on glass. He was also a good sculptor and mathematician, and wrote treatises on Geometry and Optics. He died about 1593.—*D'Argenville.*

COUSTOU (Nicholas), a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1658, and died at Paris in 1733. He executed several great works, particularly a marble groupe in the sanctuary of Notre Dame, representing the Virgin with the infant Jesus, and a number of angels.—*D'Argenville Vies des Artistes.*

COUSTOU (William), brother of the above, and director of the royal academy of painting and sculpture, died at Paris in 1746, aged 69. Several capital pieces by him are scattered over France, the finest of which are, two horses on the terrace of Marli. His son William succeeded him in his honours in the academy, and gained a great reputation in the same line. He died in 1777.—*Ibid.*

COUVREUR (Adrienne le), a famous French actress, was born at Fismes in Champagne in 1700. She made her first appearance on the stage at Paris in 1715, in the character of Electra, and distinguished herself by her uncommon force of expression. She was one of the mistresses of marshal Saxe, whom she once relieved from embarrassment by

pawned her jewels. She died in 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COWARD (William), an English physician, born at Winchester about 1657. After taking his degree at Oxford, he settled in London. He brought himself into note by a book entitled *Second Thoughts on the Human Soul*, in which he denied its immateriality. This work was ordered, by the house of commons, to be burnt by the common hangman. Coward also wrote *Ophthalmia*, or a treatise on the Organs of Vision. He died about 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COWELL (John), an English civilian, born in Devonshire about 1554, and brought up at Cambridge, where he became professor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall. In 1607 he published his *Interpreter*, or an *Explanation of Law Terms*. The house of commons caused this book to be burnt on account of its being too favourable to the regal prerogative. He died in 1611. Dr. Cowell also wrote *Institutes of the Laws of England*, 1605.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

COWLEY (Abraham), an English poet, born in London in 1618, and educated at Westminster school. At the age of 15 he published a small collection of poems, entitled *Poetical Blossoms*. From Westminster he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote several of his pieces. In 1643 he was ejected from the college for his loyalty, and then went to Oxford, where he materially served the royal cause. He afterwards removed to France in the family of the earl of St. Alban's. In 1656 he returned to England, and was soon after committed to prison, from whence he was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. Next year he went to Oxford, and obtained the degree of M. D. On the death of Cromwell he again visited France, but returned at the restoration, and obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, valued about 300l. a year, where he died in 1667. His remains were deposited in Westminster abbey, where is a monument to his memory. Dr. Johnson places Cowley at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes very sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet his poems are tedious and affected. The anacrenatics are reckoned the best. He also wrote a comedy called the *Cutter of Colman-street*, and some pieces in prose, particularly a Discourse on the Government of Cromwell, and a Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Biog. Br.*

COWPER (William), a Scotch divine, who after being a violent presbyterian, became bishop of Galloway. He died in 1617, aged 53.—*Life prefixed to his Works, in folio.*

COWPER (Spencer), an English divine, was the son of earl Cowper, and educated at E.eter college, Oxford, where he pro-

ceeded D. D. After obtaining several benefices, he became dean of Durham, and died in 1774. He was a good astronomer, and compiled lunar tables; he was also the author of some sermons.—*Gen. Mag.*

COWPER (William), an English physician, who made some collections towards a History of Chester, his native city, and published a few tracts on the subject. He died in 1767.—*Gen. Mag. Dict.*

COWPER (William), an excellent English poet, was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II. rector of Berkhamstead in Herefordshire, and nephew to the lord chancellor Cowper. The subject of the present sketch was born Nov. 26. 1731, at Berkhamstead, and lost his amiable mother when he was only six years old. His constitution was remarkably delicate from his infancy, and his mind was so tender as to be easily depressed into melancholy. He received the rudiments of learning at Market-street, Hertfordshire, from whence he was removed to Westminster school, which he quitted at the age of eighteen, having laid in a rich store of classical knowledge. Being designed for the law, he was placed under an eminent attorney: on quitting whom he entered of the Inner Temple, where he renewed an intimacy with his old schoolfellows Colman, Thornton, and Lloyd, and contributed three papers to the *Connoisseur*, conducted by the two former. At the age of thirty-one he was nominated a clerk in the house of lords; but an unconquerable timidity prevented him from taking it. He was next appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but an occasion occurring which rendered it necessary for the clerk to appear at the bar of the house, it had such an effect upon his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the place. A morbid melancholy seized him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, who kept a lunatic asylum at St. Alban's. By the care of that benevolent physician he gradually recovered his mental faculties, and from this time his ideas of religion were changed to a system of comfort and serenity. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. That gentleman was killed by a fall from his horse in 1767, on which Cowper and Mrs. Unwin retired from Huntingdon, and settled at Olney in Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish, and well known as a popular preacher and calvinistic writer. To a collection of hymns published by that gentleman, our poet contributed sixty-eight, some of which are truly sublime. In 1782 appeared a volume of his poems, which did not excite much attention; but the second

volume, in 1785, stamped his reputation as a first-rate poet, particularly by that exquisite piece "the Task." Lady Austin, for whom the poet had a tender regard, being a great admirer of Milton, requested him to try his powers in blank verse; and, on his asking her for a subject, she said, "Oh, you can write upon any; let it be this sofa." Thus originated one of the finest poems in our language. The same lady was also the occasion of the popular ballad of John Gilpin, which story she related to amuse Cowper in one of his gloomy moments, and it had such an effect upon him, that he turned it into verse. About the same time he engaged in translating Homer into Miltonic verse, and, though the version is not so pleasing as that of Pope, it certainly exhibits a more faithful picture of the original. In 1786 he removed to Weston in Northamptonshire, with Mrs. Unwin, whom he regarded as a mother, and who, the same year, had the misfortune to lose her only son. After the publication of his Homer he was persuaded to undertake the life of Milton, and the care of a complete edition of his poetical works. Mr. Hayley was engaged in a similar design, and this brought about an intimacy between them, which continued till Cowper's death. In consequence of this connection and increased infirmities our author abandoned this project. In 1794 his majesty granted him a pension of 300*l.* per annum, but the royal bounty yielded pleasure only to his friends, for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never fully emerged. In December 1796 Mrs. Unwin died, but the condition of Cowper was such, that he seemed not to feel the loss of a person whom he had so long loved. He continued, however, occasionally to write, and also finished a revival of his Homer, which has since been printed. This amiable man and extraordinary genius died at Dereham in Norfolk, April 25, 1800, and lies buried in the parish church, where a monument is about to be erected to his memory.—*Life of Cowper by Hayley.*

Cox (Richard), an English prelate, born at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire, about 1500. He was admitted at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, but afterwards he removed to Wolfey's new college at Oxford. Here he embraced the principles of the reformation, for which he was thrown into prison, but obtained his release by means of Cranmer. He was then chosen master of Eton school, and in 1545 obtained the deanry of Christ-church, Oxford. On the accession of Edward VI. to whom he had been tutor, he was made privy counsellor, and dean of Westminster; but when Mary came to the throne he was deprived of his preferments, and imprisoned. Now he obtained his release does not

appear; but he immediately went abroad and settled at Strasburgh. There was another English congregation at Frankfort, where Knox prevailed in setting aside the liturgy, on which Doctor Cox went thither, and by his spirited exertions restored conformity. At the accession of queen Elizabeth he returned home, and was made bishop of Ely, in which station he conducted himself in a most exemplary manner. He died in 1581. He assisted in forming the first liturgy, and in the review of it in 1559. He also had a considerable share in the Bishops' Bible.—*Biog. Br.*

Cox (Sir Richard), chancellor of Ireland, was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, in 1650. He was at first an attorney, which profession he quitted for the bar. In 1690 he was made a judge of the Irish court of common pleas, and about the same time appointed by king William military governor of Cork. In 1703 he was raised to the chancellorship, and in 1706 created a baronet. The year following he was deprived of his office, on which he retired to private life, but afterwards accepted the place of chief justice of the queen's bench. On the accession of George I. he was dismissed from his post, and from the privy council. He died in 1733. He wrote *Hibernia Anglicana*, or the History of Ireland, folio; An Address to those of the Roman Communion in England, 12mo; An Enquiry into Religion, and the Use of Reason in reference to it, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Cox (Leonard), a grammarian of the 16th century, was a native of Wales, and educated at Cambridge, after which he became schoolmaster at Reading. He died in 1549. He wrote a Commentary on Lilly's Grammar.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COTETER (Thomas), an English critic, was born at Lechlade in Gloucestershire, in 1682, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, but never adopted any profession. He was a great collector of old books, and in 1739 published a new edition of Bailey's *Life of Bishop Fisher*. He engaged in publishing a collection of old plays, which scheme was adopted by Dodsley. He died in 1747.—*Ibid.*

COXIS (Michael), an historical and portrait painter of Mechlin, born in 1497, and died in 1592. He studied under Raphael, whose manner he imitated with success.—*Pilgrimage.*

COYER (Gabriel Francis), a French writer, born in 1707. He was for some time a jesuit, but quitted the society in 1736, and became tutor to the prince of Turenne, afterwards duke of Bouillon. He published a number of fugitive pieces, but his principal works are the History of John Sobieski, 3 vols. 12mo.; Travels into Italy and Holland, 2 vols. 12mo.; Treatise of Public Education, 12mo.; he also translated Blackstone's Commentaries into French. He died at Paris in 1782.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

COFFEL, a celebrated family of painters in France. 1. *Noël Coffel* was born in 1628, and became the disciple of Quilleier. In 1663 he was admitted into the academy, of which he was chosen professor. The king gave him apartments in the Louvre, and nominated him director of the French academy at Rome, which institution flourished greatly under his care. He executed a prodigious number of great works, and died in 1707. 2. *Anthony Coffel*, eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1661. He accompanied his father to Rome, where he greatly improved himself. He succeeded his father in his honours, and in 1715 was appointed first painter to the king. Besides his professional talents he had a taste for literature, and wrote a poetical epistle on painting in a style of elegance. He died in 1722. 3. His son *Charles* was also a very eminent artist, and likewise a dramatic poet. He died in 1752, aged 58. 4. *Noël Nicholas Coffel*, another son of *Noël Coffel*, and brother of Anthony, was born at Paris in 1692. He had not the same advantages of instruction as his brother, owing to his father's dying while he was young; but he acquired great knowledge by his own application, and produced a picture for a royal prize, which was highly admired. He also painted some fine church pieces. In 1738 he was appointed a professor in the academy, and died in 1735.—*D'Argenville*.

COYSEVOX (Anthony), a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1640, and died in 1720. There were many of his works at Versailles; besides which he executed the tomb of the great Colbert.—*Ibid*.

COYTIER (James), physician to Lewis XI. king of France. He acquired a great ascendancy over the mind of that weak monarch, who was afraid of dying; and this timidity Coytier turned to his own advantage, by procuring several grants for himself.—*Moreri*.

COZZA (Francesco), a disciple of Domenichino. He was a native of Palermo in Sicily, and was employed in several great works at Rome, as well in oil painting as in fresco, and died there in 1664.—*Pill*.

CRASBECK (Joseph van), a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1608, and died in 1668. He was the disciple of Brouwer, and painted scenes in public-houses, which he executed very happily.—*Ibid*.

CRABS (Habakkuk), a dissenting minister, born at Wattisfield in Suffolk, and educated under Dr. Ashworth at Davenry. After officiating at different places, he settled in his native village; from whence he removed to Roydon. He died in 1795. His sermons were published after his death.—*Gen. Mag.*

CRADOCK (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, in 1662. He died in 1706, aged 86. He wrote a

History of the Old and New Testament; a Harmony of the Four Evangelists; and other works.—*Calamy*.

CRADDOCK (Luke), an English painter, whose pictures once sold for a good price. His birds were much valued. He died in 1717.—*Pilkington*.

CRAIG (Nicholas), a learned Dane, born in 1541, and died in 1602. He wrote an esteemed book on the Republic of the Iaccedemonians, in Latin, reprinted at Leyden, in 1670, 8vo.; also the Annals of Denmark, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio.—*Moreri*.

CRAIG (Sir Thomas), an eminent Scotch lawyer. He was born at Edinburgh in 1548, and died there in 1608. His book on the feudal law has been often printed, and is still held in high repute.—*Gen. B. D.*

CRAIG (James), a Scotch divine, born at Clifford in East Lothian, 1682, and educated at Edinburgh, where he became a popular preacher. He published 3 vols. of Sermons, and died in 1744.—*Ibid*.

CRAIG (John), a Scotch mathematician, who settled at Cambridge about the year 1680, and in 1685 had a dispute with John Bernoulli on the method of the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures. He had afterwards another difference with that great mathematician on an algebraic question, but finding himself wrong he candidly acknowledged it in the Philosophical Transactions. He wrote several able pieces on mathematical subjects; but the most extraordinary one is entitled, *Theologice Christiane principia Mathematica*, first printed in 1699, at London, and at Leipzig, with a learned preface, in 1755, 4to. The object of this curious tract is to apply mathematical calculation to the credibility of the gospel history; and he maintains on his principle, that the christian religion must end, according to the doctrine of chances, A.D. 8190, at which time our Lord will make his second appearance to judgment. This work was answered by the abbe Houteville, in a work entitled, *The Christian Religion proved by Facts*. It is not known when Craig died.—*Novo. Dict. Hist. Gen. Biog.*

CRAIG (William), a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow in 1709, and educated in the university there. In 1734 he commenced preacher, and in 1737 settled as minister of Cambusnethan, from whence he afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he officiated as minister of St. Andrew's church. He died in 1783. Dr. Craig wrote an Essay on the Life of Jesus Christ; and a volume of sermons.—*Biog. Br.*

CRAKANTHORPE (Richard), an English divine of considerable learning, was born in Westmoreland, and educated in Queen's college, Oxford. He died at his rectory of Black Notley in Essex, in 1694. He wrote some able pieces against the Romanists, particularly *Baronius*.—*Wood's A. O.*

CRAMER (Daniel), a learned German divine, was born at Retz, in Brandenburg, in 1568. He became professor of eloquence at Wittenberg, and afterwards dean and consistorial professor at Stettin, where he died in 1598. He wrote on the logic and metaphysics of Aristotle; Scholæ Prophetiæ; Arbor Hereticæ Conflagrantis, &c. — *Moreri*.

CRAMER (John James), a Swiss divine, and professor of the Oriental languages at Zurich, from whence he removed to Herborn, where he united to the same station the professorships of theology and ecclesiastical history. He died in 1702. His principal works are, *Exercitationes de Ara Exteriori Templi secundi*, 4to.; *Theologia Israelis*, 4to. — His brother *John Rodolphus* was professor of Hebrew and divinity at Zurich, and dean of the college of Canons. He wrote some able works on the Hebrew antiquities, and died at Zurich in 1737. — *Moreri*.

CRAMER (John Andrew), a famous metallurgist, born at Quedlinburg in 1710, and died near Dresden in 1777. He was the first who formed the art of assaying into a system: on which subject he wrote an esteemed work, entitled, *Elementa Artis Docimasticæ*, 1739, 8vo. He was also the author of an introduction to the Care and Management of Forests, with a complete Description of the Method of burning Charcoal, 1766, fol; the Elements of Metallurgy, 2 parts, folio. — *Gen. Biog.*

CRAMER (John Andrew), a German writer, born in 1723. He studied at Leipzig, where he gave lectures, and published a weekly paper, called the "Guardian Spirit." In 1748 he became a preacher, and in 1754 removed to Copenhagen as chaplain to the court, and in 1765 was appointed professor of theology there; but when Struensee fell into disgrace, Cramer was deprived of his places on which he retired to Lubeck; but in 1774 he was re-established in Denmark, and appointed divinity professor at Keil. He died there in 1788. He translated a great part of the works of Chrysostom into German; and Bossuet's Universal History, with Dissertations. He also published an animated poetic version of the Psalms; sermons; odes; the Life of Gellert, and a number of miscellaneous pieces. His poems are much admired. — *Ibid.*

CRAMER (N.), a Flemish painter, born in 1670, and died in 1710. He had a good taste for design, and his portraits have a great resemblance to nature. — *Pittington*.

CRAMER (John Frederic), a learned man, who was professor at Duisbourg, and resident for the king of Prussia at the Hague, where he died in 1717. He wrote *Vindiciæ nominis Germanici contra quosdam obstrictatores Gallos*. — *Moreri*.

CRAMER (Gabriel), a mathematician of Geneva, born in 1694. He became pro-

fessor of mathematics, and a member of most of the learned societies in Europe. He died in 1752. He wrote some pieces, and edited the works of James and John Bernoulli. — *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CRANE (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he had a living in Dorsetshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1714. There is by him a treatise on Divine Providence. — *Calamy*.

CRANIUS (Luca), a painter, born in Bamberg in 1470, and died in 1553. He painted historical subjects and portraits, but his pieces are not now held in high esteem. He had a son who painted exactly in the same manner. He died in 1586, aged 76. — *Pittington*.

CRANMER (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Allacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's divorce recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him to the foreign universities to obtain their opinion upon the point. At Rome he presented his book on the divorce to the pope, and offered to justify it in a public disputation, but none was appointed. In Germany he married a niece of Osiander; and during his abode there, archbishop Warham died, on which the king immediately nominated Cranmer to that dignity, which for a considerable time he endeavoured to decline. In 1533 he was consecrated, and though he received the customary bulls from the pope, he protested against submission to his authority. The first service he was employed in was to pronounce the divorce between the king and Catherine; and the next to marry him to Anne Boleyn. He furthered the reformation with great zeal, tempered with judgment and moderation. That valuable work, the *Erudition of a Christian Man*, was set forth by him, and by his means the Bible was translated and read in churches. Though he was justly esteemed by the king for his piety and integrity, he occasionally offended him by his opposition to the six bloody articles, and to the alienation of the abbey lands to secular uses. The wish of the archbishop was to appropriate them to purposes agreeable to the intention of the original donors, namely, the advancement of learning and religion. Bishop Gardiner, and others, accused him to the privy council of heresy and faction, and after being ignominiously suffered to remain among the footmen for some time, he was called in, and the lords were about to send him to the Tower, when the archbishop confounded them, by producing the king's own ring, which had been given him for that purpose. By Henry's

will he was appointed one of the regency, and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, the reformation in his reign assumed a vigorous and consistent form; the liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion, were framed; in all of which Cranmer had a principal hand. He also published an excellent work, entitled, "The true and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ." When Edward, in his last illness, was prevailed on to alter the succession in favour of lady Jane Grey, the archbishop opposed it for a considerable time, and it was not till the judges had given their opinion in favour of its legality, that he subscribed his name, with the other members of the council, to the deed. On the accession of Mary, our prelate had nothing to expect but death. He was condemned first for treason, and pardoned; but another charge was brought against him of heresy; and he was sent to the Tower, from whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. This was a solemn mockery, for the fate of these holy men was already fixed. The archbishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and of course convicted, after which he was degraded by Bonner and Thirlby with insolent rudeness. He was kept in prison three years, and after the most rigorous measures had been made use of to prevail upon him to abjure his errors, more lenient ones were adopted. These were again changed, and he was removed to a filthy prison, where he suffered such uncommon hardships, that he was induced to sign the instrument of abjuration, on the promise of life. But this was a mere act of treachery, to procure the papists a momentary triumph, which turned to their own confusion and disgrace. The archbishop was brought into St. Mary's church to read his recantation in public, where, after a long sermon preached by Dr. Cole, a noted persecutor of that reign, Cranmer, instead of doing what was required of him, with many tears beseeched God's forgiveness for the apostacy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries; who after vilifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol college, which he approached with a cheerful countenance, and endured the fire with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in to the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!" and raising his eyes to heaven, expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the christian church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," March 21, 1555. He was a man of great learning, deeply read in the canon law, of unimpeachable integrity, and of so meek and generous a temper, that it was a common saying, "Do my lord of Canterbury an ill

turn, and he will be your friend ever after."

—*Strype's Memorials of Cranmer. Life of Cranmer by Giffin.*

CRASHAW (Richard), an English poet, was born in London, and educated at Cambridge; but being inveigled to popery he went to Paris, where he was in great distress when Cowley met with him, in 1646, and relieved his necessities. He afterwards became secretary to a cardinal, and a canon of the church at Loretto, where he died about 1650. He wrote several poems, chiefly religious, which were much esteemed, and sometimes imitated by Pope. They were reprinted in 1785.—*Bio. Brit.*

CRASSUS (Lucius Licinius), a famous Roman orator, was born of a noble family, about B. C. 140. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the impeachment of the consul Papinius Carbo; but his modesty was so great, that he always turned pale and trembled at the commencement of his speeches. Cicero gives him a noble character. He was consul B. C. 95, and lastly censor. He died at the age of 48.—*Cicero de oratore. Univ. Hist.*

CRASSUS (Marcus Licinius), of the same family with the preceding. He acquired immense riches by dealing in slaves. When Cinna filled Rome with his cruelties, he went to Spain, and from thence to Africa, where he served under Sylla. He was sent against the revolted gladiators, who were headed by Spartacus. In this battle 12,000 of the slaves were killed, and Crassus was honoured with an ovation. He served as consul with Pompey, and entertained the Roman populace at 10,000 tables. He accepted the government of Syria, where he was slain by the Parthians, B. C. 53.—*Plutarch.*

CRATES, the disciple of Diogenes the cynic. He is said to have sold his estate, the produce of which he gave to the poor, that he might study philosophy without disturbance. Though excessively ugly and filthy, a lady of family, named Hipparchia, fell in love with him, and became his wife. Some of his apophthegms and letters are extant. He flourished B. C. 328.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

CRATES, an academic philosopher, who flourished 272 B. C. He was greatly esteemed by the Athenians, who sent him on several embassies.—*Ibid.*

CRATESIPOLIS, queen of Sicyon, who signalized herself by her valour after the death of her husband Alexander. She marched with an army against her revolted subjects, and restored subjection after severely punishing the leaders. This was B. C. 314.—*Moreri.*

CRATINUS, a poet of Athens, who invented or improved comic poetry. He wrote 21 plays, and was very satirical on public characters. Though intemperate in his life, he attained the age of 97, and died B. C. 431.—*Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

CRATIPPUS, a peripatetic philosopher, and tutor to the younger Cicero at Athens, where his lectures were attended by the most eminent persons. He wrote some treatises, which are lost.—*Bayle*.

CRATO, or **DE CRATHEIM** (John), physician to the emperor Ferdinand I. He was a native of Breslaw, where he died in 1585, aged 66. He wrote some medical works and Latin poems. From his notes was collected the work entitled, *Luther's Table Talk*; he having been an inmate in the family of that great reformer.—*Moreri*.

CRAWFORD (David), a Scotch lawyer, and historiographer royal of Scotland. He wrote *Memoirs of that kingdom under the four regents*; the *History of the Stuart Family*; a *Topographical Description of Renfrew*; and a *Peerage of Scotland*. He died in 1726, aged 61.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CRAWFORD (William), a Scotch divine, born at Kello in 1676, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he became a minister. He died in 1742. His sermons have been printed in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

CRAYER (Gaspard de), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1585. He was the disciple of Coxis the Younger, whom he far surpassed. The king of Spain settled upon him a pension; and Rubens held his talents in high esteem. He painted a number of fine pictures for churches, and he was also excellent in portraits. He died in 1669.—*D'Argenville*.

CREBILLON (Prosper Joliot de), a French dramatic poet, was born at Dijon in 1674. He was placed under a solicitor, but being fond of attending theatrical exhibitions, his master advised him to commence dramatic writer. He did so, and succeeded, ranking, till Voltaire distinguished himself, next to Corneille and Racine. His first popular performance was *Atreus*, which had a prodigious success: as also had his *Electra* and *Rhadamistus*. He died in 1762, having led for several years a secluded life. His works have been published in 12 vols. 4to. His son *Claude Prosper Joliot de Crebillon*, born in 1707, and died in 1771, was also a man of letters, and wrote several esteemed novels, the principal of which is entitled, *Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CREDI (Lorenzo di), an Italian painter; born at Florence in 1452, and died in 1530. He had for a fellow-pupil, under Verocchio, the celebrated da Vinci, whose manner he adopted with great success.—*Pilkington*.

CREECH (Thomas), an English poet, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1659, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. and in 1696 that of B.D. In 1699 he obtained the living of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, but the following year he put an end to himself at Oxford; the cause of which is not exactly known. He translated Lucretius into Eng-

lish verse, 1682; Horace, in 1684; Theocritus, in the same year; and various other authors.—*Biog. Brit.*

CRELL (Lewis Christian), a German divine, was born at Neustadt in 1671. He studied at Leipzig, where he became rector of the school of St. Nicholas, and professor of philosophy. He died in 1735. He wrote *De Civis Innocentis in manus hostium ad nervum traditione*;—*De Scytala Laconica*; *De Providentia Dei circa Reges Constituentos*, &c.—*Moreri*.

CRELLIUS (John), a socinian writer, born in Franconia in 1590. He received his education at Nuremberg and at Altdorf, but having embraced notions very different from Lutheranism, he withdrew to Racow in Poland, where he became professor of Greek and wrote a number of books in defence of Socinianism, which make 2 vols. folio. He died in 1693.—*Moreri*.

CREMONINI (Cæsar), an Italian philosopher and professor at Ferrara and Padua, born at Cento in the Modenese in 1550, and died at Padua in 1630. He wrote some philosophical treatises on the aristotelian system.—*Moreri*.

CRENIUS (Thomas), a voluminous writer of Brandenburg, who died at Leyden in 1728, aged 89. He wrote chiefly on philosophical subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CREQUI (Charles de), prince of Foix, and duke of Lesdiguières. He rendered himself remarkable by his exploits in Savoy and against the Spaniards. He was killed at the siege of Bremen in 1638, aged 60.—*Moreri*.

CREQUI (Francis, marquis of), great grandson of the above, was a man of great courage and activity. He defeated Charles V. duke of Lorraine, in Alsace; took Luxembourg and several other important places. He died in 1687, aged 63.—*Ibid.*

CRESCIMBENI (John Mario), an Italian poet, born at Macerata in Ancona, 1603. He was the founder of the Arcadian society, of which he was made director. Having entered into orders, he obtained from the pope some ecclesiastical preferments, and died in 1728. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *Istoria della Volgare Poesia*. 7 vols. 4to. which contains much interesting and curious biographical matter; 2. *History of the Academy of Arcadi*, with the Lives of its principal members, 7 vols. 4to. His principal work is an *History of Italian Poetry*, Venice, 1731, 6 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*. *Tirab. lib.*

CRESCENS, a cynic philosopher of the second century, wrote some infamous calumnies against the christians, and was answered by Justin, for which Crescens prevailed with the magistrates to put that father to death.—*Eusebius Eccl. Hist.*

CRESCENTIUS (Peter de), a French advocate, who at the age of 70 retired from his profession for a country life. He wrote

a work on Agriculture, entitled *Opus Ruralium Commodorum*, printed at Louvain in 1474; at Florence 1481, fol. It is also in the *Rei Rusticæ Scriptores*, by Gesner, in 2 vols. 4to. The author lived in the 14th century.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

CRASPI (Daniel), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1592, and died in 1630. His portraits are painted in an admirable style; and there are several church paintings by him which possess uncommon merit.—*Pilkington.*

CRASPI (Giuseppe Maria), a painter of Bologna, born in 1665, and died in 1747. He accustomed himself to paint in a chamber, so contrived as to admit only a ray of the sun, or the light of a flambeau, to enable him to give a greater roundness and relief to his paintings, by a nice observation of the force of light and shadow.—*Id.*

CRASST (Hugh Paulin, or Serenus), an English catholic divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1605, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. Afterwards he was chaplain to lord Falkland, whom he attended to Ireland, and obtained the deanry of Leighlin, to which was added a canonry of Windsor. In 1644 he went to Rome, where he publicly renounced the protestant religion. He entered among the benedictines at Douay, on which occasion he changed his christian name to Serenus. At the restoration he returned to England, and became chaplain to the queen of Charles II. He died at East Grinstead in Sussex, in 1674. He wrote several controversial pieces in defence of the Romish faith, one of which was ably answered by the great lord Clarendon. He was also the author of "The Church History of Brittany," folio, 1664. It exhibits great labour and learning, but is full of legendary fables.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

CRASSTI (Domenico), a painter who received the name of Passigiano, from the place of his birth, a village near Florence. He was a disciple of Zuccherro, and painted history and portrait. He died in 1638, aged 80.—*Pilkington.*

CREVIER (John Baptist Lewis), a French historian, was born at Paris in 1693. He studied under Rollin, whose Roman history he completed; but his principal work is the History of the Roman Emperors to Constantine, 12 vols. 12mo. He was also the author of a History of the University of Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.; French Rhetoric, 2 vols. 12mo.; and he published an edition of Livy. He died in 1765.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

CREW (Nathaniel), an English prelate, was the son of John lord Crew, and born at the family seat in Northamptonshire, in 1633. He received his education at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and complied with the presbyterian party; but at the restoration he took orders in the established church,

and in 1669 was made dean of Chichester. In 1671 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, from whence in 1674 he was translated to Durham, for which preferment he was indebted to James duke of York, all of whose measures, after his accession to the throne, he supported, and was one of the commissioners appointed in the ecclesiastical commission in 1686, in which capacity he was guilty of many arbitrary and scandalous actions. But when the bishop saw that his master's ruin was approaching, he began to alter his conduct, and in the convention parliament was one of those who voted that James had abdicated the throne. Notwithstanding these acts of meanness he was excepted by name out of the pardon granted by William and Mary. On this he absconded for some time; at last he obtained his pardon, and was suffered to retain his dignity. In 1691 he succeeded to the family title by the death of his brother. He died in 1721. With all his faults he was liberal and munificent, and bestowed considerable sums in works of charity.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

CRICHTON (James), a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born about 1550, in the county of Perth, of a good family, and educated at St. Andrews, where he made a rapid progress in the languages and sciences. At the age of twenty he visited Paris, where he acquired uncommon reputation as a disputant, and for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. From thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, who dedicated to him the paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of high-flown panegyric, which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors, on a number of subjects, but particularly on the aristotelian philosophy. We next find him at Mantua, where he is reported to have slain a famous fencing-master in a duel, who had never been foiled before. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with Crichton as to appoint him tutor to his son, who was a very licentious young man. This appointment, however, proved fatal to him; for one night, as he was walking through the streets in carnival time, he was attacked by six assassins, and after a gallant defence lost his life. It is said that the person who gave him the fatal stroke was the prince, his pupil. This event is placed in the year 1583. Four of his latin poems are extant, but so very wretched as to stamp the marvellous character of him, given by some biographers, with the charge of imposture.—*Biog. Br.*

CRILLON (Lewis de Berthon de), &c.

brated French general, and knight of Malta, was born in 1541. He was present at several battles, particularly that of Lepanto, where he was wounded. Henry IV. called him the brave Crillon, and doubtless he deserved the appellation. His generosity was also equal to his courage. He died in 1615.—*Moreri*.

CRILLON-MAHON (N. duke de), a celebrated general, who distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and afterwards quitted the French service for that of Spain, where he was made a grandee of the first rank. He was general in chief of the Spanish armies in 1780, and commanded at the famous siege of Gibraltar, where after all his formidable exertions and skill, he was defeated by the superior talents of general Elliot. In 1782 he took Minorca, and from thence assumed the surname of Mahon, the name of the capital of that island. He died at Madrid in 1796, aged 80.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

CRJNESIUS (Christopher), a Bohemian divine, born in 1584, and died in 1626. He wrote on the Confusion of Tongues; Exercitationes Hebraicæ; Gymnasium, & Lexicon Syriacum; Lingua Samaritica, &c.—*Ibid.*

CRINITUS (Peter), professor of the belles-lettres at Florence, was born in 1465. He was a learned man, but very profligate, and died in 1505. He wrote the Lives of the Latin Poets, and a piece entitled De Honestâ Disciplina.—*Moreri*.

CRISP (Tobias), an English divine, was born in London in 1600, and educated first at Eton, and next at Cambridge, from whence, after taking the degree of B. A. he removed to Balliol college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. In 1627 he obtained the rectory of Brinkworth in Wiltshire. On the breaking out of the rebellion he went to London, where he died in 1649. The name of this divine is famous, by his being the leader of a sect of antinomians, who adhere to the dangerous tenet laid down by him in his sermons, entitled Christ alone exalted, that the work of salvation was completed for the elect upon the cross, and that they have nothing therefore to do but simply to believe. These sermons have often been printed, and occasioned frequent controversies.—*Wood's A. O.*

CRISPUS (John Baptist), an Italian divine, who died in the kingdom of Naples in 1595. He wrote the Life of Sannazarus, and De Ethicis Philosophis cautè legendis, folio, 1594.—*Moreri*

CRITIUS, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens. He was an eloquent and spirited man, but insidious and cruel. He had been the disciple of Socrates, whom, however, he persecuted and prohibited from teaching. He was slain in battle 400 B. C.—*Ibid.*

CRITO, one of the disciples of Socrates, who was with that great man at his death,

and composed Dialogues, which are now lost.—*Diog. Laert. Xenophon.*

CRITOBULUS, an ancient physician, who drew an arrow so dextrously out of the eye of Philip of Macedon, that the wound could not be perceived.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

CRITOLAUS, a Greek historian, who wrote a treatise on the Epirots, mentioned by Plutarch; also one on astronomy.—*Mor.*

CRITOLAUS, a citizen of Tegea, in Arcadia, who with his two brothers fought against an equal number of Pheneans, to put an end to the war between the two nations. His brothers were slain, and yet he vanquished his antagonists. On his return from the combat, he was met by his sister, who lamented the death of one of the persons whom he had slain, as he was her lover. This provoked Critolaus, and he killed her: for this offence he was pardoned. He afterwards became general of the Achæans, but being defeated by the Romans, he poisoned himself, 146 B. C.—*Plutarch. Livy.*

CROSE (Gerard), a Dutch divine, who wrote the History of the Quakers, and other works. He died in 1710, aged 68.—*Moreri*.

CRJESUS, the last king of Lydia, and the first who brought the Greeks into subjection to the Lydians. He was a great patron of learned men, and entertained Æsop the fabulist. He amassed prodigious wealth, and thereby rendered his name proverbial. Cyrus, king of Persia, defeated him, B. C. 548, and commanded him to be burnt alive. When on the pile, the unfortunate monarch thrice repeated the name of Solon, on which Cyrus had the curiosity to ask him the meaning. He told the conqueror, that Solon had maintained that poverty was a happier state than riches, and that he found now his words were true. Cyrus was so touched, that he gave him his life, and made him his friend.—*Plutarch. Herodotus.*

CROFT (Herbert), an English bishop, born in Oxfordshire of a good family in 1603. His father turned papist, and took his son with him to St. Omers, where he placed him in the English college of jesuits. A little before his father's death he was sent to England, to settle some affairs, where he became acquainted with Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, who brought him back to the protestant communion. He then went to Oxford, and was admitted of Christchurch. On entering into orders, he obtained a living in Gloucestershire, and in 1639 he was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1644 he was made dean of Hereford; but the troubles coming on he suffered much for his loyalty. At the restoration he was made bishop of Hereford; and in 1667 dean of the chapel royal, which place he soon after resigned, and retired to his diocese. In 1675 he printed, but without his name, a tract entitled Naked Truth

pleading for Toleration of Protestant Dissenters; which was answered by several writers. In 1685 he wrote *Animadversions on Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*. He died at Hereford in 1691, and was buried in the cathedral. Besides the above pieces he printed some sermons and religious tracts. His son Herbert was created a baronet in 1671, and died in 1710.—*Biog. Br.*

CROFT (William), an English musician, was born at Nether-Eaton in Warwickshire, in 1677, and educated under Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children, composer to the chapel royal, and organist of Westminster abbey. In 1712 he published his *Divine Harmony*; and in 1715 was created Dr. in music by the university of Oxford. In 1724 appeared his *Musica Sacra*, in 2 vols. He died in 1727, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Bacon. Hawkins.*

CROMWELL (Zachary), a nonconformist divine, born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. At the time of the Irish rebellion he removed to England, and obtained the living of Wrenbury in Cheshire, of which he was afterwards deprived for refusing to subscribe the engagement. He then went to London and had the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, from whence he was ejected by the act of conformity. After the restoration he was so imprudent as to write in defence of the solemn league and covenant, for which he was sent to the Tower, but recovered his liberty by petitioning the king. In 1667 he set up a school in Aldgate, and died about 1672. He printed several controversial pieces.—*Calamy.*

CROUS, or DE CROI (John), a learned French protestant, was born at Uzez, where he became a minister, and died in 1659. He wrote, *Specimen Conjecturarum & Observationum in quodam Origenis, Irenæi & Tertulliani loca*, 1632; *Observationes sacre & historice in Novum Testamentum*, 1644; and other works.—*Boyle.*

CROIX DU MAINE (Francis Grudé de la), a French writer, who published, in 1583, the French Library, or an Account of all the Authors in that language. He was assassinated at Tours, in 1592.—*Moreri.*

CROIX (Francis Petit de la), a learned Frenchman, who prepared for the press Thevenot's *Voyages to the East Indies*. He also wrote a Catalogue of the Turkish and Persian books in the king's library, and two Dictionaries of the French and Turkish languages. He died in 1713.—*Novv. Dia. Hist.*

CROKE (sir George), an English judge, was born at Chilton, in Buckinghamshire about 1561, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. He rose to the rank of chief justice of the king's bench, and died at his seat in Oxfordshire in 1641. His reports were pub-

lished by his son-in law, sir Harbottle Grimston, in 3 vols. folio.—*Wood. Granger.*

CROMPTON (William), a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He obtained the living of Columpton in his native county, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, but continued to preach till his death in 1696. He wrote, a *Remedy against Superstition*, and other pieces.—*Calamy.*

CROMWELL (Thomas), earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey, and born about 1490. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp, which situation he soon left, and went into several countries as the secret agent of his sovereign. On his return to England, he was taken into the service of cardinal Wolsey, who obtained him a seat in the house of commons, where he defended his master with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal, the king took Cromwell into his own service, and gave him several valuable and important places. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the reformation. For these services he obtained the title of earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the church. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had the imprudence to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, which not proving agreeable to the tyrant, he wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death; and he accordingly suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, in 1540. He was a man of a grateful and liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power than any of his predecessors. He left a son who was created lord Cromwell, which title continued in the family many years.—*Biog. Br.*

CROMWELL (Oliver), a character of considerable note in the English history, was born of a good family at Huntingdon, in 1599, and educated first at the grammar school in that town, and then at Sidney college, Cambridge, where his conduct was very dissipated. From the university he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he addicted himself to gaming and pleasure. At the age of 21 he married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Bouchier of Essex, and about the same time turned puritan. That this change was merely hypocritical appears from an attempt of his to get into his hands the estate of his maternal uncle sir Thomas Stuart, by soliciting a commission of lunacy against him. The project, however, failed; and though sir Thomas was justly provoked at such infamous conduct, he left his nephew, at his death, an estate of about 600*l.* a year. In 1625 he

was elected into parliament, and again in that which met in 1628, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When that parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a farm, which did not answer. His circumstances becoming indifferent, he resolved to go to New England, from the execution of which he was prevented by a proclamation restraining those migrations. Afterwards he removed to Ely, where he acquired a great reputation by his gifts in prayer and preaching. In 1640 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Cambridge by the puritan interest. In the house he was a frequent speaker, vulgar, and vehement, always opposing the court, and attacking the church. He was in a great measure the cause of the war, as he was continually by his plots and contrivances urging matters on to that extremity. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, Cromwell went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, and behaved with great inhumanity to the loyal members of the university. He soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and animated with a strong portion of religious fanaticism, which their commander encouraged and directed in such a manner that they acquired at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, the name of *Ironsides*. At the second battle of Newbury, Cromwell's behaviour was so distinguished as to obtain for him, from his party, the title of *favourite of the nation*. This party consisted of the independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous *self-denying ordinance*, by which all members of either house were excluded from commands in the army, with the particular exception of Cromwell, who, by this masterpiece of policy, acquired an ascendancy over the army, and thus paved the way for his future advancement. He was now constituted lieutenant-general, and it was by his management the battle of Naseby was gained in June 1645, which decided the fate of the royalists. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of 2500*l.* per annum, and the thanks of the house. When the king was betrayed by the Scotch to the parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected by means of cornet Joyce in 1647. The same year he purged the house of commons, that is, he turned out those members who he thought were not likely to be gained over to his purpose. The share he had in the murder of the king is too plain to need detail. He acted in it, however, with his wonted hypocrisy, but was present at the trial, and signed the warrant of execution. Soon after this a mutiny broke out in the army, which

threatened dangerous consequences; but Cromwell, by seizing and punishing the ringleaders, put an end to it. In 1649 he went to Ireland, which he subdued completely, and, leaving Ireton as his deputy, returned to England in 1650; but his cruelties are regarded with horror and detestation in that kingdom to this day. He was now appointed commander-in-chief against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated the king at Worcester. From this time he kept his eye on the sovereign power. He began this favourite project by moulding the army to his will; and having a party subservient to his wishes, he struck a bold stroke by dismissing the parliament, and locking the door of the house. He then dissolved the council of state; after which, he called a council, composed of his officers. He next convened a mock representation of the nation, consisting of 142 persons, called, from one of the members, *Barbon's parliament*. This assemblage being a motley crew of ignorant fanatics, and the creatures of Cromwell, agreed to resign their authority; on which the council of officers again assembled, and drew up an instrument declaring the general to be protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; accordingly, Dec. 16, 1653, he was invested with this dignity in the court of chancery. The following year he called a parliament, but finding that instead of supporting him, the members began with questioning his authority, he placed a guard at their door, and then made each member as he entered take an oath of allegiance to him. This parliament still continuing refractory, he dissolved them after sitting five months. A war broke out between England and Spain in 1655, in which Jamaica was taken, and Blake gained several splendid victories, and caused the English flag to be respected in the Mediterranean. One consequence was an alliance between the protector and France, and the delivery of Dunkirk to England, after its being taken by the united forces of the two countries. In 1656 he called another parliament, which gratified the protector by confirming his title and sanctioning his proceedings. He wanted now to have the title of *king*, but this was rejected by his most zealous friends; and finding the object unattainable, he abandoned it. However, he had the privilege granted him to make a sort of lords; and the title of protector being solemnly recognized, he was inaugurated with all the pomp of a coronation in Westminster hall. In 1658 he convened the two houses, and addressed them in the language usual for the kings of England; but none of the hereditary nobles would attend his mock parliament. Finding that he could not form any thing like a regular establishment,

he dissolved the assembly. In August of that year his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died, bitterly reproaching him for his conduct, which, with the publication of a pamphlet, at this time, by colonel Titus, entitled *Killing no Murder*, intended to prove the assassination of the tyrant a duty, produced a slow fever, of which he died September 3, 1658. His corpse was interred in Henry VIth's chapel, from whence at the restoration it was taken and exposed on, and afterwards buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. He had six children, viz. Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate, but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned and went abroad. He died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. Henry went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character. He died in 1674. Bridget married first Ireton, and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, married John Claypole, esq. of Northamptonshire. Mary was married to lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly sir John Russell of Cambridgeshire. Elizabeth, the wife of Cromwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in the career of his ambition. She also governed her household with great address. She died in 1672.—*Biog. Brit. Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell.*

CRONECK (John Frederic baron de), a German poet, born at Anspach in 1731, and died in 1758. His works were printed at Leipzig in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

CRONSTEDT (Axel Frederick), a Swedish mineralogist, was born in Sudermania in 1722, and educated at the university of Upsal, where he principally studied natural history. In 1742 he entered into the college of Mines, and in 1744 was employed to inspect the mines of Sweden. In 1753 he was admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, and in 1758, was appointed inspector of all the western mines of the kingdom. He died in 1765. He published an attempt towards an arrangement of minerals, or of the different substances of the mineral kingdom, and other works on that subject.—*Gen. Biog.*

CROSBY (Brass), lord-mayor of London, was born at Stockton upon-Tees in 1725, and bred to the law, which profession he practised in London with success. In 1758 he became a common-council-man. In 1764 he served the office of sheriff, and the year following was elected alderman. In 1770 he was chosen mayor, in which office he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court in the affair of Wheble and other printers, for which he was sent to the Tower. After his release he was com-

plimented by the corporation with a vote of thanks, and a cup of 100l. value. He died in 1793.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

CROSS (Michael), an English painter, who is said to have been sent by Charles I. to copy several pieces in Italy, and that having obtained leave from the doge of Venice to copy Raphael's madonna in St. Mark's church, he left his own piece behind him, and carried off the original, which was bought when the king's furniture was sold by the Spanish ambassador, and is now in the Escurial. Lewis Cross was also a good copyist, and died in 1724.—*Walpol's Anecdotes of Painters.*

CROUSAZ (John Peter de), a Swiss philosopher and divine, was born at Lausanne in 1663. He received an excellent education in his own country, and then went on his travels. In 1706 he became rector of the academy of Lausanne; and was afterwards appointed tutor to prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. He died in 1748. He wrote a treatise on logic; another on education; a Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man; and several pieces on philosophy, and mathematics.—*Novæ. Diet. Hist.*

CROWNE (John), an American poet, was born in Nova Scotia, and came to England in the reign of Charles II. He wrote several comedies, particularly *Sir Courtly Nice*, the plot of which was dictated to him by that monarch; but just as the piece was ready for performance, the king died, and Crowne was ruined. His death happened at the beginning of the 18th century.—*Biog. Dramat.*

CROXALL (Samuel), an English divine, born at Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. While at the university he wrote the *Fair Circassian*, a poem, which is a licentious imitation of Solomon's Song. On entering into orders he obtained the living of Hampton, in Middlesex, several preferments in Hereford cathedral, and the united livings of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mountfaw, London. He died in 1752. Dr. Croxall was a strenuous whig, and wrote a book called *Scripture Politics*. He also translated *Æsop's Fables*, and wrote some poems.—*Biog. Brit.*

CROZE (Mathurin Veyssiere la), a French benedictine, which order he renounced, and became a protestant in 1696. The king of Prussia made him his librarian, and professor of philosophy at Berlin, where he died in 1739, aged 78. He wrote an *Armenian Dictionary*, and several other learned works.—*Novæ. Diet. Hist.*

CRUCIER (Gaspard), a protestant divine of Leipzig, who died in 1548 at Wirtemberg, aged 45. He wrote commentaries on several books of the Scripture.—*Moreri.*

CRUDEN (Alexander), an industrious compiler, was educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M. A. In 1738 he came to London, and settled as a book-

seller. In 1737 he published his *Concordance to the Bible*, a book of great merit. Cruden was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind. He died in the act of prayer, in 1774, aged 70.—*Biog. Brit.*

CRUSIUS, or KRAUS (Martin), a learned German, born in the diocese of Bamberg in 1526; chosen professor of belles-lettres at Tübingen, and died at Estingen in 1607. He wrote, 1. *Turco Græcia libri octo*, Basil, 1584; 2. *Annales Suevici ab initio rerum ad annum, 1549*; 3. *Germano Græcia libri vi.*, 1585.—*Moreri.*

CRUZ (Juana Inez de la), an ingenious lady, was born in Mexico in 1651. She displayed, when very young, an uncommon taste for learning, and studied, with avidity, philosophy, mathematics, history, and poetry. She was also remarkably modest and devout, and died at the age of 44, in the convent of St. Geronimo, where she had lived twenty-seven years. Her poetic compositions are highly spoken of by the Spanish critic, father Feyjoo.—*Sketches on the Genius of Women.*

CRYOPYLLUS (Metrophanes), a Greek, who came to England, and was entered of Balliol college, Oxford, where he studied divinity and the Latin and English languages. About the year 1622 he returned to his own country, and became chancellor to the patriarch of Constantinople. On the translation of Cyril Lucar he was made patriarch of Alexandria, and is supposed to have written *The Confession of Faith*, which went under Cyril's name, published in Greek, in 1629. He was living in 1640.—*Wood.*

CTESIAS, a Greek physician, who accompanied Cyrus, the son of Darius, in his expedition against Artaxerxes, by whom he was taken prisoner, and who treated him with great respect. He wrote the History of Persia, and the History of the Indies, of which we have only an abridgment remaining, by Photius.—*Vossii Hist. Græc.*

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 135 B. C. He invented the pump, and a clepsydra, or water-clock. He is not to be confounded with Ctesibius of Chalcis, a cynic philosopher.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, who proposed that a golden crown should be given to Demosthenes for his public conduct. This was opposed by Æschines, who charged Ctesiphon with seditious motives. Demosthenes vindicated his friend, and Æschines was banished. There was an architect of the same name, who drew the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.—*Moreri.*

CUDWORTH (Ralph), a learned divine, was born at Aller in Somersetshire, in 1617, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. About 1641 he obtained the rectory of North Cadbury, in his native county, and in 1642 appeared his Discourse on

the Lord's Supper. Two years afterwards he was appointed master of Clare hall, Cambridge, to which was added the Hebrew professorship. In 1651 he took the degree of D. D. and in 1654 was chosen master of Christ's college. At the restoration he was presented to the vicarage of Ashwell in Hertfordshire; and in 1678 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. The same year came out his famous book entitled *The true Intellectual System of the Universe*, in which he has completely overthrown atheism. He died at Cambridge in 1688. In 1731 bishop Chandler published Dr. Cudworth's treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality; and in 1743 appeared a complete edition of his Intellectual System, with some additional pieces, edited by Dr. Birch. His daughter married sir Francis Masham, and died in 1708.—*Biog. Brit.*

CUERENKERT (Theodore van), a Dutch engraver of great merit. He fell into some strange notions concerning religion, and maintained it unlawful to attend public worship, for which he was sent to prison, and at length banished from Haerlem. He died at Tergout in 1590, aged 68.—*Gen. Biog. Diët.*

CURVA (Alphonfus de la), commonly called Bedmar, ambassador of Philip III. of Spain, to the state of Venice. In 1618 a conspiracy was discovered to seize on that city for the Spaniards, and Bedmar being suspected of it, was forced to quit Venice secretly, for fear of being torn in pieces by the populace. He next became president of the council in Flanders, and obtained a cardinalship. He died at Rome in 1665.—*Moreri.*

CUFF (Henry), an unfortunate English gentleman, was born in Somersetshire in 1560, and educated at Oxford, where he was chosen fellow of Merton college. Afterwards he obtained the Greek professorship, and served the office of proctor. He quitted the university, and became secretary to Robert earl of Essex; and when his patron was condemned, Cuff was apprehended and executed at Tyburn, in 1601. He wrote a book entitled the Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, together with the Original Causes, Progress, and End thereof, 1607, 8vo.—*Wood.*

CUJACIUS, or CUJAS (James), a French lawyer, born at Toulouse in 1520. He became professor at Bourges, where his lectures were attended by students from all parts. He was called the father of his scholars, because he treated them with the greatest kindness and familiarity. He died at Bourges in 1590. His works were printed at Paris in 1659, in 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

CULLEN (William), an eminent physician, was born in the county of Lanerk in Scotland in 1713, and served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Glasgow. On the ex-

piration of his time he went as a surgeon in a merchant-ship to the West Indies, and on his return to his own country he established himself in business, and had Dr. William Hunter for a partner. In 1740 he took his degree of M. D. and in 1746 he was chosen lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow. In 1751 he was appointed king's professor of medicine in the same university. In 1756 he was elected professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he was chosen to the medical chair, in which he raised the reputation of that university to an unequalled height in physical science. He died in 1790. His *First Lines of Physic*, 4 vols. 8vo. are too well known to need praise in this place; besides which, he was the author of *Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae*, 2 vols. 8vo., a class book for medical students; *Lectures on Materia Medica*, 2 vols. 4to.; and a pamphlet on the recovery of persons drowned and seemingly dead, 8vo.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

CULLUM (John), an English baronet and divine, was born in 1733, and educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. In 1774 he was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow in Suffolk. He died in 1785. He was the author of the *History and Antiquities of Hawsted in Suffolk*.—*Gent. Mag.*

CULMER (Richard), a fanatical divine, was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. after which he became minister of Goodneston in Kent, from whence he was ejected for refusing to read the Book of Sports. He afterwards was a lecturer at Canterbury, and on the breaking out of the rebellion, was appointed by the parliament to purge the churches of idolatrous images and pictures, which commission he discharged with all the fury of a zealot. He broke in pieces the fine painted window in Canterbury cathedral, of which proceedings he published an account. For these services he obtained the sequestered living of Minster in Kent, of which he was deprived in 1660. When he died does not appear. He was a quarrelsome fellow, and much given to fighting, on which account the country people called him *blue skin*. *Dick.—Calamy. Grey's Answer to Neale.*

CULPEPPER (Nicholas), an English astrologer and herbalist, was the son of a clergyman, and bred an apothecary; after which he settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great success. He died in 1654. He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a *Herbal*, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the fœderal influences.—*Granger.*

CUMBERLAND (Richard), a learned English prelate, was born in London in 1632, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was removed to Magdalen col-

lege, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1658 he obtained the rectory of Brampton in Northamptonshire, and in 1667 was presented to the living of All-hallows, Stamford. In 1672 he published a work entitled *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica*, &c. of which two translations have appeared in English. In 1680 he took his degree of D. D. In 1686 appeared his essay on Jewish Weights and Measures. In 1691 he was made bishop of Peterborough. He discharged the duties of the episcopal function in the most exemplary manner; and when he was desirous to relax a little from his labours, on account of his infirmities, he made this reply, "it is better to wear out than to rust out." He died in 1718, and lies buried in the cathedral of Peterborough. After his death were published two books by him, one entitled *Sanctionation's Pronunciation History*, translated from the first book of Eusebius de *Preparatione Evangelica*, &c. and the other, *Origines gentium antiquissimæ*, or Attempts for discovering the Times of the first Planting of Nations.—*Diet. Brit.*

CUMBERLAND (William duke of), second son of George II. was born in 1721. He was with his father at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. When young, some officers, as he passed, said, "What a charming boy!" The young hero, thinking they said a German boy, exclaimed, "I am not a German but an English boy; and I desire, gentlemen, that you will never call me so any more." He commanded the British army at the battle of Fontenoy, where he would have gained a victory if the Dutch troops had behaved as they ought to have done. He put an end to the rebellion in 1746, by defeating the pretender at Culloden, for which he received the thanks of both houses. The year following he lost the battle of Val, owing to the treachery of the Dutch. He died in the year 1765.—*Annual Register.*

CUMBERLAND (Henry Frederick duke of), the son of Frederick prince of Wales, was born in 1745, and created duke in 1766. In 1771 he married the hon. Anne Horton, widow of Mr. Horton, and daughter of the earl of Carhampton. He became grand master of free masons, and died in 1790.—*Eur. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

CUMING (William), a learned physician, born at Edinburgh in 1714. On taking his degree, he removed to London, and from thence went to Dorchester, where he continued to his death in 1788. Dr. Cuming was a man of learning and integrity, and assisted Hutchins in compiling the *History of Dorsetshire*.—*Gent. Mag.*

CUNÆUS (Peter), professor of law in the university of Leyden, was born at Flushing, in 1586, and died in 1638. He wrote, 1. *De Republica Hebræorum*; 2. *Satyræ Menippææ in sui Seculi homines inepte*

eruditus; S. Remarks on Nominus's Dionysia.—*Moreri*.

CUNINGHAM (William), an English physician. In 1559 he resided at Norwich, but in 1563 he read lectures in Surgeons' hall, London. He was a man of eminence in his profession, and also ingenious in engraving upon copper.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CUNITIA (Maria), an extraordinary female of the 17th century, was born in Silesia, and attained to a great eminence in astronomy. In 1650 she published astronomical tables under the title of Urania Propitia. She was also well acquainted with the learned languages, and several of the modern. She married a Dr. Lewen, and died in 1664.—*Martin's Biog. Philosophica*.

CUNNINGHAM (Alexander), a Scotch writer, was born at Ettrick near Selkirk, in 1654, and educated in Holland, from whence he came to England with the prince of Orange. He became travelling tutor to several noblemen and gentlemen; by which means he obtained the appointment of resident, envoy at Venice, where he continued five years. He died in London in 1737. In 1787 appeared his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I. two vols. translated from the Latin MS. by Dr. William Thompson. There was one Alexander Cunningham who published an edition of Horace at the Hague, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, which is held in great esteem. It is not quite certain whether he be the same person with the preceding or not. All the particulars in the character of the one comport with those of the other.—*Biog. Br.*

CUNNINGHAM (John), an Irish poet, was born in Dublin, and became a strolling player. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1773, aged 42. He wrote a farce called Love in a Mist, from which Garrick made his Lying Valet.—*Biog. Dram.*

CUPER (Gisbert), a learned burgomaster of Davenport, and professor of history, who wrote a History of the three Gordians; Apotheosis of Homer, and other works. He died in 1716, aged 72.—*Moreri*.

CURZUS (Joachim), a German physician, born in Silesia. He visited most parts of Europe, and on his return to his own country practised physic with reputation. He died in 1573, aged 41. He wrote in Latin the Annals of Silesia and Breslaw, in folio.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Med.*

CURCELLANUS (Stephen), a learned divine of Geneva, born in 1586, and died at Amsterdam in 1658. Being an Arminian, he succeeded Episcopius in the divinity professorship. He published an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with various readings from ancient MSS. He also wrote several theological pieces.—*Moreri*.

CURIO, a Roman orator, who called Cæsar, in the senate, "the man of all the women, and the woman of all the men." His son Caius Scribonius CURIO was tribune

of Rome, and likewise an eminent orator. He courted the favour of the people by public shows. He was the intimate friend of Cæsar, whom he defended against the senate. Being sent to command in Africa, he defeated Varus, but afterwards fell in an ambuscade, B. C. 48.—*Plutarch. Moreri*.

CURIO (Cælius Secundus), a learned man of the 16th century, was born at San Chirico in Piedmont, and having embraced lutheranism, underwent considerable persecution on that account. He escaped from the inquisition at Turin, and settled at Basle, where he died in 1569, aged 67. He wrote, de Amplitudine Beati regni Dei, 1550, 8vo, and other works.—*Moreri*.

CURRUS DENTATUS MARCUS ANNIUS, a Roman consul famous for his fortitude and frugality. He gained several important victories, and defeated Pyrrhus. The Samnites sent ambassadors to tempt him into their service. When they came to his cottage they found him boiling some vegetables for his dinner, yet he refused all their offers, chusing poverty and honesty rather than wealth and infamy. He lived 272 B. C.—*Livy. Plutarch*.

CURL (Edmund), a noted bookseller, rendered memorable by Mr. Pope. He kept a shop in the purlieu of Covent garden, and had his ears cut off in the pillory for publishing some obscene books. He died in 1748.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CURPALATE (John), a Greek author, who was a domestic in the imperial palace. He wrote a History of the Empire from 813 to 1081, which has been pillaged by Cedrenus, Syncellus, and Theophanes, without acknowledgement.—*Moreri*.

CURRADI (Francesco), an historical and portrait painter of Italy, born in 1570, and died in 1660. He had a delightful manner, great correctness of design, and a complete knowledge of the chiaro-obscuro.—*Pilk.*

CURSON, or CORAZONE (Robert), a cardinal, was an Englishman by birth, and studied at Oxford and Paris, of which last university he became chancellor. Innocent III. created him a cardinal in 1212. He was very zealous in promoting the crusades, and died at Damietta in 1218. He wrote a book, now lost, on the question, Whether Origen be saved or not?—*Moreri*.

CURTIUS (M.), a famous Roman, who is said to have sacrificed his life for his country, B. C. 362. The ground in the forum being opened, as it is to be supposed, by an earthquake, the oracle declared that the Roman state would be immortal if that was thrown into the gulph in which the Roman strength consisted. While the people were consulting on this mysterious response, Curtius, completely armed, mounted his horse and leaped into the chasm, which immediately closed upon him.—*Livy*.

CURTIUS (Quintus Rufus), a Latin historian, who wrote the History of Alexander

the Great, in ten books, of which the two first are lost. His age is very uncertain; some authors placing him under Vespasian, and others under Trajan. His style is excellent, and he writes with impartiality. Freinhemius has supplied the two books that were wanting, in an admirable manner.—*Vossius Hist. Lat.*

CUSA (Nicholas de), a Roman cardinal. He rose from a mean condition by his merit. Nicholas V. made him a cardinal in 1448, and in 1451 he was sent legate into Germany, to preach up a crusade against the Turks. He died at Todi in Umbria, in 1464, aged 63. His works were printed at Basil in 1565, in 8 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

CUSPINIAN (John), a German physician, who was employed by the emperor Maximilian I. in several important negotiations. He died at Vienna in 1529, aged 56. He wrote a History of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to the death of Maximilian I. and other able works.—*Ibid.*

CUTHBERT (St.), an English saint. He was born in the north, and brought up under the Scottish monks at Icolmkill, after which he went to Lindisfarne, or Holy-island, near Berwick, from whence he removed to the court of Egfrid king of Northumberland, whom he baptised; and was made bishop of that district. However, he soon returned to Lindisfarne, where he founded a monastery, and died in 686.—*Bede Vit. St. Cuthberti.*

CUTTS (John Lord), an English general, was born at Matching in Essex, and entered early into the army under the duke of Monmouth. He afterwards went into the service of the duke of Lorraine in Hungary, and was at the taking of Buda. He returned to England soon after the restoration, and was created an Irish peer. On the accession of queen Anne he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland. In 1705 he served in Ireland, but soon after he was deprived of his military command, which broke his heart, and he died in 1707. His lordship had also a genius for poetry, and wrote Poetical Exercises, printed in 1687.—*Granger. Gen. Biog. Diß.*

CYAXARES I. king of the Medes, succeeded his father Phraortes, 635 B. C. He became very powerful, and subdued all Asia beyond the river Halys. He died B. C. 585.—*Herodotus.*

CYAXARES II. is supposed to have been Darius, the Mede, and died B. C. 536.—*Xenophon.*

CYNÆIRAS, an Athenian soldier, who distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon by an act of madness, which some may call courage. He followed the fugitive Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was instantly cut off; he then seized her with his left hand, which was also severed in two. He lastly laid hold of the vessel with his teeth, on which a Persian soldier

cut off his head. He was brother to Æschylus the poet.—*Justin. Valerius Maximus.*

CYNEAS, an eminent philosopher and orator of Thessaly. He was the disciple of Demosthenes, and minister of Pyrrhus. Extraordinary things are told of his memory, and it is said that the day after his arrival at Rome as ambassador from Pyrrhus, he saluted all the senators and knights by their names. He abridged the book of Æneias on the Defence of Places, which was published by Casaubon in his edition of Polybius.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

CYPRIAN (Thascius Cæcilius), a learned father of the church, was born at Carthage, and embraced christianity in 246, on which he wrote his book, de Gratia Dei, addressed to Donatus. The bishop of Carthage conferred on him the order of priesthood, and when that prelate died he was chosen to succeed him: soon after which, the Decian persecution commenced, and Cyprian, to avoid its fury, fled, on which his property was confiscated. He was not inactive in his concealment, but wrote a great number of pastoral letters to his clergy, full of excellent instructions. When the storm was over he returned to Carthage, but another persecution broke out in 258, in which he was beheaded. His works were edited by bishop Fell. at Oxford, in 1682; and rendered into English by Dr. Marshall, in one vol. folio.—*Eusebius. Cave. Dupin.*

CYPRIANI, a celebrated Italian painter, who died at London in 1785. His pieces, though small, are very elegant. They are universally known and admired by having been engraved by Bartolozzi.—*Gent. Mag.*

CYRANO (de Bergerac), a French writer and soldier, born in Gascony about 1620. He served at several sieges, and received some severe wounds. At length he abandoned the army in disgust, and commenced author. His pieces are mostly humorous and satirical. His History of the States and Empires of the Sun has been translated into English. He died in 1655.—*Moreri.*

CYRIL, of Jerusalem, a christian father, succeeded Maximus bishop of Jerusalem about 350, by the interest of Acacius of Cæsarea; but afterwards these two prelates fell out about their prerogatives, and Acacius called a synod, which deposed Cyril for having sold the treasures of his church, and applied the money to support the poor in the time of famine. After several disputes he regained his situation, and died in 386. Some of his works are extant, printed at Paris in Greek and Latin, fol. 1720.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CYRIL, of Alexandria, bishop of that see in 412. He commenced his episcopate by banishing the Novatians and Jews from Alexandria, which occasioned fierce contentions between Orestes the governor and the bishop. The people, who were in general attached to the bishop, seized Hypatia, a pagan lady of great accomplish-

ments, who was very intimate with the governor, and tore her in pieces; but it does not appear that Cyril was accessory to this horrid act. Violent disputes next broke out between Cyril and Nestorius, which occasioned the council of Ephesus, by which the bishop was deposed and sent to prison. However, he soon recovered his liberty and his see, and died in 444. His works were printed at Paris in 7 vols. fol. Greek and Latin, 1638.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CYRIL-LUCAR, patriarch of Constantinople, was born in the isle of Candia in 1572. He went to Germany, after having studied at Padua. On his return to the east he was elevated to the see of Alexandria, and in 1621 to the patriarchate of Constantinople. He held a correspondence with the protestant churches, particularly that of England, and having endeavoured to reform his clergy, was deposed and banished to Rhodes. However, he was re-established, and still continued the work of reformation, for which he was again deposed, and in 1638 strangled by order of the grand seignior, who had been prejudiced against him by the artifices of his enemies. His Confession of Faith and Letters were printed at Amsterdam in 1718.—*Smith's Account of the Greek Church, Oxford, 1680.*

CYRUS, king of Persia, the son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. It is said that Astyages gave his daughter to an obscure Persian on account of a dream, in which he was told,

that he should be dethroned by his grandson. Cyrus, therefore, was exposed as soon as born, but a shepherdess preserved him, and brought him up as her own son. His birth being afterwards discovered, Cyrus levied troops and deposed his grandfather. He then extended his conquests on all sides, and took the city of Babylon by drying the channel of the Euphrates: but marching against Tomyris, queen of the Scythians, he was defeated, and put to death by the heroine herself, B.C. 530.—*Herodotus. Xenophon.*

CYRUS the Younger, was the son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes. On the death of his father he attempted the life of his brother, in order to obtain the throne. He would have been put to death by Artaxerxes, had not his mother Parysatis interceded for him. He then obtained the governorship of Lydia, where he mustered an army and marched against his brother. The battle was obstinately fought, but it ended with the death of Cyrus, B.C. 400. The 10,000 Greeks who came with Cyrus made good their retreat in spite of all the force of the Persians, and returned safe to their own country.—*Plutarch. Xenophon.*

CYRUS of Panapolis, a Latin poet, and soldier, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. He was made consul and prefect of Constantinople. He afterwards embraced Christianity, and was made a bishop in Phrygia, where he died.—*Moreri.*

D.

DAC (John), a German painter, born at Cologne in 1556. He was employed by the emperor Rodolphus, who bestowed upon him honours and riches. His pieces are very grand.—*De Piles Vies des Peintres.*

DACIER (Andrew), a learned Frenchman, was born of protestant parents at Castres, in 1651, and educated at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, or Le Fevre, whose learned daughter he married. He published at Paris, in 1681, an edition of Pompeius Festus, for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace came out the same year. In 1691 he published his translation of the Reflections of Marcus Antoninus; and the next year Aristotle's Poetica. For his services to literature he was appointed perpetual secretary to the academy, rewarded with a pension of 2000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. He died in 1722. Dacier and his wife renounced the protestant religion in 1685. Besides the works abovementioned he translated the works of Plato into French; the Lives of Plutarch; the Manual of Epictetus; &c.—*Moreri.*

DACIER (Anne), wife of the preceding, daughter of Le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur, where she was born in 1651.

Her father discovered her turn for learning, indulged her wish, and gave her a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, which gave so much satisfaction, that she was employed to prepare editions of Latin authors for the use of the dauphin, the first of which was Florus. In 1681 she published a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the Phutus and Clouds of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon after they renounced the protestant religion. In 1711 came out her translation of the Iliad; and in 1714 she defended Homer against M. de la Motte, in a book, entitled The Causes of the Corruption of Taste; this was followed in 1716 by another against father Hardouin. The same year came out her version of the Odyssey, which closed her literary labours. She died in 1790. She had two daughters and a son. One of the daughters became a nun, the other died at the age of 18, and the son when he was a child. Madame Dacier was as remarkable for her modesty as her erudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and sentence in his book.

She excused herself as long as she could, but being strongly importuned she complied, and added to her signature a verse from Sophocles, importing that silence is the ornament of the female sex.—*Moreri*.

D'AGAR (Jacopo), a French painter, born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1716. He was the disciple of Vouet, from whom he learned to paint history and portrait, but he excelled in the latter. He resided a long time in Denmark at the court of Christian V. after which he came to London, where he was well received. He went back to Denmark, and died there.—*Pilkington*.

DAGOBERT I. king of France, the son of Clotaire II. whom he succeeded in 628, obliging his younger brother, Caribert, to accept of Aquitain. The first part of his reign was popular and praise-worthy, but at last he gave way to dissolute habits, divorced his first wife, and took two more, besides a number of concubines. He also greatly oppressed his subjects by taxes, and caused 9000 Bulgarians, who had put themselves under his protection, to be massacred. He was very successful in his foreign wars, conquered the Gascons, and compelled the count of Brittany to be his vassal. He died in 638, and was the first king of France interred in the abbey of St. Denis. The other princes of this name are not worth noticing.—*Moreri*.

DAGOUER (William), rector of the university of Paris, died in 1745. He was the author of, 1. A Course of Philosophy in Latin; 2. A Tract against the Advertisements of Languet, Archbishop of Sens.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAHL (Michael), a Danish portrait painter, who died in England in 1743. He was in great repute, and had the honour to paint the portrait of queen Anne.—*Walpole's Anecd. of Painters*.

DAHLBERG (Eric), a Swedish general, was born in 1625. He lost his parents when young, and in consequence had a very narrow education, which he compensated for by his own perseverance and genius. He studied fortification, and in 1648 was appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the war of Poland. It was by his advice that the king undertook the bold enterprise of marching his army over the Great Belt, when frozen over, in 1657, whereby he extended his conquests to the walls of Copenhagen. In 1660 Dahlberg was ennobled, and in 1669 was appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendant of the fortifications. He so greatly improved these as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm in 1703. He published *Suecia antiqua & hodierna*, 3 vols. folio, 1700.—*Grazelius's Biography of eminent Swedes*.

DAILLÉ (John), a learned French divine,

born at Châtellerault in 1594, and educated at Saumur. In 1612 he was appointed tutor to the grandsons of du Mornay, with whom in 1619 he went to Italy, where one of them died. He continued on his travels with the other, and, after passing through Germany and England, returned to France in 1621. He became a minister in 1623, but still remained in the family of du Mornay, who died in his arms. In 1625 he was appointed minister of the church of Saumur, and the year following he removed to that of Paris. In 1631 appeared his famous book on the Use of the Fathers. In 1633 he published an Apology for the reformed Churches. These books excited considerable controversy. He died in 1670. His son became a minister in 1653, and was chosen colleague with his father. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Zurich, where he died in 1690.—Dailly wrote several other books besides the above.—*Ba-le. Moreri*.

DALE (Samuel), an English physician, was born in 1659. He was originally an apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, and in 1730 became a licentiate of the college of physicians, and a fellow of the royal society. He then settled as a physician at Bocking, where he died in 1739. He wrote *Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiae Medicam*, several times printed; he also published *The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court*, 4to. written by Silas Taylor, but greatly enlarged and improved by Dr. Dale. He was a good naturalist, and has some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—*Pulteney's Sketches on Botany*.

DALECHAMPS (James), a French physician, born at Caen in Normandy in 1513, and died at Lyons in 1588. He wrote a general History of Plants, and some other books. He also published Pliny's Natural History, with notes.—*Moreri*.

DALEN (Cornelius van), a Dutch engraver, born about 1640. He engraved a great variety of portraits, and a set of antique statues in a masterly style.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DALENS (Theodore), a landscape painter of Amsterdam, born in 1659, and died in 1688. His pieces are faithful and spirited copies of nature.—*Houbraken*.

DALIN (Olaus), a Swedish historian and poet, born at Winsberg in 1708. He wrote a poem, entitled, *The Liberty of Sweden*, and a tragedy entitled *Brunhilda*. He was also the author of the General History of Sweden, and other works. He became preceptor to prince Gustavus, and chancellor of the court; and died in 1763.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DALLINGTON (sir Robert), an English author, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. Afterwards he became secretary to the earl of Rutland, and master of the Charter-house. Charles I. conferred on him the honour of knight-

hood. He died in 1637. He wrote a Survey of the great Duke's state in Tuscany, 4to.; a Method for Travel, or a State of France as it stood in 1598, 4to.; Aphorisms civil and military, amplified with authorities, folio.—*Wood*.

DALMATIN (George), a lutheran divine, who translated the Bible into the Slavonian language in 1584. He obtained a benefice at Laybach in Carniola, but being persecuted by the Romanists, sentence of banishment was pronounced against him in 1598. The baron of Aursperg, however, afforded him an asylum in his house, where it is supposed he died.—*Bayle*.

DALMATIUS, bishop of Cyzicum, who wrote the Acts of the Council of Nice, and assisted at the council of Ephesus.—*Moreri*.

DALRYMPLE (sir David), a Scotch judge, was born at Edinburgh in 1726. His father was auditor of the exchequer, and his mother daughter of the earl of Haddington. He was educated first at Eton, and next at Utrecht. In 1748 he was called to the Scotch bar, and in 1766 appointed a judge, on which occasion he took the title of lord Hailes. He died in 1792, leaving two daughters. He wrote and published a number of books, as *Memoirs and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of James I. and Charles I.* 2 vols. *Remarks on the History of Scotland*, 12mo.; *Annals of Scotland*, 4to. 2 vols.; *Remains of Christian Antiquity*, 3 vols.; several *Memoirs intended for a Biographia Scotica*; *Papers in the World and Mirror*, &c.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

DALTON (Michael), an English lawyer, who wrote a book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace; and another on the Duties of Sheriffs. He died about 1620.—*Granger*.

DALTON (John), an English divine, was born at Dean in Cumberland in 1709, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. and became tutor to lord Beauchamp. He adapted Milton's *Comus* for the stage, and wrote some songs in it, which piece was performed for the benefit of a grand-daughter of Milton. He obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London; and a prebend of Worcester, where he died in 1763. He published a volume of sermons in 1757, and some poems. His brother Richard was librarian to the king; and published prints from drawings made by himself of the procession to Mecca, &c.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland. Biog. Dram.*

DALZIEL (Thomas), a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, after which he entered into the service of the czar of Russia, but was recalled at the restoration, and made commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. After the murder of Charles I. he never would shave his beard, but suffered it to grow down to his girdle, and he wore a

beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. His dress was so singular that he never appeared in public without a crowd of boys after him. He was in great favour with Charles II. When he died is uncertain.—*Granger*.

DAMASCENUS (John), a learned father of the church, so called from the place of his birth. He succeeded his father as counsellor of state to the caliph, and at the close of life was ordained priest, on which he went into a monastery. He died about 750. His works were printed at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1712.—*Cave. Dupin*.

DAMASCIUS, a philosopher of the stoic sect, or according to others of the peripatetic. He wrote the life of his master and predecessor Iſidorus the logician of Athens, of which only a few fragments remain. He flourished A.D. 540.—*Cave. Hist. Lit.*

DAMASUS I. pope, was a native of Spain, and placed in the pontifical chair in 366. He was opposed by an antipope called Ursin, but was acknowledged by the bishops of Italy, and the council of Aquileia condemned Ursin to banishment. Damasus opposed the arians with great zeal, and died in 384, aged 80. Several of his letters are extant.—*Bower. Platina*.

DAMASUS II. pope, was elected the same day that Benedict IX. abdicated the chair, and died 23 days after his being chosen, in Palestine, in 1048.—*Ibid.*

DAMIANO (Peter), a Roman cardinal, born at Ravenna, of a noble family. In 1057 he was raised to the cardinalate, and appointed bishop of Ostia against his own inclination. He endeavoured to effect a reform in the manners of the monks and priests, and remonstrated against the pope's interfering in the temporal concerns of princes; but finding all his efforts fruitless, he resigned his preferments, and retired to a monastery, from whence he was recalled, and employed as legate in France and Germany. He died in 1073. His works were printed at Paris in 1663.—*Moreri*.

DAMIENS (Robert Francois), a French assassin, who was executed in 1757, for an attempt upon the life of Lewis XV. He had been a domestic in the college of jésuits.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAMO, the daughter of Pythagoras, at whose desire she devoted herself to a life of celibacy, and may therefore be called the first of nuns. Her father imparted to her the secrets of his philosophy, on condition that she should never divulge them.—*Stanley's Hist. Plil.*

DAMON, a pythagorean philosopher, rendered memorable for his friendship with Pythias. Dionysius the tyrant having condemned him to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs; Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual, and this instance of friendship

so pleased the king that he pardoned Damon, and requested to become one of their friends.—*Valerius Maximus.*

DAMON, a musician of Athens, the instructor of Pericles, and friend of Socrates. He formed a system of music, and wonderful things are related of his harmonic powers.—*Moreri. Burney.*

DAMOCLES, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. He was one day admiring the happy condition of princes, on which the tyrant invited him to an entertainment, and caused a naked sword to be hung over his head by a hair. Damocles, frightened at the perilous condition in which he sat, begged the king to dismiss him into a safe though mean station of life.—*Moreri.*

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek historian of an unknown age; who wrote two books, one on tactics, and the other on the Jews, in which he accuses them of worshipping the head of an ass, and offering human sacrifices.—*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

DAMPIER (John), a French poet, was a native of Blois, and after being an advocate in the great council, became a cordelier; and died in 1550. His Latin poems are in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum*.—*Moreri.*

DAMPIER (William), an English navigator, was born at East Coker, in Somersetshire, in 1652, and went to sea early in life. He sailed with captain Cook, who commanded a Bristol ship sent out against the Spaniards. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, captain Cook died, and was succeeded by Mr. Davis, whom Dampier left, and went aboard another buccaneering ship, commanded by captain Swan. Not meeting with much success, they sailed for the East Indies, where Dampier left Swan, and proceeded to the English factory at Achen. He then engaged with a captain Weldon, and afterwards became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked by stealth for England, and arrived there the same year. He afterwards went out from Bristol with captain Woodes Rogers to the South Sea, and returned in 1711. When he died is unknown. His voyages are well known, and are very accurate. There is a portrait of him in the Trinity-house.—*Dampier's Voyages.*

DAMPIERRE (N.), a distinguished officer in the service of the French republic. He had been a captain in the regiment of Chartres; but when the revolution broke out he joined the popular standard, and was major-general at the battle of Jemappe. He was shot by the English gunners, as he was reconnoitring at the battle, or retreat, of Famars, May 8, 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAN, the son of Jacob by the servant of Rachael, and the father of a warlike tribe, whose portion was on the coast of the Me-

diterranean sea, from Jeppa on the north to Alcalon on the south.—*SS.*

DANCER (Daniel), an extraordinary miser, was born in 1716, near Harrow, in Middlesex. In 1736 he succeeded to his family estate, which was considerable; but as his father before him were too great lovers of money to lay out any in improvements, Daniel followed their example, and the farm went worse and worse. He led the life of a hermit for above half a century; his only dealing with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when he was out gathering logs of wood from the common, or old iron, or sheeps' dung under the hedges. He was frequently robbed, to prevent which, he fastened the door up, and got into his house through the upper window, to ascend which he made use of a ladder, which he carefully drew up after him. His sister, who lived with him many years, left him at her death a considerable increase to his wealth, on which he bought a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings to put himself in decent mourning. This was an article of luxury, for at other times Daniel always wore hay-bands on his legs. He died in 1794, and left his estates to lady Tempest, who had been very charitable to the poor man and his sister.—*Annual Necrology*, 1798.

DANCHET (Anthony), a French poet, born in 1671, and died at Paris in 1748. He wrote for the theatre with great success, and his works were published in 1751, in 4 vols. 12mo. He was a member of the French academy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DANDINI (Jerome), an Italian jesuit, born at Cesena in 1554. He became a celebrated professor of philosophy, and rector of several colleges. Clement VIII. sent him as nuncio to the Maronites of Libanus. Of this journey he wrote an account, which was translated into French, and printed in 1675. He died at Forli in 1634. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's three books de Anima.—*Ibid.*

DANDINI (Pietro), a painter of Florence, born in 1646, and died in 1712. He was in the service of the grand-duke, so that few of his pictures are to be found out of his own country. He was very successful in imitating great masters.—*Gen. B. D.*

DANDINI (Cesare), an historical painter of Florence. He was uncle to the preceding. There are several noble pictures of his in the churches of Florence.—*Ibid.*

DANDINI (Hercules Francis), an Italian count, and professor of law at Padua; born in 1691, and died in 1747. He wrote, 1. De Forensi scribendi ratione. 2. De servitutibus prædiorum interpretationes per epistolas, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DANDOLO (Henry), doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1192, being then 84 years old. He raised the Venetian state to a considerable height, by the vigour

and wisdom of his government. In 1261 he engaged in the crusade, and conquered Zara, which had revolted against the Venetians. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Constantinople, on the taking of which he was created despot of Romania. He died in 1295.—*Moreri*.

DANDOLO (Andrew), doge of Venice, was born about 1310. He extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, which lasted several years. He was a man of letters, and wrote the History of Venice; and corresponded with Petrarch. He died in 1354.—*Trabeschi*.

DANDRE BARDON (Michael Francis), a French writer and painter, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1700, and died in 1747. He was a member of the academy of painting, and wrote, 1. The Life of Carlo Vanloo. 2. A treatise on Painting, and another on Sculpture, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DANDRIEU (John Francis), a French musician, who died at Paris in 1740, aged 56. He excelled on the organ and harpsichord. He also had great merit as a composer, particularly church music.—*Ibid*.

DANEAU (Lambert), called in Latin *Daneus*, a French protestant divine, born about 1530, and died at Castres in 1596. He wrote Commentaries on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark; A Poetical System of Geography; Aphorismi Politici et Militares.—*Moreri*.

DANES (Peter), a French prelate of considerable piety and learning. He was present at the council of Trent, where he made an eloquent speech on the abuses of the court of Rome. While there he was made bishop of Lavaur. He died at Paris in 1577, aged 80. His works were printed in 1731.—*Moreri*.

DANET (Peter), a French abbé, who published an edition of Phædrus, for the use of the dauphin, also a Dictionary, and other works. He died at Paris in 1709.—*Ibid*.

DANGEAU (Lewis Courcillon de), a French abbot, who died at Paris in 1723, aged 80. He invented several games for teaching young persons geography, history, and grammar. He also wrote Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul.—*Ibid*.

DANGEAU (Philip de Courcillon, marquis de), brother of the above, born in 1638, and died at Paris full of honours in 1720. He wrote, Memoirs in MS. from which Voltaire, and other authors, have gleaned many curious particulars.—*Ibid*.

DANHAWER (John Conrad), a German divine of the lutheran persuasion, was born in the Brigaw in 1603. He became professor of eloquence at Strasburgh, where he died in 1666. He zealously opposed a projected union between the lutherans and calvinists, and wrote some theological treatises.—*Ibid*.

DANICAN (Andre), better known by the name of Philidor, a celebrated player, on chess, was born at Paris, and resided several years in England, where he published his *Analysis du jeu des Echecs*, in 1749. He also composed music with good success. He died in 1795.—*Europ. Mug.*

DANIEL, the fourth of the greater prophets. He was of the blood royal of Judah, and carried captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He obtained a situation at the court of Nebuchadnezzar, and had his name changed to that of Belteshazzar. His progress in learning, and his sagacity of mind, rendered him a favourite with the monarch, and he was appointed governor of the provinces of Babylon. Under the reign of Belteshazzar he explained the famous writing upon the wall, and the event confirmed the truth of his prediction. Darius made him his prime minister; but some of the courtiers envying his situation, contrived to have him thrown into a den of lions for refusing divine honours to Darius. He escaped from the furious beasts by a miracle, and regained the favour of his master. His prophecy is written partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee.—*SS. Univ. Hist.*

DANIEL (Arnold), a provençal poet in the twelfth century, whose poems were imitated by Petrarch. He died about 1189.—*Moreri*.

DANIEL (Peter), a learned Frenchman, who died at Paris in 1603. He published, 1. An edition of the *Aulularia* of Plautus. 2. Commentaries of Servius on Virgil, &c.—*Ibid*.

DANIEL (Samuel), an English poet and historian, was born in Somersetshire, in 1562, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; on leaving which, he became groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the close of his life he retired to a farm in his native county, where he died in 1619. His poems were collected, and printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. He wrote the History of England to the end of the reign of Edward III. which, according to some authors, is the best of all his works.—*Biog. Br.*

DANIEL (Gabriel), a French historian, was born at Rouen in 1649, and entered among the jesuits at the age of 18. One of his first productions was a *Voyage to the World of Des Cartes*, which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is, *The History of France*, published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713; but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to. 1722. He also wrote several miscellaneous and theological treatises. He died at Paris in 1728.—*Moreri*.

DANTE (Alighieri), an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1265. He was of an ambitious turn, and joined one of the factions which then disturbed Florence; but the party to which he belonged proving the weakest, he was banished. He then pre-

vailed on the prince of Verona to make war on the Florentines, which did not answer his expectations; neither could he get himself recalled. He died at Ravenna in 1321. He wrote in his exile a satirical poem on Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell, to which he gave the singular title of *Commedia*. It is in the form of a vision, and full of extravagancies, though oftentimes very sublime. The best edition is that of Venice, 1757, 3 vols. 4to. He also wrote some works in Latin, particularly one on Monarchy; and another, entitled *De Vulgari Eloquentia*.—*Tiraboschi*.

DANTE (Peter Vincent), a native of Perouse, who imitated the style of the preceding poet with so much success, that his performances have frequently gone under his name. He was also a good mathematician, and died in 1512.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

DANTE (Vincent), grandson of the above, was a mathematician, sculptor, and painter. His statue of Julius III. is esteemed a master-piece. He died in 1576, aged 46. He wrote the lives of men eminent in designing for statues.—*Ibid.*

DANTE (Ignatius), a dominican of the same family as the poet. He was a celebrated mathematician, and drew several maps for Gregory XIII. who gave him the bishopric of Alatri. He drew in 1576 the famous meridian line in the church of St. Petronius at Bologna, which was afterwards perfected by Cassini. He died in 1586. He wrote a treatise on the Astro-labe, and some other works.—*Tiraboschi*.

DANTE (John Baptist), a mathematician of the same family, who is said to have made himself a pair of wings, with which he flew over the lake Trasimenus; but on exhibiting himself over the city of Perugia, he fell on a church and broke his thigh. He afterwards became professor of mathematics at Venice; and died at the end of the 15th century.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

DANTON (George James), a leading man in the French revolution. He was a lawyer, and rose to notice in that storm which brought forth a number of extraordinary persons to view, who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed talents in the national convention, and was a powerful speaker. Robespierre, however, supplanted him, and he fell under the guillotine in 1794, aged 34.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

DANTZ (John Andrew), a lutheran divine, born at Sandhufen, near Gotha, in 1654. He became professor of theology at Jena, where he died in 1727. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, a Chaldee Grammar; and several dissertations on the Hebrew Scripture, and the rabbinical writings.—*Moreri*.

DARAN (James), a celebrated French surgeon, was born at St. Frajon, in Gascony, in 1701. He became surgeon-major in the

imperial army, and practised with great reputation at Milan and Turin, where the king of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus, made him considerable offers, if he would remain in his service. After passing through Italy he returned to France, where he died in 1784. Daran was famous for his operations in diseases of the bladder and urethra. He wrote a treatise on the virulent Gonorrhœa; Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Urethra; and other pieces.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

DARCEY (N.) a French chemist and physician, who published several ingenious papers on the management of potteries, and the nature of different earths fit to be used in those manufactories. He also gave analyses of several minerals; and published the State of the Pyrenees, and of the causes of their wasting. He was professor of chemistry in the national institute, and died in 1801.—*Ibid.*

DARCI (count), an eminent engineer, born in Ireland in 1725, of a family attached to the Stuarts, in consequence of which he entered into the French service. At the age of 17 he distinguished himself as a geometrician. In 1760 he published an essay on Artillery. In 1765 appeared his memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight; which is very ingenious. He died in 1779. Besides the writings above mentioned, he wrote a number of mathematical memoirs of great merit.—*Gen. B. D.*

DARGONNE (Dom Bonaventure), a carthusian monk, born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1704. He wrote *Un Traité de la Lecture de Pères de l'Eglise*, and some other works.—*Moreri*.

DARIUS, surnamed the Mede, is the same, according to some, as Cyaxares, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus. He died at Babylon about 348 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

DARIUS I. king of Persia, the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. The groom of Darius, on the night preceding, brought his master's horse to a mare on the spot fixed upon. The next morning, when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. His forces suffered a terrible defeat from the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person; but died in the midst of his preparations, B.C. 485.—*Herodotus. Univ. Hist.*

DARIUS II. surnamed Ochus, or Nothus, because he was the bastard son of Artaxerxes by a concubine. After the murder

of Xerxes he ascended the Persian throne, and espoused Parisatis, his sister, a cruel princess, by whom he had Artaxerxes, Memon, Amestris, and Cyrus the younger. He died after a reign of 19 years, B.C. 404.—*Univ. Hist.*

DARIUS III. or Codomannus, the last king of Persia of that name. He was the son of Artanes and Siliqambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. Bagoas, the eunuch, placed him on the throne; and afterwards attempted to poison him. Darius, however, made him swallow the deadly draught himself. Alexander the Great defeated him near the Granicus, and a second time, near the Issus, where his family were taken prisoners, but Darius himself escaped in disguise. Having gathered another army, he marched against the Macedonian hero, and experienced a third overthrow at Arbela, on which he fled to Medela. Bessus, governor of Bactriana, slew him in his chariot, in hopes of being his successor, B.C. 331.—*Ibid.*

DARWIN (Erasmus), an English physician and poet, was the son of a gentleman at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and born there in 1732. After receiving a preparatory education, he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in medicine, in 1755, and in his thesis on that occasion maintained the doctrine, that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. In the Cambridge Collection of Verses on the Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1751, is a poem by him, which, however, does not rise above mediocrity. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies, and took his doctor's degree, after which he settled at Litchfield, where he practised with considerable reputation, and in 1757 married miss Howard, an amiable young lady of that city, who died in 1770, leaving three sons. His second wife was the widow of colonel Pole, who brought him a good fortune, on which he removed to Derby, in 1781, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died suddenly, April 18, 1802. Dr. Darwin's literary fame rests upon the Botanic Garden, with philosophical notes, in two parts; 1. The Economy of Vegetation; 2. The Loves of the Plants, 2 vols. 8vo.; Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, 4 vols. 8vo.; Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, 1 vol. 4to. In these works the poet, botanist, and philosopher appear to great advantage, though in many respects the author sacrifices too much to imagination; and he evinces a contempt for all religion. Besides these works, he was the author of some philosophical and medical papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract on Female Education, 4to. He had also a principal share in the formation

of the System of Vegetables of Linnæus, published in the name of the Botanical Society at Litchfield.—*Life of Darwin by Ann Seward. Europ. Mag. vol. xxvii. Monthly Mag. vol. xiii.*

DARWIN (Charles), son of the preceding, was born at Litchfield in 1758. After receiving a preparatory education, he went to Christ-church college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he assiduously applied to the study of medicine, and obtained the first prize medal offered by the Esculapian society for the best essay on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He died a few months after, in 1778. He left behind him an Account of the retrograde Motions of the absorbent Vessels of animal Bodies in some Diseases, in Latin; a translation of which was published by his father.—*Ibid.*

DASSIER (John), medalist to the republic of Geneva, who struck a series of the English kings in order to obtain a situation in the mint, but was disappointed. His nephew, however, was employed in that office as engraver, and returned to Geneva in 1745.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

DASSOUCI, a French poet and musician of the 17th century, who wrote his own life in a ludicrous style; in which he freely says, that his father was an impostor by pretending to be a magician. He had a happy talent at song-writing, in the humorous style. He died at the close of the 17th century.—*Novv. Diß. Hif.*

DATAMES, a general of the army of Artaxerxes king of Persia, to which station he was raised from the ranks. Some persons out of envy accused him to the king as a traitor, on which he fled to save his life. Afterwards he raised an army and defeated Artabases, general of Artaxerxes, but was assassinated by Mithridates 361 B. C.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

DATI (Augustine), a learned Italian, was born at Sienna in 1420. He became teacher of rhetoric and the classics in that city, and at last attained the office of first magistrate. He died of the plague in 1478. His works, consisting of a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul; Orations; Epistles; and the History of Sienna, were printed in one volume folio, 1503.—*Tiraboschi.*

DATI (Charles), professor of belles-lettres at Florence, his native city. He wrote some Italian poems, and miscellaneous essays, particularly one on the discoveries of Galileo and Torricelli; but his Lives of ancient Fathers are most known. He died in 1675.—*Ibid.*

DAVANZATI (Bernard), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1529, and died in 1606. He translated Tacitus into Italian, and wrote on Tuscan Agriculture; History of the English Schism, and an Account of Exchanges.—*Tiraboschi.*

DAUBENTON (M.) a French anatomist and

naturalist, was born at Montbard in Burgundy, in 1716. He became assistant to Buffon in the royal garden, and keeper of the king's museum. In 1744 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and contributed several valuable papers to their memoirs. He had also a considerable concern in Buffon's Natural History. His *Instructions to Shepherds*, 1784, 8vo. is an excellent work. He was likewise the author of a *Methodical View of Minerals*. In 1799 he was elected a member of the conservative senate, but died in December the same year.—*Account of Dabenton by Fourcroi*.

DAUBENTON (William), a French jesuit, who was appointed confessor to Philip V. king of Spain, but having meddled too much in political concerns, he was dismissed, and returned to France in 1706. Ten years afterwards he was recalled, but again fell into disgrace, by betraying the king's secrets to the French court. He died in 1723. His works, principally sermons, were printed in 2 vols. folio, one of which contains an account of the miracles of John Francis Regis, a jesuit.—*Moreri*.

DAVENANT (John), an English prelate, was born in London, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. and became fellow. He was afterwards elected master of that college, and in 1618 was sent by James I. to the synod of Dort. In 1621 he was made bishop of Salisbury, and died in 1641. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, in Latin; and Animadversions upon Hoard's treatise, entitled, *God's Love to Mankind*, 1641, &c. He was a strong calvinist.—*Biog. Br.*

DAVENANT (sir William), an English poet, was born in 1605 at Oxford, where his father kept an inn. The first part of his education he received at the grammar-school of that city, and then was entered of Lincoln college. He did not remain long at the university, but became page to the dukes of Richmond, and afterwards to lord Brook. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureat, and in 1643 was knighted. On the decline of the royal cause he went to France and changed his religion, which recommended him to the patronage of the queen, who sent him to England on a mission to the king. He was next engaged to convey a number of artificers from France to Virginia, but the ship was taken and carried to England, where he would have been executed if Milton and some others had not interceded for his life. He now set up a sort of operas, to support himself, plays being forbidden; but at the restoration he obtained a patent for erecting a playhouse in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He died in 1668, and was interred in Westminster abbey.

His works were published together in 1678, consisting of plays and poems.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVENANT (Charles), a political writer, the son of the preceding, was born in 1656, and educated at Oxford. At the age of 19 he wrote *Circe*, a tragedy, which was performed with great applause. He afterwards applied to the civil law, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Cambridge. He sat in the parliament of 1685, and became a commissioner of excise. He was afterwards appointed inspector-general of the exports and imports, and died in 1714. He was deeply versed in political knowledge, and affairs of finance. His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 8vo. 1771.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVENANT (William), the fourth son of sir William, was brought up to the church, and obtained a living in Surrey. He went abroad with an English gentleman, and was drowned in a river near Paris, as he was swimming, in 1681. He translated Le Vayer's Animadversions on the Greek and Latin Historians, from the French.—*Ibid.*

DAVENPORT (Christopher), a priest of the Romish communion, was born at Coventry about 1598, and educated at Oxford, but at the persuasion of a Romish priest, he went to Douay, and entered among the Franciscans. He returned to England as a missionary under the name of sancta Clara, and became chaplain to the queen of Charles I. He wrote a book called *Deus, Natura, Gratia*, &c. the object of which went to shew, that the English confession and liturgy are reconcilable to the tenets of his church. At the restoration he became chaplain to the queen, and died in 1680.—*Wood. Moreri*.

DAVENPORT (John), elder brother of the preceding, was born at Coventry in 1597, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He entered into orders and became a zealous puritan: after serving a church in London for some time he went to Amsterdam. About 1641 he went to New England, where he died in 1669. He wrote some sermons and religious tracts.—*Wood's A. O. Neal's Hist. Puritani*.

DAVID, king of Israel, was born at Bethlehem, 1085 B.C. He was anointed while a youth and a shepherd, by the prophet Samuel. His valour in killing Goliath; a gigantic Philistine, procured him a place at the court of Saul, who afterwards endeavoured to take away his life, on which David fled from place to place. When that prince fell, David was recognized king by the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes, at the instigation of Abner, placed Ishbosheth, the youngest son of Saul, on the throne, which occasioned a civil war; but on the death of Ishbosheth, all the contending parties united in submission to David, who reigned over them thirty years with great glory. He took Jerusalem

from the Jebusites, with the fortress of Zion, to which he gave the name of the city of David. He also gained considerable victories over the Philistines, and other neighbouring nations, thereby extending his dominions and enriching his subjects. His glory, however, was tarnished by taking Bathsheba from Uriah, her husband, and putting him to death. He also suffered by causing the people to be numbered. A rebellion was excited against him by his son Absalom, which, however, was quelled, and Absalom slain by Joab. When the news of this was brought to David, he lamented the untimely fall of his son in affecting terms. At the close of life he resigned the throne to his son Solomon, and died with the character of a great and good monarch, B. C. 1015, at the age of 70. A considerable part of the book of Psalms having been composed by him, occasions the whole to be called by his name. It is an exquisite collection of devotional poetry.—SS. See also *Gibb's Life of David*.

DAVID I. king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the fierce, in 1124. He was bred up in England, and married Maud, grand niece of William the Conqueror. He was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, when called to the Scottish throne, which he filled to the satisfaction of his subjects. On the death of Henry I. king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter, the empress Maud, against Stephen, and passing the border seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of North Allerton in 1138. A negotiation was entered into the following year, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. He died there in 1153.—*Buchanan*.

DAVID II. king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was only five years old. On the invasion of Scotland by Baliol, he was sent to France, but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned home in 1332. He made several incursions on England, but was at last taken prisoner after a stout resistance, and conveyed to the Tower of London, and did not recover his liberty till 1357, on paying a heavy ransom. He died in 1371, aged 47.—*Ibid*.

DAVID (St.), one of the most celebrated of the British saints, was in the middle of the 5th century bishop of Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, then the metropolitan of the Welsh church. But he removed his see to Mynyw, which afterwards came to be called Ty Dewi, or the house of St. David. There are many churches dedicated to him in Wales; but the notion of his being the patron saint of that country is treated as a modern invention, and so is the symbol of the leek attributed to him. The wearing of this on St. David's day probably originated from the custom of *Cym-*

bertia, or the friendly aid, practised among farmers: in some districts of South Wales all the neighbours of a small farmer appoint a day when they attend to plough his land, and the like; and at such time it is the custom for each to bring his portion of leeks with him, to be used in making pottage.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID of Hirazug, surnamed the black, a Welsh divine, poet, and grammarian, who flourished about the year 1350. He modified the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeable to the alterations and new regulations which took place on the conquest of Wales, by Edward I. for that event affected even the literary compositions of the Welsh. There are several copies of a Missal in Welsh, or the Office of the Virgin, translated by him.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID, an armenian philosopher, of the 5th century, who translated into his native language several of the Greek philosophers.—*Moreri*.

DAVID EL DAVID, a pretended Messiah, was a Persian jew in the 12th century, and being a man of great abilities, persuaded a number of his countrymen to acknowledge his pretensions. After resisting the Persian forces for some time, he was defeated, and beheaded in the king's presence, after which an inhuman massacre of the jews took place throughout that country.—*Ibid*.

DAVID AB GWILYM, one of the most celebrated of the Welsh poets. He died at the close of the 14th century. He composed a great variety of beautiful poetry, under the patronage of Ivor, surnamed the Generous. The subject of the greater part of his poems is love; and he dedicated one hundred and forty-seven poems to the fair Morvid, his mistress; but his suit was unsuccessful, as she was married, through the influence of her relations, to Rhys Gwgan, a captain in the English army at the battle of Cressy. His works were printed at London in 1789.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID, of the imperial family of Comnenes, the last emperor of Trebizonde, succeeded John his brother. He was dethroned by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, who gave him his choice either to turn Mahometan, or to suffer death. He preferred the latter, and endured dreadful torments. This was in 1461.—*Moreri*.

DAVID (ab Edmund), a Welsh poet, who lived in the 15th century. He was a native of Hammer in Flintshire, and presided at a congress of bards at Caermarthen, which was assembled by virtue of a commission from Edward IV. At this meeting a body of canons of Welsh poetry was formed, which was opposed by the bards of another province.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID (George), a fanatic of Ghent, who about 1525 pretended to be the Messiah, the third David, and nephew of God. He eb-

tained followers, but was forced to quit his own country, on which he went to Basil, where he died in 1566. His corpse was afterwards taken up and burnt with his writings.—*Mosheim*.

DAVID (Gantz), a Jewish historian of the 16th century, who wrote a chronicle in Hebrew, printed at Prague, 1542, 4to. Vorstius translated part of it into Latin with notes, Leyden, 1644.—*Moreri*.

DAVID (Francis), a fociinian of Hungary, who was first a Roman catholic, next a Lutheran, afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a Unitarian. He was very fond of disputing, and at length differed from Socinus and Blandrata on the subject of worshipping Jesus Christ, which he held was wrong. For this and some other notions they charged him with Judaizing, and caused him to be thrown into prison, where he died in 1579. He wrote on the millennium and other subjects.—*Moreri*. *Mosheim*.

DAVID (de Pomis), a Jewish physician, of the 16th century, who pretended to be a descendant of the royal tribe of Judah. He wrote, 1. *De Senum Affectibus*, 1588, Venice; 2. a Hebrew and Rabbinical Dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, Venice, 1587.—*Moreri*.

DAVIES (Sir John), an English poet and judge, was born at Chisgrove in Wiltshire in 1570, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him his attorney-general in Ireland. He afterwards returned from thence, and became an English judge. In 1626 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, but died shortly after of an apoplexy. He married Eleanor Touchet, daughter of lord Audley, by whom he had a son, who died young, and a daughter called Lucy, who married the earl of Huntington. Lady Davies pretended to be a prophetess, and printed several strange pamphlets filled with predictions and revelations. She died in 1652. Sir John wrote a valuable book on the State of Ireland, 1612, and several times reprinted; his poetical works, of which that entitled *Noſte Teipſum* is the principal, were collected and published in 1773, 12mo. His prose works were printed in one vol. 8vo. 1786.—*Blog. Br.*

DAVIES (Dr. John), a learned Welsh divine, was born at Llanveres in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin school, from whence he went first to Jesus college, and afterwards to Lincoln college, Oxford. He obtained the living of Malwyd in Merionethshire, took his doctor's degree in 1616, and died in 1644. He published a curious grammar of the Welsh language in Latin, 1631; a dictionary, Welsh and Latin, 1632, &c.—*Wood*. *Green's Camb. Biog.*

DAVIES (John), a learned divine, born in London in 1679, and educated at Queen's

college, Cambridge. In 1711 he obtained a living in Cambridgeshire, and a prebend of Ely. In 1717 he was chosen master of his college, and took the degree of D.D. He died in 1732. He edited several Greek and Latin authors, as Maximus Tyrius, Julius Cæsar, Minutius Felix, and some of Cicero's works.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVIES (Samuel), an American divine, born in 1724, in the county of Newcastle, in Delaware. In 1759 he became president of the college of New Jersey. He died in 1761. Three volumes of excellent sermons by him have been several times printed.—*Life by Dr. Gibbons*.

DAVIES (Thomas), a bookseller and writer, was brought up at Edinburgh, and in 1736 became an actor at the Haymarket theatre. He afterwards turned bookseller, but not succeeding in that line, turned strolling player. About 1762 he commenced book-selling again in Russel-street, Covent-garden, but in 1778 he became a bankrupt, and was relieved by the exertions of Dr. Johnson. In 1780 he published the *Life of Garrick*, which had a good sale. He also wrote *Dramatic Miscellanies*; the *Life of Henderson the Player*; and several fugitive pieces. He died in 1785.—*Gen. Biog. Diſt.*

DAVILA (Henry Catherine), an eminent historian, was born in the territory of Padua, in 1576. His father was constable of Cyprus, when that island was taken by the Turks, in consequence of which he lost all his property. The son was taken to France, and brought up by the marshal d'Hemery, who had married his aunt. When he was 18 he entered into the military service, and gave eminent proofs of his bravery. In 1599 he went to Padua, and soon after engaged in the service of the Venetians, and was employed in several honourable stations. In 1631 he was appointed to command the garrison of Crema; but in going thither was shot by a man whose business it was to provide carriages; but the murderer was instantly killed by Davila's son. The year preceding he published his "*History of the Civil Wars of France*," in the Italian language, a work of high reputation. The best edition is that of London, 2 vols. 4to. 1755.—*Moreri*. *Tiraboschi*.

DAVILA (Peter Francis), a Spanish naturalist, who died at Madrid in 1785. The catalogue of his cabinet was published in 3 vols. and is held in great request.—*N. D. H.*

DAVIS (John), an English navigator, was born at Sandridge in Devonshire, and went to sea early in life. In 1585 he had the command of an expedition sent out to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, in which voyage he discovered a strait called by his name. The year following he sailed again on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as latitude 73 N. In 1591 he went out as second in command to Mr. Cavendish, in his un-

fortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, but at last was killed in an engagement with some Japanese on the coast of Malacca in 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages.—*Biog. Br. Prince's Works.*

DAVIS (Henry Edward), an English divine, born at Windsor in 1756, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. and was elected fellow. He died in 1784. Mr. Davis wrote an Examination of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and was the only one of his antagonists whom the historian chose to answer.—*Gent. Mag.*

DAVISON (Jeremiah), an English portrait painter. He was a disciple of Sir Peter Lely, and died in 1745.—*Walpole.*

DAUMIUS (Christian), a learned man of the 17th century. He was regent of the college of Zwickau, and died there in 1685, aged 75. He wrote, 1. *Tractatus de causis amissarum quarundam Linguarum Latinæ radicum*, 8vo.; 2. *Indagator & restitutor Græcæ Linguæ radicum*; 3. *Epistolæ*, &c.—*Moreri.*

DAVN (Leopold count), a celebrated general, born in 1705. He was a colonel in 1740, and served the empress queen Maria Theresa with the greatest zeal and glory. The next war he added new laurels to those which he had already acquired. In 1757 he obtained a great victory over the king of Prussia at Chotchemitch; after a series of good fortune, however, the marshal met with a defeat at Torgau, in 1760. He died at Vienna in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAURAT (John), a French poet, born in 1507. He made so great a progress in his studies at Paris, that he was appointed one of the Greek professors in that university. Charles IX. made him poet-laureat, and took great pleasure in his conversation. At the age of 80 he married a young girl, who brought him a son. His poems in Greek, Latin, and French, are exceedingly numerous. He died at Paris in 1588.—*Moreri.*

DAWES (Sir William), an English prelate, born at the seat of his father, Sir John Dawes, near Braintree in Essex, in 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he went to St. John's college, Oxford, but after a stay there of two years he removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge. In 1696 he took the degree of D. D. and obtained the mastership of his college, to which he was a great benefactor. The same year he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Worcester. In 1698 he obtained the rectory and deanry of Bocking. In 1707 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, from whence in 1714 he was translated to York. He died in 1724, and was buried in the chapel of Catherine hall. His sermons and other works were collected into 3 vols. 8vo. 1733.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAWES (Richard), a learned critic, was born in Leicestershire in 1708, and educated at Market Bosworth, under Anthony Blackwell, after which he was removed to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where in 1731 he became fellow, and in 1733 M. A. In 1736 he published proposals and a specimen of a Greek translation of Paradise Lost, which was never completed. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1745 he published his *Miscellanea Critica*, or a Collection of Remarks on various ancient authors, a work of high value, a new edition of which was printed at Oxford in 1781, by the rev. Mr. Burgess, since bishop of St. David's. In 1749 Dawes resigned his school, and died at Heworth, near Newcastle, in 1766.—*Biog. Br.*

DAY (John), an English printer. He had a shop under Aldergate, and another at the west door of St. Paul's. He printed the Bible, Fox's Martyrs, Latimer's Sermons, Tyndal's Works, and many other books. He died in good circumstances in 1585. He deserves a place here by having been a considerable promoter of the reformation.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DAY (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Wellclose-square, London, in 1748. His father, who was a collector of the customs, died while he was an infant, and left him a fortune of twelve hundred a year. He received his education first at the Charter-house, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His manners were very eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and his friend Mr. Bicknel took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Mills of Derbyshire. He wrote against the American war and the slave trade; and was a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform; but the only work by which his name will be perpetuated is the History of Sandford and Merton, a romantic tale, for young persons, pleasing, but fanciful, and of much the same stamp as Rousseau's *Emilius*. Mr. Day's notions were theoretical, and though marked with a good deal of sentiment, had little of experience or religion in them. His death was occasioned by his disregard of common customs. Having a favourite foal, he would not suffer it to be broke in, because it was cruel, but undertook the management of it himself, the consequence of which was, that the animal threw him and gave him a violent kick on the skull, of which he died September 8, 1789.—*Biog. Brit. Life of Darwin, by Miss Seward.*

DEACON (James), an English gentleman, who had a great skill in music, and drew

portraits in miniature in an admirable style. He died in 1750.—*Walpole*

DEAGANT DE ST. MARCELLIN (Guichard), a French politician. He was an able negociator, but a bitter enemy to the calvinists. After enjoying the sunshine of court favour many years, he was disgraced and banished to Dauphiny, where he died in 1639. He published *Memoirs* down to 1624, which contain many curious facts.—*Moreri*.

DEBORAH, a Hebrew prophetess, who by her exhortations prevailed on Barak to march against Sisera, general of the troops of Jabin. In consequence of this victory she composed a sublime ode, B. C. 1285.—*Book of Judges*.

DECEBALUS, king of the Dacians, who resisted the Romans in the reign of Domitian. He entered the province of Mœsia, defeated and slew Oppius Sabinus, the Roman commander, and took a number of places. Afterwards he was defeated himself, but still resisted till Domitian agreed to pay him a tribute yearly, which was continued by Nero, but refused by Trajan, who entirely subdued Dacia, on which Decabalus put an end to himself, A.D. 105.—*Univ. Hist.*

DECEMBRIO (Peter Candido), an Italian writer, born at Pavia, in 1399. He became secretary to the pope, and to Alphonfus king of Arragon; and died at Milan in 1477. He wrote the lives of Philip Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan; and translated into Italian Quintus Curtius and Livy, and into Latin, Appian's History, Diodorus Siculus, and part of Homer.—*Trabocchi*.

DECIO (Philip), an Italian lawyer, born at Milan in 1453. He became lecturer at Pisa and Pistoia, and was so eminent at disputation that at last no one would enter the lists with him. After being professor at several places, he settled in France, where he was honourably entertained. He died at Pisa in 1535.—*Ibid.*

DECIUS, a celebrated Roman, who served as a military tribune under the consul Cornelius Cossus, B. C. 343; and when the army was in danger of being cut off by the Samnites, he volunteered his services with his party, and completely routed them, for which a crown of gold was awarded him by the consul, an obdional crown of grass by the army, and a civic crown of oak by his own detachment. Two years afterwards he was chosen consul with Manlius Torquatus, at which time the Romans were at war with the Latins. On this occasion it was agreed on between the two consuls, that he whose army first receded from the enemy should devote himself for the good of his country. The division under Decius being hard pressed, gave way, on which he stripped himself of his military habit, and having devoted himself to the infernal deities, he rushed into the midst of

the enemy and was slain. The army under Manlius then gained a terrible victory, and the body of Decius being found, was buried with military honours.—*Livy*.

DECIUS, the son of the above, was consul three times, and also censor. Being engaged against the Gauls and Samnites, and victory dubious, he imitated his father, by devoting himself, and was slain, after which the Romans defeated the enemy, with great slaughter.—*Ibid.*

DECIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia. The emperor Philip sent him to quell a sedition in Mœsia, but instead of obeying his directions, he turned his arms against him, and on his death assumed the imperial diadem. He distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the christians. In his march against the Goths he entered a morass, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, A. D. 251.—*Univ. Hist.*

DECKER, or **DEKHER** (John), a learned jesuit, and chancellor of the university of Gratz in Stiria, where he died in 1619, aged 69. He wrote, 1. *Velificatio*, seu theorematum de anno ortus ac mortis Domini, &c. 1616.—*Moreri*.

DECKER (Thomas), an English dramatist of the 17th century. He was cotemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirised him in his Poetaster under the name of Crispinus, but Decker retorted in his *Satyromastix*, or untrussing of a humorous poet. He wrote several plays, some of which possess considerable merit. He died after 1638.—*Biog. Dramat.*

DEDEKIND (Frederick), a German writer of the 16th century, who wrote a piece of irony in praise of ill manners, under the title of *Grobianus, sive de incultis moribus et inurbanis gestibus*, Frankfort, 1538, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

DEE (John), an English mathematician, born at London in 1527, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. On the founding of Trinity college he was chosen one of the fellows. Falling under the suspicion of magical practices, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He read lectures in the mathematics there, and at other universities, with applause. In 1551 he returned to England and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn. His application to the mathematics brought upon him the accusation of magic, and in the reign of Mary he was imprisoned for some time on a suspicion of treasonable practices. He was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he collected a great library. In 1581 he and Edward Kelly began their magical operations, which lasted two years, in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman called Laski, who persuaded them to go to Poland, where they remained some time. Their adventures abroad made so much noise that the

queen thought proper to order Dee home. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester college, and died at Mortlake in 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed; but in 1659 Dr. Meric Casaubon published, A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c.—*Biog. Br.*

DEZZECI (William), a German musician, who came to England and was leader of the band at Marybone gardens; he also composed for Vauxhall. He excelled in playing on the violin. His death happened about 1750.—*Hutchins. Bury*

DE FOE (Daniel), an English writer, was the son of James Foe, a butcher of London, and born in 1660. How he came to alter his name does not appear, nor what was his original occupation. In 1688 he kept a hofier's shop in Cornhill, but becoming a bankrupt, he had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. In 1695 he was made acc-comptant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his True-born Englishman, a satire, coarse and bold, but characteristic. The year following appeared his Shortest Way with the Dissenters, for which he was sentenced to the pillory, fined and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he retired to St. Edmund's Bury, where he continued to exercise his pen. He was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but lord Oxford procured him the queen's pardon. In 1715 he published his Family Instructor, a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 his greatest work, the romance of Robinson Crusoe, supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez. De Foe wrote a prodigious number of other books, and died in 1731, leaving a daughter who married Mr. Baker the naturalist.—*Biog. Brit.*

DEJOTARUS, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created by the Romans king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined Pompey, but on his defeat he submitted himself to Cæsar, who deprived him of Armenia, and afterwards entirely dethroned him.—*Univ. Hist.*

DELAMET (Adrian Augustin de Buffy), a learned French ecclesiastic, was born of a noble family in Picardy, about 1621. He was related to cardinal de Retz, whom he accompanied in his travels. On his return to Paris he settled in the college of the Sorbonne, where he died in 1631. His principal work is "a Refolution of numerous Cases of Conscience," 1714, which was afterwards republished by M. Treuve, in a new form, entitled a Dictionary of Cases of Conscience, 2 vols. folio.—*Morri.*

DELANY (Patrick), a learned divine, was the son of a farmer in Ireland, and born in that kingdom about 1686. He became first a fizar, and afterwards fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained some church preferment from lord Carteret; and in 1732 published in London his work entitled Revelation examined with Candour; and the same year he married a widow of large fortune. In 1738 appeared his Reflections upon Polygamy. His next publication was the Life of David, king of Israel, which is an ingenious and elaborate performance. In 1743 he married a second wife, who was the widow of a Cornish gentleman, and the year following he obtained the deanry of Downe. In 1754 he published Observations on Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, in which there are many curious anecdotes of that singular genius. He continued publishing something or other nearly till his death, which happened at Bath in 1768. His sermons on Social Duties are very excellent.—*Biog. Br.*

DELANY (Mary), the second wife of the above, was the daughter of lord Lansdowne. At the age of 17 she was married to a Cornish gentleman, who died in 1724, from which time she continued a widow till 1743, when she became the wife of Dr. Delany. On his decease she went to live with her friend the duchess dowager of Portland; and when that lady died the king gave her a house at Windsor, with a pension of 300*l.* a year. She died in 1788. Mrs. Delany was a very ingenious woman, and painted several pictures of great merit. She also completed a flora in a superior style, consisting of 980 plants.—*Biog. Br.*

DELAUNE (Thomas), a nonconformist, who in 1683 published a reply to Dr. Benjamin Calamy's discourse concerning a scrupulous conscience. Delaune's book was called a Plea for the Nonconformists, and gave so much offence, that the author was sent to Newgate. He was afterwards brought to trial, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, which being unable to do, he remained in prison till his death.—*Neale's Puritans.*

DELSYNE (Alexander), an ingenious French writer, born at Bourdeaux. He acquired reputation by a very able analysis of the works of lord Bacon, in 3 vols. 12mo. He also wrote the Genius of Montesquieu; the Spirit of St. Evremond; several articles in the Encyclopedie; and assisted the Abbé Raynal in his History of the Commerce of the Indies. He died in 1797.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DELFT (Jacob), a portrait painter of the city of Delft, born in 1619, and died in 1661. He was the grandson of Mirevelt, and equalled him in the force and delicacy of his productions.—*Houbraken.*

DELIVIA (Christopher Traugott), a mineralogical writer, was born at Walhausen

in Thuringia. He served in the army some time, and on leaving it was appointed to a place in the establishment of the Hungarian mines. Afterwards he was called to Vienna in the department of the mines and mint. He died in Italy, in 1799, aged 51. He wrote, a Dissertation on Mountains, 8vo.; an Introduction to the Art of Mining, 4to; both highly esteemed.—*Gen. Biog.*

DELMONT (Deodat), a painter of history, born at St. Tron in 1581, and a disciple of Rubens, who highly valued him for his genius. He died in 1634.—*M. veri.*

DELRIO (Martin Antony), a learned jesuit, was born at Antwerp in 1551. He took his doctor's degree at Salamanca, and afterwards became professor of divinity at several universities. He died at Louvain in 1608, aged 57. He wrote, 1. Disquisitiones Magicæ; 2. Commentaries on some Books of the Old Testament; 3. Explanations of difficult Passages of Scripture.—*Ibid.*

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, who was at first a mariner, and taken prisoner by Philip of Macedon, who was greatly pleased with his conversation. He was put to death by Cassander 322 B. C. An oration of his may be found in the *Rhetorum Collectio*, Venice, 1513.—*Plutarch.*

DEMARATUS, king of Sparta, who accused Clemens before the ephori as the disturber of Greece, for which he retorted upon Demaratus the charge of illegitimacy, and having bribed the priests of Delphos; the oracle, when consulted, confirmed the charge. Demaratus then resigned the crown, and afterwards entered into the Persian service, where he was entertained by Darius Hytastes and Xerxes as a king.—*Herodotus.*

DEMESTR (John), a divine and physician. He was chaplain and surgeon-major to the army of the prince bishop of Liege, in which city he died in 1783, aged 38. His Letters on Chemistry were printed at Paris in 1779.—*Novv. Diss. Hist.*

DEMETRIUS, king of Macedon, and surnamed *Poliorcetes* on account of the many places which he destroyed, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of twenty-two his father entrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. However, he soon regained the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from the hands of Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylae. For these exploits the Athenians raised statues to his honour, and even went so far as to deify him. The successors of Alexander, alarmed at his progress, collected their forces, and marched against him. They met at Ipsus, B. C. 301; and after an obstinate battle, the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus, the ungrateful Athenians having refused him an asylum after this change of fortune. However he mustered

a new army, and generously relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of seven years he was obliged to quit his dominion and retire into Asia, where he was reduced to great distress; on which he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law, but after some time a difference broke out between them, and war ensued, in which Demetrius was defeated and taken prisoner. Seleucus confined him in a castle, but allowed him to take the diversion of hunting. He died in consequence of excessive drinking, B. C. 286. His posterity reigned on the Macedonian throne till the time of Perseus, who was vanquished by the Romans.—*Plutarch.*

DEMETRIUS I. king of Syria, surnamed *Soter*, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was sent hostage to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his right, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognised him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which Judas Maccabæus lost his life bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was formed against Demetrius, who, after numerous acts of valour, was slain, B. C. 150.—*Univ. Hist.*

DEMETRIUS II. called *Nicator*, the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philopator, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter to Ptolemy. After this he abandoned himself to dissipation, and left the reins of government to the management of his flatterers. He formed an alliance with the Jews, and marched to the east, where he was taken prisoner by the king of Parthia, who bestowed his daughter upon him in marriage, which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and Demetrius recovered his throne. His reign then became so intolerable, that his subjects solicited the king of Egypt to grant them another sovereign. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, B. C. 127.—*Ibid.*

DEMETRIUS (Phalereus), a philosopher of the peripatetic sect, and disciple of Theophrastus. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence, as to erect statues to his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and his life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, and he soon afterwards died by

the bite of an asp, 284 B. C. He wrote a number of books, and furnished the library of Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. The treatise on Rhetoric attributed to him, is generally allowed to be of more modern date.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

DEMETRIUS, a cynic philosopher, who lived in the time of Caligula, who sent him a large present to gain him to his interest, but the sage refused it, saying, "If Caligula wishes to bribe me, let him give me his crown." Vespasian banished him on account of his insolence. Seneca, however, gives him a high encomium.—*Moreri.*

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, commonly called the *false Demetrius*, was, according to most historians, a native of Jaroslaw, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by an old monk to personate Demetrius, son of the czar John Basilowitz, which prince had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. Having learnt his tale, he went into Lithuania, where he was taken into the service of a nobleman named Wiefnowitski, to whom he revealed his story, and who espoused his cause. Boris hearing of this rival, sent assassins to dispatch him; of which his patron being informed, conveyed him to Mniieski, palatine of Sandomir, who promised to assist him in his design on the Russian throne, on condition of his embracing the Roman catholic religion, which terms were gladly accepted, and he was married to the palatine's daughter. In 1604 Demetrius marched into Russia at the head of a small army, and was soon joined by a number of Russians and Cossacs. He defeated an army sent against him, and an insurrection took place in his favour. On the death of Boris the people strangled his son, and placed Demetrius on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles and contempt of the Greek religion occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about eleven months. Though the greater number of historians account him an impostor, there are some writers, among whom is Mr. Coxe, who reckon him to have been the real prince Demetrius.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia.*

DEMISSY (Cæsar), a Prussian divine, born at Berlin in 1703. After living some years in Holland, he came to London, and was appointed preacher at the French chapel in the Savoy, and chaplain to the king. He died in 1775. He assisted Wetstein in his edition of the Greek Testament, and Dr. Jortin in his Life of Erasmus.—*Gen. Biog. Dic.*

DEMOCEDES, a famous Grecian physician, was a native of Crotona, and the son of Calliphon. Being displeased with his father's rigour, he went to Ægina, thence to Athens, where he had a public salary, and lastly he served Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. On the death of that prince Democedes and his family became captives to the Persians,

and was carried to Susa in chains, where he worked with the other slaves. But happening to cure the leg of Darius, he was liberally rewarded and admitted to the royal table. He at last got back to his own country by stratagem, and married the daughter of Milo the famous wrestler.—*Herodotus. Ælian. Var. Hist.*

DEMOCRITUS, a famous philosopher, was born at Abdera in Thrace, about 460 B. C. His father was a man of great wealth, but Democritus preferred philosophy to riches, and spent the whole of his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. There was a law in his country, that whoever reduced himself to poverty should be deprived of the rights of sepulture. Democritus had incurred this rigid sentence, but his talents were such, that the magistrates decreed he should be buried at the public expence. Some, however, charged him with insanity, and Hippocrates was sent for to cure him, but the physician declared, that they who had sent for him were more mad than the patient. He was constantly laughing at the follies of mankind, and therein was more to be commended than Heraclitus, who was always weeping on the same pretence. He died at the age of 109. None of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomical philosophy, and the precursor of Epicurus.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil. Moreri.*

DEMONAX, a philosopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He paid no regard to riches, nor to any particular sect, but gathered what he thought good from them all. When he was hungry he used to go into the first house he met with, without ceremony, and partake what it afforded. He died at the age of 100.—*Moreri.*

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest orator of antiquity, was the son of an Athenian, who acquired great wealth by manufacturing sword blades, and born about 380 B. C. Having lost his father when a child, his education was neglected, but at the age of seventeen he determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. These impediments, however, he conquered by perseverance, by declaiming as he walked up the side of steep hills, also on the sea-shore, when the weather was rough, and by putting pebbles in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture he used to practise before a mirror, and to correct a bad habit of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp pointed sword just over it in the place where he stood. The principles of his art he acquired under Ælius, and he attended also the lectures of Plato. Not being ready at first in making extemporaneous harangues, he studied his orations with great care in a cave, on which account his enemies used to say, that they smelt of the lamp. When he first came into public life, the encroachments

of Philip of Macedon alarmed all the Grecian states, particularly Athens. Demosthenes was forward in rousing his countrymen to a proper sense of their danger. He depicted the ambitious designs of Philip in the most glowing colours, and with so much effect, that similar orations are to this day called *Philippics*. When that monarch was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Boeotians to assist them, in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronea, where the orator played the coward and fled, for which several accusations were preferred against him, but he was acquitted. On the death of Philip he appeared in public with a garland on his head, though he had but just lost his daughter. Demosthenes thought this a favourable opportunity to destroy the Macedonian power, and by his exertions a new confederacy was formed among the Grecian states; which was soon broken by the activity of Alexander. The influence of Demosthenes being now on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration *De Corona*, that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after this, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had retired to Athens with a quantity of plunder, which he had gathered in Asia. To avoid punishment he fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. The victory of Antipater was followed by an order to the Athenians to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune at Calurnia, and being pursued, poisoned himself, B. C. 322. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and maintained his eldest child at the public expence. Out of sixty-five orations only a few have reached us; the best edition of which is that of Keiske, 8vo. 1720. — *Plutarch in Vit. Demosth.*

DEMSTER (Thomas), a Scotch writer, who studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Paris, where he married. He was afterwards professor of philology at Pisa, where his wife eloped from him with one of his scholars. He died at Bologna in 1625. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a *Martyrology of Scotland*; a *List of Scottish Writers*; and a *History of the Etruscans*, but all of them are deficient in veracity. — *Bayle*.

DENHAM (Sir John), an English poet. He was born in 1615 at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the exche-

quer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he went to Lincoln's-inn, but he made little or no progress in the law. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of *Sophy*, and soon after he was made governor of Farcham castle for the king. In 1643 he published his *Cooper's Hill*, the best of all his works. He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland. At the restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and created knight of the Bath. He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His *Cooper's Hill* is a very descriptive poem, and gave rise to a new species of composition, which, says Johnson, may be denominated local poetry. Pope has bestowed on him the compliment of the *majestic Denham*. — *Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

DENMARK; the peninsula which forms the principal part of this kingdom, and which is now called Jutland, was the ancient seat of the Cimbri, and in the following ages was named *Chersonesus Cimbrica*. We have no accounts of this country prior to 714, when Gormo is said to have been king of it. It has never been conquered, or made tributary. — *Uain. Hist.*

DENNER (Balthasar), a portrait painter, born at Hamburg in 1685, and died in 1747. He painted the portrait of an old woman, for which he was offered 500 guineas and refused it. — *Pilkington*.

DENNIS (John), an English critic, was born in London in 1657. He received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. In 1692 he wrote a pindaric ode on king William, after which he published several other poems, two of which, on the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, procured him the favour of the duke of Marlborough, who gave him 100*l.* and procured him a place in the custom-house. In 1704 appeared his tragedy of *Liberty asserted*: which being chiefly an invective against the French nation, became popular. When the treaty of Utrecht was negotiating, the author thought himself of so much consequence, that he went to the duke of Marlborough, and begged he would use his interest that he might not be delivered up to the French king. The duke gravely told him, that "he had made no provision for himself, though he could not help thinking, but he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis." In 1713 he attacked Mr. Addison's *Cato*, which occasioned a whimsical pamphlet, called *The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris*, concerning the strange and deplorable frenzy of Mr. John Dennis. He died in 1734. — *Biog. Brit.*

DENNY (Sir Anthony), a favourite of Henry VIII. was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge. At an

early age he became a courtier, and was honoured with the rank of privy counsellor and knighted. He also had a large share of the plunder of the church lands. Henry had so great an opinion of him, that he constituted him one of his executors, and left him a legacy of 800*l*. He died in 1550.—*Granger*.

DENTON (John), an English divine, educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was ejected in 1662 from the living of Oswaldkirk, in Yorkshire; but he conformed afterwards and obtained the living of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire, and a prebend in York cathedral. He died in 1708, aged 83. He wrote some religious and polemical tracts.—*Gen. Mag. Dict.*

DENTRECOLLES (Francis Xavier), a French jesuit, who went to China as a missionary, and died there in 1741, aged 77. He wrote several books in the Chinese language.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DENYS (James), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1645. He studied in Italy, where he improved himself by copying the works of the greatest masters. He afterwards returned to his native city, where he died. He painted history and portrait.—*Pill.*

DEPARCIEUX (Anthony), a French mathematician, was born in the diocese of Uzes, in 1708. He was distinguished for constructing sun-dials on a new plan, and meridian lines. He wrote a Treatise on Trigonometry, 4to.; Essays on the Probabilities of the Duration of human Life, 4to. which gained him admittance into the academy of sciences. He also wrote a memoir on the Inundations of the Seine, and other works. He died in 1768.—*Eloge par M. François.*

DERBY (James Stanley, earl of), a gallant English nobleman, who gave many signal proofs of his courage and loyalty in the civil war, particularly in the action at Wigan in Lancashire, where, with 600 horse, he bravely withstood a body of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and safely beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, October 15, 1651. The heroine, his countess, who so bravely defended Latham house, with no less valour maintained the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and defied the regicides and usurpers. She was the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the rebels.—*Granger. Clarendon.*

DERCYLLIDAS, a Lacedemonian general, who about 400 B.C. took several cities from the Persians. He recovered the liberties of Greece, and delivered Cherfoneus from the incursions of the Thracians, by building a wall across the country.—*Moreri.*

DERING (Edward), an English divine of the 16th century. He was a native of

Kent, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. Afterwards he became preacher at St. Paul's, and died in 1576. He wrote lectures on the Hebrews, and sermons.—*Granger.*

DERHAM (William), an English divine and philosopher, was born at Stowton, near Worcester, in 1657, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Wargrave, in Berkshire. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of Upminster, in Essex. Here he devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the royal society, and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1713 he published his Physico Theology, being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his Astro Theology, which was also delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He assisted various writers, and published some pieces of Mr. Ray. The last thing he published of his own was Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the divine Authority of the Christian Religion, 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise, entitled The Artificial Clockmaker, in 12mo. which has been several times reprinted. He died at Upminster in 1735.—*Biog. Brit.*

DERING (sir Edward), a native of Kent, who distinguished himself in the reign of Charles I. by his zeal for the reform of abuses, as he called them, particularly in the church, for which purpose he brought in a bill to abolish bishops, deans, and chapters. However he afterwards joined the king with a regiment of horse, at his own expence, and was a considerable sufferer for the royal cause. He died before the restoration. His speeches in parliament are in print in one volume, 4to.—*Granger. Clarendon.*

DERYCK, or DERICK (Peter Cornelius), a painter of Delft, born in 1568, and died in 1630. He was the disciple of Hubert Jacobs, after which he went to Italy, where he studied with great success. He excelled in landscape paintings.—*Pilkington.*

DERYKE (William), a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1697. He painted historical subjects in a bold manner.—*Ibid.*

DESAIGUIERS (John Theophilus), an ingenious philosopher, was born in 1683 at Rochelle, from whence his father, who was a minister, brought him to London, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. and entered into holy orders. In 1710 he succeeded Dr. Keil as lecturer in experimental philosophy at Oxford. He afterwards practised that profession in London, and continued it with great reputation to his death. He had the honour of delivering a course before George I. and the royal family, but

never received any other preferment than the living of Edgeware, given to him by the duke of Chandos, and a small one in Essex by the king. He published, a *Course of Experimental Philosophy*; a *Dissertation on Electricity*; *Fires Improved*, being a new Method of building Chimneys, so as to prevent their smoking: he also translated into English, *Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy*. He was a useful member of the royal society, and contributed several papers to their Transactions. He died in 1749.—*Biog. Brit.*

DESAIX (Louis Charles Anthony), a French general, was born near Riom, in 1768. He entered early into the army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In the early part of the revolution he became aid-du-camp to general Custine. He was severely wounded at the battle of Lauterbourg, but still kept the field, rallying the battalions which were in disorder. Named successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the famous retreat of Moreau. In the battle of Rastadt he commanded the left wing of the French, and forced the archduke Charles to retire. He afterwards defended the bridge of Kehl with great bravery, and was wounded. He served with Buonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. He signed the treaty of El-Arish with the Turks and English, and then returned to Leghorn, where he was detained by admiral Lord Keith, as prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He accompanied Buonaparte to Italy, and was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESAULT (Peter), a French physician, was born at Arzac, in 1675, and died at Bourdeaux in 1787. He published an esteemed treatise on the venereal disease, and a method of curing it without salivation, and another on the stone in the kidneys and the bladder, with an answer to a critique by Astruc, on the above mentioned treatise.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESAULT (Peter Joseph), an eminent French surgeon, was born in 1744, at Magni Vernois, near Macon, and educated at the Jesuits' college, with a view to the priesthood, which profession he declined, and became an apprentice in the military hospital at Besfort. At the age of twenty he removed to Paris, where he applied with uncommon assiduity to the study of anatomy and surgery. In 1766 he commenced teacher of anatomy, and his fame soon spreading, he had three hundred pupils under him. In 1778 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in 1782 was appointed surgeon-major to the hospital of Charity, after which he

became head surgeon of the hotel Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his *Journal de Chirurgie*, a work of considerable reputation. During the violence of the revolution he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison, but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1793, which induced a suspicion in some, that he was dispatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. He left a work entitled *Traité des Maladies chirurgicales*, &c. 2 vol. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DES BARREAU (James de Vallec, lord), an ingenious French nobleman, born at Paris in 1602. He was for some time counsellor in the parliament of Paris, of which place he was deprived by cardinal Richelieu. Des Barreaux was a great libertine, but in the latter part of his life he devoted himself to religious studies, and composed that beautiful sonnet, *Grand Dieu, tes jugemens*, &c. He died in 1647.—*Ibid.*

DESSILONS (Francis Joseph), a French Jesuit, born at Chateaufort in 1711, and died at Manheim in 1788. He wrote 2 vols. of *Fables*, and some Latin poems; he also published an edition of *Phædrus*, with notes.—*Ibid.*

DESBOIS (Francis Alexander), a French writer, born in 1699, and died in 1784, in the hospital at Paris. He published a *Military Dictionary*, 3 vols. 8vo.; a *Dictionary of Agriculture*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a *Dictionary of Animals*, 4 vols. 8vo., and several others.—*Ibid.*

DES CARTES (René), a celebrated French philosopher, was born of a noble family at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596. He received his education at the Jesuits' college at La Fleche, where he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, where he contracted an acquaintance with the celebrated father Mersenne, at whose instance he applied to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem which had been posted up in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Isaac Beckman, principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, and travelled into Italy, where he saw the famous Galileo at Florence. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, and during his stay made some observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discus-

sion, and met with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. Gilbert Voet, rector of the university of Utrecht, wrote against it, and Des Cartes replied with a virulence unbecoming a philosopher. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. He died in that city in 1650, and in 1666 his remains were taken up and conveyed to Paris, where they were interred with great pomp in the church of St. Genevieve. The philosophy of Des Cartes has long since sunk into contempt, because it was merely a visionary hypothesis. But he was unquestionably a man of great parts, and of a vigorous imagination. His principal works are, 1. *Principia Philosophiæ*; 2. *Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis*, &c.; 3. *Dioptrica*; 4. *Meditationes*; 5. *Geometry*; 6. *Letters*.—*Moreri*.

DESERICIUS, or DESERITZ (Joseph Innocent), an Hungarian divine, was born at Nitra, in 1702. Being called to Rome, he was created a cardinal, and appointed by pope Benedict XIV. ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia. He died in his native country in 1765. He wrote, 1. *Pro cultu Litterarum in Hungaria, ac speciatim civitate Dioecesi que Vindictio*, 4to.; 2. *De Initii ac majoribus Hungarorum Commentaria*, 5 vols. fol.; 3. *Historia Episcopatus Dioecesis et civitatis Vacienfis*, fol.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DESODOTS (Anthony), a French architect, was born at Paris in 1653. On his passage to Rome in 1674, he was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery sixteen months. On being exchanged he repaired to Rome, where he composed a work entitled "The antient Edifices of Rome drawn and measured with the greatest exactness," folio. A new edition of this appeared in 1779. At his return to Paris he was constituted comptroller of the royal buildings, and afterwards architect to the king. He died in 1728. Two works of his on architecture were published after his death.—*Ibid.*

DESHAYS (John Baptist Henry), a celebrated French painter, born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1729. In 1751 he gained a prize of the academy, and became a pupil in the king's school, under Carlo Vanloo. After studying there and at Rome, he was elected into the academy. He died in 1765.—*Ibid.*

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. Desiderius invaded the papal territories, on which the pope called in Charlemagne to his aid, who marched into Lombardy, took his father-in-law prisoner, and sent him with his family to France, where they died.—*Moreri*.

DESMARIS (Joseph), a French dramatic

writer, born at Sully-sur-Loire in 1722, died in 1761. His comedy of the Impertinent was received with applause. A complete edition of his works appeared in 1777, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DESMAIZEAUX (Peter), a biographical writer, was the son of a protestant minister at Auvergne in France, where he was born in 1666. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he took refuge in England, and became fellow of the royal society. He died in London in 1745. He translated into English Bayle's Dictionary, and wrote the Lives of Chillingworth and John Hales. He had also a concern in the great historical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

DESMARES (Toussaint), a French priest, of the jansenist persuasion, who was sent by his partizans to defend their opinions before pope Innocent X. The duke de Liancourt took him to be his domestic chaplain at his country seat, where he died in 1687, aged 87. He composed the *Necrologe de Port Royal*, printed in 1723, and some other works.—*Ibid.*

DESMARETS (Nicholas), a French statesman. He was nephew of the great Colbert, and had the place of comptroller-general of the finances. He died in 1721. There was published after his death an account of his administration, which is very curious.—*Moreri*.

DESMOLETS (Peter Nicholas), a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris in 1677, and died in 1760. He continued Sallengre's "Memoirs of Literature," 11 vols. 12mo. and edited Lamy's Treatise "De Tabernaculo Fœderis Sancta Civitate Jerusalem et Templo ejus," folio: and Pouget's "Institutiones Catholicæ in modum Catechesos," 2 vols. fol.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DESPARD (Edward Marcus), a character of some notoriety, was a native of Queen's county in Ireland, where his family lived in considerable repute. He early embraced a military life as an ensign, and became an excellent engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main, in which he had for a coadjutor, captain, since lord, Nelson. For his services there he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1784 was appointed superintendent of the English affairs in the bay of Honduras; but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended, and arrived in England in 1790. He applied to government for an investigation of his conduct, which was rejected, as also were his claims. He now became a violent democrat, and in consequence of his inflammatory conduct was apprehended and sent, during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to Cold Bath Fields prison, from whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Torchill-fields bridewell. After

wards he was liberated on his own recognition. His long confinement, however, had not the proper effect in making him prudent. He endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held secret meetings at different alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and at last it was determined to make the attack when his majesty should go to the parliament house. The plot being discovered by some of the conspirators, the colonel and several others were taken up, and after a confinement of some time, were brought to trial by a special commission at the sessions house in Southwark, February 5, 1803. The charges being clearly proved, Despard and nine others were found guilty, and on Monday the 21st were all executed on a scaffold on the top of the prison gate, and after their heads were cut off, the remains were delivered to their friends for interment. The colonel betrayed no signs of repentance or concern for the misery which he had brought upon himself and his misled companions, but gloried in the cause to the last.—*Public Characters*, IV. *Monthly Mag.*

DESPAUTERE (John), a grammarian, born at Ninove in Flanders, and died at Comines in 1520. He wrote several grammatical treatises, which were once very popular on the continent.—*Moreri*.

DESPIERRES (John), a benedictine monk, and superior of the college of that order at Douay, where he died in 1664, aged 67. He was distinguished for his mathematical and mechanical talents, and constructed an iron sphere which exhibited the planetary motions. He wrote, on the Roman Calendar; a Commentary on the Psalms; a Defence of the Vulgate Translation of the Bible, and other works.—*Moreri*.

DESPLACES, a French engraver, who died in 1749. He executed several fine pieces after the paintings of Jouvenet, Guido, and other great masters.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

DESPORTES (Francis), a French painter, born at Champagne in 1661, and died at Paris in 1743. He excelled in painting animals and hunting pieces.—*D'Argenville*.

DESTOUCHES (Andre), a French musician, born at Paris in 1672. The king was so pleased with his opera of *Isle*, that he gave him 200 louis-d'ors. He died in 1740.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

DESTOUCHES (Philip Mericault), a French dramatic writer, born at Tours in 1680. He was sent to London in 1717, to aid the negotiations then carrying on. He continued there seven years, and married. On his return to his own country he refused the offer of being sent ambassador to Russia, but retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. He died in 1754. His two best

pieces are "Le Philosophe Marié," and "La Glorieux;" the last of which is esteemed one of the best comedies in the French language, after Voltaire. His works were printed at the Louvre in 4 vols. 4to. 1757, and since in 10 vols. 12mo.—*D'Alembert Eloges. Acad.*

DEVAUX (John), a French surgeon, born at Paris in 1649, and died in 1720. He wrote several esteemed works, particularly one on Preserving Health by Instinct, and another on making Reports in Surgery. He also translated several medical books into French.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

DEVREUX (Robert), earl of Essex, was the son of Walter earl of Essex, and born in 1567, at Netherwood in Herefordshire. Lord Burleigh was his guardian, and Dr. Whitgift his tutor at Cambridge. In 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, where he behaved with great bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England he was made master of the horse, and rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589 he went with sir Francis Drake and sir John Norris, in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, as it was without her consent. Her majesty was also offended with him soon after for marrying privately a daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, and the widow of sir Philip Sidney. In 1591 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, which expedition was unsuccessful. In 1596 he was appointed joint-commander with lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed greatly to the capture of Cadiz. After this he had the command of a fleet sent out to intercept the Spanish plate fleet, but nothing was done except the taking of Fayal by a separate division of the squadron, commanded by sir Walter Raleigh, which produced a dispute between him and the earl. In 1597 Essex was made earl marshal of England and in the following year spoke vehemently against a peace with Spain, which measure was supported by Burleigh, who keenly rebuked his opponent, by quoting the verse in the Psalms which says, "men of blood shall not live out half their days." On the death of that great statesman Essex succeeded him as chancellor of Cambridge. About this time he incurred the queen's displeasure in a remarkable manner: at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness, on which she gave him a box on the ear. The violent earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore he would not have taken such treatment even from her father Henry VIII. He then withdrew, and instead of making his submission, continued to complain of the treatment he had received. At length a reconciliation was effected, and the earl went to Ireland, where he met with bad

success. His enemies in the mean time gave it out that he meant to invade England, and an army was in consequence raised under the earl of Nottingham. Hearing of those proceedings he returned to England, and waited on the queen, who gave him a better reception than could have been expected. However he soon after fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, but instead of conducting himself with caution, he began to vent his indignation in virulent terms, and said, that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcase." His enemies having intelligence of all his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered, upon which he was made close prisoner, tried, and beheaded, February 25, 1601. A popular story is told of the queen's having given him a ring as a pledge of security and favour, on his sending of which, at any time, he should receive his pardon. This ring, it is said, he gave to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, but the wife of his inveterate enemy the admiral, in obedience to whose orders the countess kept it, and the unhappy Essex suffered. On her death-bed she is stated to have confessed the fact to Elizabeth, who bitterly reproached her, and said, that "God might forgive her, but she never would." The foundation of this story is uncertain; but it has served to embellish highly a tragedy called the Earl of Essex.—*Biog. Brit.*

DEVEREUX (Robert), earl of Essex, and son of the above, was born in 1592. He was educated under sir Henry Savile, at Merton college, Oxford, and James I. restored him to his family honours. He married, when young, lady Frances Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk; but the contracting an affection for the royal favourite, Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, instituted a shameful suit against her husband for impotency, and obtained a divorce. In 1620 Essex served under sir Horatio Vese in the Palatinate, and afterwards under prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England he appeared as a member of the opposition against the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion had the command of the parliamentary army. He fought the king at Edge-hill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. In 1644 he marched into the west, but was so completely hemmed in in Cornwall, that he and his principal officers were glad to escape by sea. By the self-denying ordinance in 1645 he was deprived of his command, and died in the year following at Essex house, in the Strand.—*Ibid. Chron.*

DEWEES (sir Symonds), an English anti-

quary, was born in 1602 at Corden, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Cambridge. He employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a history of Great Britain. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. and in 1641 was created a baronet. On the breaking out of the civil war he took the solemn league and covenant. He died in 1650. He compiled the Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, published in 1682, folio, and wrote his own Life, which is in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*.—*Biog. Brit.*

DEYNUM (John Baptist van), a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in painting portraits in miniature. He was born in 1620.—*Moreri.*

DEYSTER (Lewis), a painter and engraver of eminence at Bruges, who died in 1711, aged 55. His pictures are excellent. His daughter was also a good artist, and died in 1746. She excelled in landscape, but died in poverty by quitting painting for constructing organs and harpsichords.—*Newsp. Hist.*

DIACONIUS (Paulus), a monkish historian of the 8th century. He resided in the monastery of Monte Casino, where he wrote the History of the Lombards, in six books, which is very accurate. He died in 770.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist. He was born in the isle of Melos, one of the Cyclades, but resided at Athens, where he taught philosophy with reputation, till his avowal of atheism occasioned him to be summoned before the council. Diagoras, fearing that he should be put to death, fled; on which a proclamation was issued for taking him. He perished afterwards by shipwreck, about 412 B. C.—*Suidas. Bayle.*

DIAZ (Bartholomew), a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the cape of Good Hope, to which he gave the name of the Stormy Cape; but on his reporting it to John II. king of Portugal, he altered it to Cabo del Bueno Esperanza, or the cape of Good Hope. This was in 1486.—*Robertson's America.*

DIAZ (John), a young Spaniard, who was murdered on account of his religion in a most extraordinary manner. He studied at Paris, where, by reading the works of Luther, he became a protestant. He then quitted France, and visited Calvin at Geneva; afterwards he went to Strasbourg, and lastly, to Neuberg, whither he was followed by his brother, Alphonsus, who remained a zealous catholic. Alphonsus, finding that all his exhortations were in vain to reclaim him, got into his room early in the morning with a companion, and murdered him with an axe. The assassins were pursued and taken, but just as they were about to be brought to trial, Charles V. took the affair into his own hands. This horrid deed was perpetrated in 1546.—*Bayle.*

DICARCHUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Messina in Sicily. He was an excellent mathematician; and part of his treatise on the Geography of Greece was published by H. Stephens in 1589, and again by Hudson in his collection of old writers on geography, in 1709.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher, who travelled into Scythia, where he was greatly in favour with the king, and by his instructions promoted a considerable degree of civilization among the people. So great indeed was the change, that the Scythians destroyed their vines to prevent intemperance; a vice to which they had been remarkably addicted. He lived in the time of Augustus.—*Moreri.*

DICETO (Ralph de), dean of St. Paul's, London, about 1210. He wrote *Abbreviationes Chronicorum*, being an epitome of the English history down to the conquest; also, *Imagines Historiarum*, or the Lives of some of our Kings.—*Pitt.*

DICK (sir Alexander), a physician of Scotland. He was the son of sir William Cunningham of Capington, by the daughter and heiress of sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, and born in 1703. He pursued his studies at Edinburgh and Leyden under Boerhaave; and having taken his degree of M. D. returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and on his return to Britain settled in Pembrokeshire, where he practised with great success. On the death of his eldest brother, sir William Dick, without issue, he succeeded to the title, estate, and name of Dick. He then went to his family seat of Prestonfield, where he resided for the remainder of his days. In 1756 he was chosen president of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a liberal benefactor. He died in 1785. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain; for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London society for promoting arts and commerce.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

DICKINSON (Edmund), an English physician, born at Appleton, in Berkshire, 1624, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. In 1655 he published a curious book, called *Delphi Phazicizantes*, &c. to which were added some other tracts. His chief design in this work is to prove that the heathen mythological stories were corruptions of the scripture histories of the Old Testament. In 1684 he settled in London, and was appointed physician to the king. In 1702 he published his *Physica Vetus et Vera*, five Tractatus de Naturali veritate hexæmeri Mosici, &c. in which it is proved that the method of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, is, in a concise and general way, laid down by Moses. He died in 1707, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields.—*Biog. Br.*

DICKSON (David), a Scotch divine; born at Paisley in 1591, and educated at Glasgow. His zeal for presbytery occasioned his being imprisoned several times. About 1640 he became professor of divinity at Edinburgh, and in 1643 was sent to the assembly at Westminster. He died in 1664. He wrote Commentaries on part of the Old and New Testament, and other theological pieces.—*Gen. Biog. Diæ.*

DICTYS CRETENSIS, an ancient historian, who served under Idomenus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's Iliad. The book which is extant under his name is a forgery.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

DIDEROT (Denys), a French writer, was born at Langres in 1713. He settled early at Paris, where he soon procured friends by his wit and talents. In 1740 he published *Pensées Philosophiques*, which book was afterwards reprinted under the title of *Etrennes aux Esprits forts*. In 1746 he was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*; which, with the assistance of powerful associates, he at length completed. His share in this work was very large, and the whole of the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. While he was engaged in the *Encyclopédie* he wrote some other works, as a licentious novel, called *Bijoux Indiscrets*, and two comedies, the *Fils Natural*, and the *Père de Famille*. In 1749 appeared his *Letters to the Blind*, the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned for six months at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty he wrote a *Letter on the Deaf and Dumb*, in which he throws out a variety of reflections on miscellaneous subjects. His other works are: 1. *Principles of Moral Philosophy*. 2. *Reflections on the Interpretation of Nature*. 3. *The Code of Nature*. 4. *The sixth Sense*. 5. *Of public Education*. 6. *Panegyric on Richardson*. 7. *Life of Seneca*. He died in 1784. Diderot was a lively and an ingenious writer, rather than a useful one. His works are chiefly fanciful, and are, besides, full of strong prejudices against religion.—*Novæ. Diæ. Hist.*

DIDIUS JULIANUS (M. Salvius Severus), a Roman emperor, was born at Milan of an illustrious family. He was consul in 179. Covetousness was his prevailing passion, and this enabled him to purchase the imperial diadem of the soldiers at an enormous rate in 193. But shortly afterwards Severus was declared emperor by the prætorian bands, and Didius was slain, having reigned only sixty-six days.—*Cæsar.*

DIDO or **ELISSA**, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She married Sichæus, priest of Hercules, who was murdered by Pygmalion, the successor of Belus, for the sake of his riches. Dido, disconsolate at the loss of

her husband, sailed with a number of Tyrians, and settled on the coast of Africa, where she purchased a tract of land of the inhabitants, on which she built a citadel called Byrsa. This place soon increased, and her dominions extended. Iarbas, king of Mauritania, courted her, and on her refusal threatened to invade her territories. She took three months to consider of it, and in the interval caused a funeral pile to be erected, on which she stabbed herself in the presence of her subjects. Virgil and Ovid have represented this action as the effect of grief, occasioned by the departure of Æneas, with whom she was enamoured. This event was about 953 B.C.—*Justin. Herodian. Ptol. Patere.*

DIDOT (Francis Ambrose), a celebrated printer, was born in 1730. He invented stereotype printing, and executed several elegant works with uncommon accuracy and beauty. He also improved the construction of paper mills; and invented many curious and useful machines relative to the art of printing. The fine editions of the classics, published by order of Louis XVI. for the education of the dauphin, were the productions of his press. At the age of 73 he read over five times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. He had likewise projected, and partly executed an index to that writer. He died at Paris July 10, 1804.—*Gleif du Cabinet. Gent. Mag.*

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, surnamed Chalcætreus, an ancient grammarian, who lived in the reign of Augustus, and composed 4000 books, none of which have reached us.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the 4th century. Though he became blind at the age of five years, he acquired an extensive knowledge of the sciences and theology. Nothing of his remains but a Latin translation of his treatise on the Holy Spirit, some remarks on the Canonical Epistles, and a book against the Manichees. He died in 395, aged 85.—*Dupin. Cave.*

DIECMANN (John), a Lutheran divine, was born at Stade in 1647. He became superintendent of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, and rector of the university of Stade, where he died in 1720. He published an improved edition of Luther's Bible at Stade, and several works, theological, philosophical, and metaphysical.—*Moreri.*

DIEMEN (Anthony van), governor of the Dutch East India possessions, was born at Kuilenberg, of which place his father was a burgo-master. He went out in an inferior station to India, where he was employed as accountant to the government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again as director general.

Not long after he was appointed governor general, and he greatly extended the Dutch interest and power in the east. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south, the consequence of which was the discovery of that part of New Holland, called Van Diemen's land. He died in 1645.—*Laifcus's Gen. Hist. Diæ.*

DIEMERBROEK (Hbrand), professor of physic at Utrecht, where he died in 1674, aged 65. He wrote several esteemed books upon medical subjects, the principal of which is that on the plague.—*Moreri.*

DIERPENBECK (Abraham), a Dutch painter, born in 1607, and brought up under Rubens. He died at Antwerp in 1675. His drawings are held in great estimation, and many engravings have been published from his designs.—*Houbraken.*

DIERZ (Adrian van), a painter of landscapes, born at the Hague in 1655, and died in 1704. He lived the greatest part of his life in England, and formed his taste by imitating the views in the western part of that island.—*Pilkington.*

DIETRICH (John Conrad), a Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, in Wetteravia, in 1612. After studying at various universities, he became professor of Greek and history in his own country, and in 1653 removed to Gießen, where he died in 1667. He wrote, 1. *De Peregrinatione Studiorum*; 2. *Antiquitates Romanæ*; 3. *Lexicon Etymologico-Græcum*; 4. *Antiquitates Biblicæ*; 5. *Antiquitates Novi Testamenti*, &c.—*Moreri.*

DISTRICH (John William Ernest), an excellent painter, was born in 1712 at Weimar, where his father was painter to the court, and celebrated for his portraits and battles. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden, where he was instructed in landscape painting by Alexander Thiele. He afterwards visited Italy, and in 1763 became one of the first professors in the academy of Dresden, and director of the school of painting at Meissen. He died in 1774. He painted landscape, scripture pieces, portraits, rustics, and conversations with great force and life. He also engraved in a good style.—*Gen. Biog.*

DISTAT, an eminent landscape painter, born at Dresden in 1730, and died there in 1775. His views near Rome are very beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

DIEU (Lewis de), a learned divine, was born at Flushing in 1590. He became minister of Leyden, and professor in the Walloon college. He died there in 1642. He published, 1. *A Commentary on the Gospels and the Acts*; 2. *The Apocalypse in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin version*; 3. *The History of Jesus Christ, written in the Persian language by Xavier, with a Latin translation.*—*Moreri.*

DROBY (Sir Everard), an English gentleman, was born of protestant parents in 1681; but his father dying when he was

young, he fell into the hands of Romanists, who brought him up in their religion. Soon after the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood. But though he was in favour at court, he became a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was condemned and executed in 1607. He pleaded guilty at his trial, and endeavoured to extenuate his crime by pleading conscience as his motive.—*Biog. Brit.*

DIGBY (sir Kenelm), son of the preceding, was born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was brought up in the protestant religion, and educated at Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he chiefly studied philosophy; after which he made the tour of Europe, and on his return received the honour of knighthood. About this time he distinguished himself by a nostrum, which he had met with on his travels, called the sympthetic powder. In the reign of Charles I. he received several places, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians, was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the church of England for that of Rome, and vindicated this change in a piece, entitled A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester-house, but in 1643 regained his liberty, and went to France, and soon after travelled into Holland to visit Descartes, when a close friendship was established between them. When Cromwell assumed the reins of government, he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to that usurper. He became a member of the royal society, and one of the council. He died in 1665, and was buried in Christ-church, Newgate-street. With his son the males of that branch of the Digby family became extinct. He wrote a great number of books; as, 1. A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies; 2. Another on the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul; 3. Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque. cum Appendice Theologica de Origine Mundi, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

DIGBY (John), earl of Bristol, an English nobleman, born at Colehill, in Warwickshire, in 1580, and educated at Oxford. On his return from his travels he was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to James I. who in 1611 sent him ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made lord Digby, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1623 he was again sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between prince Charles and the infant, and the same year was created earl of Bristol. On his return to England, he and Buckingham preferred counter-charges against each other in parliament, which ended without trial. When the civil wars broke out he went

abroad, and died at Paris in 1653. He wrote some poems.—*Ibid.*

DIGBY (lord George), an eminent English nobleman, was the son of the above, and born at Madrid in 1612. He received his education at Oxford, and became a member of the long parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and was expelled. He exerted himself very much in the service of Charles I. and when that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from pardon, on which he went abroad. At the restoration he was made knight of the garter. He died in 1676.—*Ibid.*

DIGGERS (Leonard), an English mathematician, born at Barham, in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote a treatise on Surveying, another on Geometry, and one entitled, Prognostication everlasting of right good Effect; or, Choice Rules to judge the Weather by Sun, Moon, and Stars, &c. He died about 1574.—*Biog. Brit.*

DIGGERS (Thomas), son of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, after which he became muster-master-general of the forces sent to the Netherlands. He wrote, 1. *Alae five Scalæ Mathematicæ*, containing Demonstrations for finding the Parallax of any Comet, or other celestial Body, 4to.; 2. *An Arithmetical Treatise*, named *Stratagemæ*, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers, 4to.; 3. *Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs*, 4to.; 4. *Humble Motives for Associations* to maintain the Religion established, 8vo.; 5. *England's Defence*, a Treatise concerning invasion, fol. He died in 1595.—*Ibid.*

DIGGERS (sir Dudley), the eldest son of the last mentioned, was born in 1583, and educated at University college, Oxford. He received the honour of knighthood from James I. who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do in the next reign, for which he was sent to the Tower; but in 1636 he was bought over by the grant of the mastership of the rolls. He died in 1639. He wrote, 1. *A Defence of Trade*, 1615, 4to.; 2. *A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject*, 4to.; 3. *Sundry Speeches in Rushworth's Collections*. His son Dudley, who died in 1643, was a loyal and learned man, and wrote some tracts against rebellion.—*Ibid.*

DILLENIUS (John James), an eminent botanist, was born at Darmstadt, in Germany, in 1687, and educated at the university of Gießen. He contributed several curious papers to the *Miscellanea Curiosa* and, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's *Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum*. He was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford, on Dr. Sher-

rard's foundation, and in 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M. D. He died in 1747. He published an elaborate work, entitled *Hortus Elthamensis*, and a History of Mosses.—*Pulney's Sketches on Botany*.

DULLEN (Wentworth), earl of Roscommon, was born in Ireland about 1633, and received his first education at his uncle the great earl of Strafford's seat in Yorkshire, after which he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, where he had for a tutor the famous Bochart. At the restoration he was made captain of the band of pensioners, which post he afterwards resigned and went to Ireland, where he was appointed a captain in the guards; but dissipating his property by gaming, he returned to the English court, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He now altered his conduct, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied to poetry. He died in 1684. His poems are of the minor class, but very correct.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

DILWORTH (Thomas), an industrious schoolmaster, who served his apprenticeship to Mr. Dyche, at Stratford-le-Bow, and then set up for himself at Wapping, where he had great success. He died in 1781. He published a Spelling-book, a Treatise on Arithmetic, another on Book-keeping, and one on the Use of the Globes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DIMSDALE (Thomas), a celebrated English physician, was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Thoydon Garmon, in Essex, where he was born in 1712. The family were quakers, and his grandfather went with William Penn to America. He was brought up under his father, and after studying at St. Thomas's Hospital, settled at Hertford. In 1745, to divert his mind on the loss of his wife, he accompanied the duke of Cumberland's army as assistant surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surrender of Carlisle, when he returned to Hertford, and married again the year following. In 1761 he commenced physician, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768 he went, accompanied by his son, to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand duke, for which Dr. Dimsdale was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of 12,000*l.* was given him for his journey, and a pension for life of 500*l.* a year. On his son was also conferred the rank of baron, and a present made to him of a gold snuff-box, set with diamonds. In 1781 the baron again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand duke, in which he experienced the same success as before. The year preceeding he was elected into parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. About this

time he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes by cataracts, but which were successfully extracted by baron Wenzel. In 1790 he retired from parliament. He died in 1800. Baron Dimsdale wrote *Tractions on Inoculation*, 8vo. 1781, in which is an Account of his First Journey to Russia.—*Gen. Biog.*

DINARCHUS, an orator of Greece, the son of Sostratus, and the pupil of Theophrastus. He was accused of taking bribes from the enemies of Athens, on which he went into voluntary exile about 340 B. C. Only three of his orations are extant, to be found in Stephens's Collection, 1575.—*Plutarch. Mureri*.

DINO, a celebrated law professor at Bologna, who compiled the Sixth Book of Decretals, for which he expected to be made a cardinal, but was disappointed, after taking priest's orders for the purpose, and divorcing his wife. He died about 1307. His Commentary on the Rules of Law has been highly esteemed.—*Moreri*.

DINOCRATES, an architect of Macedonia, who made a proposal to Alexander the Great, of converting Mount Athos into the figure of a man, the left hand of which should contain a great city, and all the rivers of the mount should flow into the right, and from thence into the sea. But Alexander was too intent upon other projects to attend to this romantic scheme. However he employed him in building the city of Alexandria, in Egypt. He also rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus.—*Pliny. Vitruvius*.

DINOSTRATES, a mathematician, who lived in the time of Plato, and attended his academy. He invented the quadratrice or curve, which is called by his name.—*Moreri*.

DINOUART (Anthony Joseph Touffaint), a French writer, born at Amiens in 1715, and died at Paris in 1786. He was canon of the chapter of St. Benedict, in the latter city, and wrote an Ecclesiastical Journal, or Library of Ecclesiastical Knowledge; also *Embryologia Sacra*, 12mo.; the *Manual for Pastors*, 3 vols. 12mo.; the *Rhetoric of Preachers*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, a famous orator, born at Prusa, in Bithynia. He fell under the displeasure of Domitian in 94, for defending a person whom that tyrant had put to death, and to avoid a similar fate he went into voluntary exile. The emperor Trajan had a great regard for him, and treated him as a friend. Eighty of his orations and discourses are extant.—*Moreri*.

DIOCLES, an ancient mathematician of the fifth century, who invented a curve line, called the cissoid of Diocles, which Newton places among the defective hyperbolae.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

DIOCLETIAN (Caius Valerius), a Roman emperor, was born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He rose from being a common

soldier to the rank of general, and on the death of Numerian in 284 was chosen emperor. He took Maximian to be his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Cæsars. He was a great commander, and a liberal patron of learning; but his reign was stained by a bloody persecution of the christians. He renounced the crown at Nicomedia in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died in 313.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

DIODATI (John), a protestant divine, was born at Lucca in 1589. He became professor of divinity at Geneva, where he died in 1652. He translated the Bible into Italian, 1607, 4to. and into French, 1644. He also gave a version of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent.—*Moreri.*

DIONORUS (Siculus), a native of Argyrum, in Sicily, who wrote an Historic Library, or a Universal History, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain. Though his chronology is erroneous, and he is too superstitious, his collection is valuable. He flourished about 44 B. C. The best edition of his work is that of Wesseling, in 2 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1746.

DIONORUS, bishop of Tarsus in the 4th century, was a native of Antioch, where he distinguished himself as an instructor of youth, and had, among many other eminent men, the famous John Chrysostom for a pupil. He was one of the first, who, in explaining scripture, adhered to the literal sense, in opposition to the allegorical. There are only a few fragments of his remaining in the *Catena Patrum Græcorum*.—*Cave. Dupin.*

DIOGENES, a famous cynic philosopher, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, B. C. 414. Being forced to leave his native country for coining false money, he went to Athens, where he applied to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the cynics. He carried the austerities of his sect to a great extreme, wearing a coarse ragged cloak, living on the meanest food, and lodging under porticoes and other public places. It is said that he also took up his residence in a tub, and that this became at last his favourite place of abode. He distinguished himself by the excessive rudeness of his manners, with which was blended a great knowledge of human nature, and a zeal for the interests of virtue, on which account Plato called him the "mad Socrates." Being on a voyage to Ægina the vessel was taken by pirates, who sold Diogenes at Crete to a rich Corinthian citizen, named Xenides, who entrusted to him the care of his sons. At Corinth he used to harangue in the Craneum, where he was visited by Alexander, who, on approaching him, said, "I am Alexander the king;" to which the other replied, "and I am Diogenes the cynic." The monarch then asked him if he could render him any service: "Yes," said he, "not to stand between me and the sun." The independence

of mind shewn by the philosopher struck the king, and he said, "If I was not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." He is supposed to have died at Corinth, and a public funeral was decreed him by the Athenians, and the people of Sinope erected statues to his memory.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

DIOGENES, surnamed the *Babylonian*, a Stoic philosopher, who flourished about 200 B. C. He was a disciple of Chrysippus, and succeeded Zeno as teacher of philosophy. He accompanied Carneades and Critolaus on the embassy from Athens to Rome. His works are lost.—*Bayle.*

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek historian, was born in Cilicia. He wrote the *Lives of the Philosophers*, in ten books. He died A. D. 222. The best edition of Laertius is that of Amsterdam, 1692, 2 vols. 4to.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

DIOGENES, a Cretan philosopher, who succeeded his master Anaximenes in his school of Ionia, about 500 B. C.—*Moreri.*

DIOGNETUS, a philosopher and preceptor to Marcus Aurelius. It is supposed that he is the same to whom St. Justin addressed a letter, to be found in his works.—*Cove Hist. Lit.*

DION, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, who was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter Arete he married. The courtiers, out of envy, accused him of treason, on which he was banished by Dionysius, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country. With a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. The tyrant informed of this hastened to Sicily, and made a violent assault on the citadel, in defending which Dion was wounded. Being supplanted by Heraclides, the commander of the Syracusan fleet, who had defeated that of Dionysius, Dion retreated to Leontium, from whence he was recalled when the city was besieged by another force sent by the tyrant. He relieved the place, pardoned his enemies, and then retired to a private station. Heraclides, putting himself at the head of a democratic faction, was assassinated by the directions of Dion, who was himself the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Calippus, an Athenian, who had been supported by him. His wife and sister, with his infant child, were also murdered. This was B. C. 354.—*Plutarch. Vit. Dion. Carn. Nep.*

DION CASSIUS, an historian of the 3d century, was born in Bithynia. His father was proconsul of Cilicia, from whence Dion went to Rome, where his pleadings recommended him to notice, and he at length obtained the consulship. He wrote in Greek

the History of Rome, from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which is lost; that which remains was printed by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1548, and afterwards by Xylander, with a Latin translation. He died in his native country at the age of 70.—*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

DIONIS (Peter), a French surgeon, who died in 1718. He wrote the Anatomy of the Human Body, and some other valuable works in the line of his profession.—*Moreri.*

DIONYSIUS I. king or tyrant of Syracuse, who, from being a plain citizen, became commander of the forces, and by ingratiating himself with the soldiers, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king, B. C. 404. Some time after this, while he was engaged in an expedition against Carthage, a body of his forces deserted, and returning home, took possession of the citadel, plundered his riches, and violated his wife. Dionysius hastened thither with his mercenaries, and having defeated his enemies, took upon them a severe revenge. He now concluded a peace with the Carthaginians, and employed himself in defending the city; and having defeated another insurrection, disarmed all his subjects. He conquered several cities, and after a long war with the Carthaginians, succeeded in driving them from Sicily. Dionysius affected a taste for polite literature, and stood candidate repeatedly for the poetical prize at the Olympic games, but without success. To raise money for his expeditions he plundered the temples, and committed dreadful cruelties. Being ever suspicious, he caused a subterraneous prison to be constructed, all the sounds produced in which were conveyed to his private apartment by tubes, so that he was enabled to hear what the prisoners said to each other. He invited Plato to his court, but being displeased with his moral discourses he sent him away in disgrace, and ordered the master of the ship to sell him for a slave. He died of excessive drinking B. C. 366.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

DIONYSIUS II. or the Younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he excelled in cruelty, but not in policy. He sent for Plato to his court, though he profited little by the conversation of that philosopher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dion, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged him, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B. C. 348. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon, on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster.—*Ibid.*

DIONYSIUS (Periegetes), an ancient geographer, who was sent by Augustus to survey the eastern part of the world. His *Periegesis*, or Survey of the World, in Greek verse, was printed by Henry Stephens, 4to.

1577, and at Oxford in 1710.—*Kess. Hist. et Poet. Græc.*

DIONYSIUS, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who came to Rome about 30 years B. C. and there wrote his Roman Antiquities, only eleven books of which are now extant. He is deservedly esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one of his entitled A Companion of some ancient Historians, and another on the Structure of Language. The best edition of all his works is that of Oxford, in 1704, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

DIONYSIUS, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, who married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was of a most corpulent habit. It was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins. He died 304 B. C. aged 55.

DIONYSIUS (the Areopagite), a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of his conversion. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works, but their authenticity is questionable.—*Cave. Fabric. Bib. Eccl.*

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Corinth, who suffered martyrdom about 178. He wrote several epistles, some account of which may be found in Eusebius.—*Ibid.*

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Alexandria, who from being a heathen was converted to christianity, and became the disciple of Origen. On the death of Heracles, bishop of Alexandria, in 248, he was elected his successor. In the Valerian persecution he was banished to Lybia, where he remained three years, and then returned to his diocese. He opposed the Novatians and Sabellians, and died in 267. Some fragments of his are preserved by Eusebius.—*Ibid.*

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Rome, and the successor of Sixtus in 259. He summoned a synod to condemn the heresy of Sabellius, and died in 269.—*Bower Platina.*

DIONYSIUS, surnamed the little, a Romish monk in the 5th century, who drew up a body of canons, called Collectio five Codex Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, translated from the Greek; he also compiled a body of decretals. To him is attributed the invention of the Victorian period, or chronological mode of computing the time of Easter.—*Fabricius. Cave.*

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. Six books of his on arithmetic were published in Greek and Latin at Paris in 1621. When Diophantus lived is not settled, some placing him before the christian era, and others afterwards.—*Moreri.*

DIOSCORIDES (Pedacus), a physician and botanist in the time of Nero, who wrote five books on the *Materia Medica*, containing the medical virtues of plants; the best edition of which is that of Saracenus, folio, Franc. 1598.—*Moreri*.

DIPPEL (John Conrad), a German physician, was born near Darmstadt, in 1672. He studied theology at Gießen, and afterwards read medical lectures at Strasburg: but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1711. Being much attached to alchemy, he pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and other wonderful secrets. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Hamburg, but was given up to the Danish government, by whom he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the island of Bornholm, for the freedom he had taken with the administration of that country. After seven years' confinement he was set at liberty, and about the same time was invited to Sweden, to attend the king, who was dangerously ill; but the influence of the clergy, whom he had ridiculed, procured his expulsion in 1727. He then went to Germany, and in 1733 gave out publicly that he would not die till 1808, but the year following he was found dead in his bed. He denied the inspiration of the scriptures, and wrote a number of wild enthusiastic books, under the name of Christianus Democritus.—*Gen. Biog.*

DIDOTIS (Francis), a French priest and doctor of the Sorbonne, who wrote a famous book entitled "Preuves & Prejuges pour la Religion Chrétienne & Catholique, contre les fausses Religions & l'Atheïsme," and another on ecclesiastical history. He died about 1700.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DISNEY (John), an English divine and magistrate, was born in 1677 at Lincoln, and educated first at the grammar school in that city, and afterwards at an academy among the dissenters, his father being of that persuasion. He next removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law, but did not follow it as a profession. Retiring to his paternal estate, he distinguished himself as an active magistrate, especially in the laudable but unpopular work, the suppression of vice and immorality, for which he repeatedly received the thanks of the judges on the circuits. At the age of 42 he took orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Croft, and the rectory of Kirkby-super-Baine, in Lincolnshire. In 1722 he obtained the living of St. Mary in Nottingham, where he died in 1730. He wrote, 1. Two Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, 8vo.; 2. Primitive Sacre, the Reflections of a devout Solitude, 8vo.; 3. Flora, prefixed to a translation of Rapin's poem on Gardens; 4. Remarks upon a Sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverell; 5. The Genealogy of the most ferene and most illustrious House of Brunswick Lunenburg; 6.

A View of antient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

DITHMAR, bishop of Merzburg, who died in 1028. He wrote a chronicle of the emperors Henry I. and II. and Otho I. II, and III.—*Moreri*.

DITHMAR (Justus Christopher), professor of history at Frankfort, who died in 1737. He wrote some books on the history of Germany, which possess great merit.—*Ibid.*

DITTON (Humphrey), a learned mathematician, born at Salisbury, in 1675. He was brought up to the ministry among the dissenters, which profession he quitted, and became master of the mathematical school at Christ's hospital. He died in 1715. He wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but he is best known by a treatise on the Law of Fluids, and another on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.—*Biog. Br.*

DIVINI (Eustachius), an Italian who distinguished himself by his skill in making telescopes. He contended with Huygens the merit of discovering Saturn's ring, and died somewhat about 1663.—*Moreri*.

DLUGOSS (John), archbishop of Leopold, in Poland, who died in 1480, aged 65. He wrote a history of his native country in Latin, printed at Frankfort in 1711, folio.—*Ibid.*

DORSON (William), an English painter, born in 1610. He imitated the manner of Vandeyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He died poor in 1647. He painted both in history and portrait with great excellence.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters.*

DON (John), a pious nonconformist, was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was a man of great learning, particularly in the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous Mr. John Gregory, of Oxford. He died in 1645. He was, from his Exposition of the Ten Commandments written in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, called the decalogist. His sayings or pious observations have been printed in several forms, and were once in great repute among the lower classes of the people, being well adapted for the instruction and edification of the poor.—*Neale. Granger.*

DODART (Denys), a French physician, born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1707. He followed the notions of Sanctorius on insensible perspiration, and made a number of curious experiments on the subject. He had a principal concern in the *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Plantes*, Paris, 1676, folio. His son, John Baptist Claude, was physician to the king, and died at Paris in 1720.—*Moreri*.

DODD (William), an unfortunate divine, born in 1729, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was vicar. In 1745 he went to Clare hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts. In 1753 he entered into orders, and soon became a popular preacher in the metro-

polis, where he obtained a considerable reputation by his zeal in promoting charitable institutions, particularly the Magdalen hospital. Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the church of Brecon. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D. at which time he was chaplain to the king. In 1771 he published *Sermons to Young Men*. The year following he obtained the living of Hockliff in Buckinghamshire. The rectory of St. George, Hanover-square, becoming vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to the chancellor's lady, offering the sum of 3000*l.* for the presentation. The letter being traced, and the writer discovered, his majesty caused him to be struck out of the list of chaplains. On this he went abroad, and meeting his pupil, the present earl of Chesterfield, at Geneva, he gave him the living of Winge in Buckinghamshire. But the shame and disgrace he had suffered did not cure him of his extravagance, and his difficulties increasing, he forged lord Chesterfield's name to a bond for 4200*l.*, in hopes of being able to take it up before it was due, but the fraud being discovered, he was tried and condemned, February 24, 1777. Great exertions were made to save his life, but in vain, and he was executed at Tyburn, June 27th following. He expressed the deepest contrition for his crimes, and for the scandal which he had brought on his sacred profession. He published a translation of the poems of Callimachus; four volumes of sermons on the Miracles and Parables of our Saviour; a collection of Poems; Reflections on Death, 12mo.; Comfort for the Afflicted, 8vo.; and after his death appeared his Thoughts in Prison, with his Life prefixed.

DODDRIDGE, or DODERIDGE (sir John), an English judge, was born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. about 1576. He then entered of the Middle Temple, and in 1603 was made serjeant at law. The year following he became solicitor-general to James I. In 1612 he was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, and afterwards of the king's bench. He died at Egham in Surry, in 1628, and was interred in Exeter cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. He wrote, 1. *The Lawyer's Light, or due Direction for the Study of the Law*, 4to. 1629; 2. *A Complete Parson, or Description of Advowsons and Church Livings*, &c. 4to. 1670; 3. *History of the antient and modern Estate of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester*, 4to. 1630; 4. *The English Lawyer*, 4to. 1631; 5. *Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power, Order, &c. of the high Court of Parliament in England*, 1668, 8vo. [This was published by John Doddridge, esq. recorder of Barnstaple, and a

relation of the judge.]—*Wood's A.O. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

DODDRIDGE (Philip), an eminent divine among the protestant dissenters, was born in London in 1702, and educated at dissenting schools, and lastly under Mr. Jennings, who kept an academy for instructing young persons designed for the ministry, at Kibworth in Leicestershire. In 1723 he became minister at that place, from whence in 1725 he removed to Market Harborough, where he opened an academy in 1729; but shortly after he settled at Northampton as minister and tutor, and acquired a great and deserved reputation by his learning, candour and piety. A considerable number of eminent persons were educated under him, and he was in habits of friendship and correspondence with the greatest dignitaries of the established church. Though tender in his constitution, he published a number of excellent works, the principal of which are, his *Family Expositor on the New Testament*, 6 vols. 4to.; the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, of which numerous editions have been printed; the *Life of Colonel Gardiner*; and sermons on the *Evidences of Christianity*. His single sermons and tracts were collected in 3 vols. 12mo after his death; also his *Hymns, Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity*, and a volume of his Letters, by Mr. Stedman of Shrewsbury. A pulmonary complaint brought on a consumption, for which he was advised, to try the Bristol waters; and these proving ineffectual, he went to Lisbon, where he died Oct. 26, 1751.—*Life of Doddridge by Mr. Orton. Biog. Brit.*

DODONÆUS, or DODONÆUS (Rembert), a physician and botanist of Malines, born in 1518. He became physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph II. and died professor at Leyden in 1585. He wrote the *History of Plants*, and other botanical works.—*Moreri.*

DONSLY (Robert) an author and bookseller, was born at Mansfield in 1703. His parents being of a mean condition, he received but a scanty education, and became footman to a lady. While in this station he published a volume of poems by subscription, entitled "*The Muse in Livery*." His next piece was a dramatic trifle called "*The Toyshop*," which had the approbation of Mr. Pope, and was brought upon the stage with so much success, that the author was enabled thereby to commence bookseller in Pall Mall, where he carried on a very extensive business for many years, and then left it to his brother. He wrote a popular entertainment called the *King and Miller of Mansfield*, which was followed by a sequel to it, named *Sir John Cockle at Court*. But his greatest dramatic effort was the tragedy of *Cleone*, which was acted with success at Covent garden theatre. His moral little book, for

youth, entitled the *Economy of Human Life*, written in imitation of the *Proverbs* and *Ecclesiasticus*, had a great sale, owing to a notion which prevailed at its first publication, that it was the production of the earl of Chesterfield. In 1760 he published the select fables of Esop and other fabulists; to which he prefixed an essay on fable. He also edited a well known and valuable collection of poems by different authors, 6 vols.; a collection of old plays, 12 vols. Mr. Doddsley was likewise the projector of the *Preceptor*, a useful book for youth, 2 vols. 8vo.; and the *Annual Register*, a work of high and deserved reputation. His own miscellaneous pieces were collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Durham in 1764.—*Biog. Br.*

DODSON (Michael), a learned English writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, where he was born in 1732. He was brought up to the law under his maternal uncle, sir Michael Foster, one of the justices of the court of king's bench, but was not called to the bar till 1783. In 1770 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts by lord Camden. Mr. Dodson was versed in theological studies, and published, in 1790, a translation of *Isaiah*, with notes and remarks, and a pamphlet in defence of it, in answer to Dr. Sturges. He also wrote a *Life of Judge Foster*, to appear in the sixth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*; another of the rev. Hugh Farmer, lately published; and some papers in a collection of *Commentaries and Essays*, printed by a society for promoting the knowledge of the scriptures. He died in 1799.—*Gen. Biog.*

DODSWORTH (Roger), an English topographer, born in Yorkshire in 1585, and died in 1654. He collected the antiquities of his native county in 162 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library at Oxford.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DODWELL (Henry), a learned and pious writer, was born at Dublin in 1641. His father having suffered the loss of his property in the Irish rebellion, came to England in 1648 with his wife and child, and settled at York, where their son was educated. His father going back to Ireland, to recover some of his effects, died of the plague, and his mother was soon after carried off in a decline. Being thus left destitute, the orphan was maintained first by sir Henry Slingsby, his mother's brother, and next by Mr. Henry Dodwell, his paternal uncle, who was rector of Newbourn and Henley, in Suffolk. That gentleman sent him to Trinity college, Dublin, where he afterwards became fellow, but quitted it in 1666, on account of the statute compelling all fellows to take orders. Soon after this he visited England, and resided some time at Oxford, but went back again to Dublin, and in 1672 wrote a preface to a posthumous treatise left by his tutor Dr.

Stearne. His next publication was two excellent *Letters on taking Holy Orders*, and on *Theological Study*. In 1674 he returned to England, and settled in London, where he employed himself in writing against the Romanists and dissenters. In 1688 he was appointed Camden's professor of history at Oxford, but was deprived of that place in 1691, for refusing the oaths to king William, on which he retired, first to Cookham and afterwards to Shottesbrooke in Berkshire. In 1694 he married, and became the father of ten children. In 1701 he published an account of the ancient Greek and Roman cycles, a quarto volume, of which Dr. Halley had a high opinion. To follow him through his numerous publications would far exceed our limits. He wrote against occasional communion, and opposed his brethren the non-jurors, in continuing the separation after the deaths of the deprived bishops; but his most famous book was on the *Natural Mortality of the Soul*, in which he endeavoured to prove, from scripture and the fathers, that "it is immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit;" this book made a great noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly Mr., afterwards Dr., Samuel Clarke. He wrote and edited several other works, and died at Shottesbrooke, in 1711. Two of Mr. Dodwell's sons attained to eminence. Henry, the eldest, was bred to the law, and was an active promoter of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. He wrote an insidious pamphlet, but without his name, entitled "Christianity not founded on Argument," in which, under the pretence of friendship, he endeavoured to undermine the Christian religion. It was answered by Dr. Leland, Dr. Doddridge, and the author's brother. William, the second son, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and became D. D. rector of Shottesbrooke, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berkshire. He wrote an answer to Dr. Middleton's *Free Enquiry*, and a *Defence of the Answer* against Mr. Toll, both in 1751; a *Dissertation on Jephtha's Vow*; *Practical Discourses*, in 2 vols., and an Answer to his brother's pamphlet above-mentioned.—*Biog. Br.*

DOES (Jacob vander), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1623, and died in 1673. He studied at Rome, where he adopted the manner of Bamboccio. His pictures are very dark, but in the composition of his landscapes his taste was noble, and the figures done with great justness and delicacy. He had two sons, Jacob and Simon, both good artists; the first, in historical pieces, died in 1673, the latter excelled in landscapes and cattle. He died in 1717.—*Hubrahen*.
DOGGET (Thomas), an actor and dram.

matic poet. He performed comic characters at Drury-lane theatre with applause, and at last became joint manager of that house. He died in 1721. He left a legacy to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for, from London bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen, yearly on the first of August, the day of the accession of George I. He wrote a comedy called the Country Wake, since altered to a farce entitled Flora, or Hob in the Well.—*Biog. Dram.*

DOISSIN (Louis), a French jesuit, who wrote two elegant Latin poems on the Art of Sculpture, and on Engraving, printed in one vol. 12mo. 1752. He died the year following, aged 32.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

DOLABELLA (P. Cornelius), the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself zealously to Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made consul. On the death of Cæsar he obtained the government of Syria, but having slain Trebonius, he was declared an enemy of the republic. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, where he killed himself in the 27th year of his age.—*Moreri.*

DOLBEN (John), an English prelate, was born at Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, in 1625, and educated at Christchurch college, Oxford. He served as a volunteer in the royal army, and at the restoration was rewarded with a canonry of Christchurch, and the deanry of Westminster. In 1666 he was preferred to the see of Rochester, from whence in 1683 he was removed to York. He died in 1686. Some of his sermons on public occasions are in print.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

DOLCE (Carlo), a painter of Florence, was born in 1616, and died in 1686. He rose to a great height in his profession, and his pictures fetch a considerable price. He excelled on religious subjects.—*Pilkington.*

DOLCE (Lewis), a Venetian writer, was born in 1508, and died in 1568. He translated into Italian the Satires of Horace, Ovid's Metamorphoses, the tragedies of Seneca and Euripides, &c.; and he was the author of a popular tragedy entitled Marianna; but his most curious performance is a collection of heroic Poems, under the title of L'Achille e l'Enea, taken from the Iliad and Eneid. His dialogue on painting is in good request. He also wrote the Life of the Emperor Charles V.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

DOLÉT (Stephen), a learned Frenchman, was born at Orleans in 1508. He received his education at Paris, from whence he went to Padua, where he made a great progress in literature. He was for some time secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, and on his return to France settled at Toulouse, where he was imprisoned for some reflections on the parliament of that place, after which he was banished the city. He then retired to Lyons, where his proud and disputatious spirit engaged him in several contests, one of which ended

seriously, by Dolét's killing his antagonist. On this he fled to Paris, where he obtained the king's pardon, and then returned to Lyons and commenced printer and bookseller. He greatly improved the study of the Latin language, and restored it to Ciceronian purity, by several valuable publications. In 1545 he was seized for venting atheistic notions, and being carried to Paris, was there condemned to be burnt, which was executed the year following. Notwithstanding his suffering death for infidelity, he wrote some books on theology, and translated others.—*Moreri.*

DOLOMIEU (Deodat), commander of the order of Malta, and member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and afterwards of the national institute. He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, but on his voyage back was taken prisoner and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the royal society, interested himself successfully for his release. He died in 1802. Dolomieu was an able mineralogist, and travelled much to improve himself in his favourite pursuit. His principal works are, 1. Voyage to the Isles of Lipari in 1781; 2. Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria in 1783; 3. On the Origin of the Basaltes; 4. A mineralogical Dictionary.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

DOMAT (John), a French advocate, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1625. He reduced the principles of law to a natural and perspicuous order, in 3 vols. 4to. for which Lewis XIV. allowed him a pension. He died at Paris in 1696. After his death appeared three volumes more on public law, and a new edition of the whole was published in 1777, folio.—*Moreri.*

DOMENICHINO, an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1681. He studied in the school of the Caracci, where his fellow pupils, from his slowness, called him in derision, the "Ox;" but one of his masters told them, that "this ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." He was also skilled in architecture, and pope Gregory XV. appointed him his architect. He died in 1641.—*D'Argenville.*

DOMINIC (de Gusman), a Spanish priest, who is memorable for having founded the order of the preaching friars, called Dominicans, and the abominable inquisition. He was born in 1170, and died at Bologna in 1221. He was canonized by pope Gregory IX.—*Moreri.*

DOMINIS (Mark Antony de), archbishop of Spalato, in Dalmatia, who has procured a name by his unsettledness in religion. He was at Venice when sir Henry Wotton was ambassador there from James I. and becoming acquainted with Mr. Bedell, sir Henry's chaplain, he gave him a copy of his books, *De Republica Ecclesiastica*, that they might be printed in London. When

Bedell returned to England, de Dominis came with him, and was received by the English clergy with great respect. James I. gave him the mastership of the Savoy, and deanry of Windsor, but being disappointed of higher preferment, he accepted an invitation from pope Gregory XV. and went to Rome where he abjured his errors, and expected a cardinal's hat, instead of which he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in 1625. Some time after his death his body was dug up and burnt with his books in Flora's fields. Besides the above, he wrote "De Radiis visus et lucis in vitris perspectivis et Iride Tractatus," in which he was the first who gave a true explanation of the colours of the rainbow.—*Moreri*.

DOMITIAN (Titus Flavius), a Roman emperor, was the son of Vespasian. He obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, A. D. 81, and the commencement of his reign seemed auspicious to the happiness of the Romans; but he soon shewed the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences. He assumed the title of deity, and at the same time amused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was afraid of his own shadow, and took a number of precautions to secure himself from assassination, which fate, however, he could not avoid, A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

DOMITIANUS DOMITIUS, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 288, and died a violent death two years afterwards.—*Ibid.*

DONATO, an architect and sculptor of Florence of the 15th century. He executed some fine statues and elegant works for Cosmo de Medicis, and some of the Italian states. He died in 1466, aged 83. *Rafaele's Lorenzo de Medici*.

DONATO (Alexander), an Italian jesuit, who wrote a description of ancient and modern Rome, 1639, 4to.; also poems printed at Cologne, 1630, 8vo. He died at Rome in 1640.—*Moreri*.

DONATO (Jerom), a Venetian nobleman of the 16th century, famous as a statesman and a man of letters. He was sent by the republic to effect a reconciliation between them and pope Julius II. That pontiff asked him for the title to the claims of Venice to the sovereignty of the Adriatic. "Your holiness," said the ambassador, "will find it on the back of the record of Constantine's donation of the city of Rome, and its territories, to the pope." Some of his epistles are extant. He died in 1511. —*Moreri*.

DONATO (Marcellus), an Italian nobleman of Mantua, who died at the beginning

of the 17th century. He wrote Scholia on the Latin writers of the Roman history, Frankfurt, 1607, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DONATO (Bernardino), a learned Italian, who was Greek professor at Padua and other universities. He died about 1550. He translated into Latin the Demonstratio Evangelicæ of Eusebius; some of the works of Galen, Xenophon, and Aristotle; and wrote a Latin Dialogue on the difference between the Aristotelian and Platonic philosophy.—*Tiraboschi*.

DONATUS, bishop of Case Nigra, in Numidia, and the founder of a sect called by his name, in 311. He aided Majorinus, the candidate for the see of Carthage, in opposition to Cecilianus, who had been duly elected, for which Donatus was deposed, and excommunicated in several councils.—*Moreri. D. pin. Moysim*.

DONATUS, bishop of Carthage in the same century as the above. He held that the three persons of the Trinity were of the same substance, and yet that there was an inequality between them. He was banished about 356.—*Ibid.*

DONATUS (Ælius), a grammarian of the 4th century, who was the preceptor of St. Jerome. He wrote a grammar and commentaries upon Virgil and Terence.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

DONCKER (Peter), a painter of Gouda, and the disciple of Jordaens. He afterwards improved himself at Rome, and attained great excellence in his profession. He died in 1668. There was also a John Doncker of the same place, who promised well to have been a good painter, but he died young.—*Pilkington*.

DONDUS, or DOND (James), a physician of Padua, who acquired the name of aggregator, on account of the numerous medicines he made. He was also well skilled in mechanics, particularly in horology. He died in 1350. He wrote, 1. Promptuarium Medicinæ, Venice; 2. De Fontibus calides Patavini agri; 3. De Fluxus et Reflexus maris, &c.—*Tiraboschi*.

DONAU (Hugh), professor of law at Bourges and Orleans. He was a calvinist, on which account he fled to Antwerp, where he died in 1591, aged 64. He wrote, Commentaria de Jure civili, in 5 vols. folio; 2. Opera Posthuma, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

DONI (Anthony Francis), an ecclesiastic of Florence, who wrote some humorous pieces; as, 1. Letters, 8vo.; 2. La Libreria, 8vo.; 3. La Zucca, 1565, 8vo.; 4. I Mondi Celesti, Terrestri ed Infernali, 4to.; 5. I Marmi civè Ragionamenti Fatti a i Marmi di Fiorenza, 4to. He died in 1574, aged 61.—*Ibid.*

DONI (John Baptist), a learned Italian, born at Florence in 1594, and died there in 1647. He was professor of eloquence, and member of the Florentine academy and of that of Della Crusca. He wrote a cele-

trated treatise on Music, in Latin, and some others on the same subject in Italian. He also invented a musical instrument called the lira barbarini.—*Tiraboschi. Burney.*

DONI D'ATTICHI (Lewis), bishop of Auxun, in France, where he died in 1664, aged 68. He wrote, 1. A History of the Minims, 4to.; 2. The Life of Queen Joan, founder of the Annonciades; 3. The Life of Cardinal de Berulle; 4. The History of the Cardinals, 1660, 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

DONNE (John), an English divine and poet, was born in London in 1573. He received his education both at Oxford and Cambridge, and then removed to Lincoln's-inn. He was bred in the Roman catholic religion by his friends, but at the age of 19 he embraced the protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to lord keeper Egerton. About the same time he married a daughter of sir George Moore, who was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the keeper to turn him out of his service, but got him imprisoned with the minister who performed the marriage, and the person who gave Mrs. Donne away. Their confinement, however, was short, and at last a reconciliation was effected. At the particular instance of king James, he entered into orders, was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and about the same time created D. D. by the university of Cambridge. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's-inn; and two years afterwards he accompanied the earl of Doncaster, ambassador, to Germany. In 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and soon after vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. He died in 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires were highly praised by Dryden, and rendered into modern English by Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays. His son, John Donne, was educated at Oxford, but took the degree of LL. D. at Padua. He died in 1662. He wrote some ludicrous trifles not worth mentioning.—*Walton's Life of Donne. Biog. Brit.*

DONNE (Benjamin), an English mathematician, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1729. He made a complete survey of his native county in 1761, for which he received a premium of 100l. from the society for promoting arts and commerce. About the same time he published *Mathematical Essays* in 8vo. which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kept an academy many years. In 1774 he printed an *Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*, 12mo. and in 1774 a work entitled *The British Mariner's Assistant*. In 1796 he was appointed master of mechanics to the king. He died in 1798,

leaving behind him the character of an ingenious and worthy man. Besides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on Geometry, Book-keeping, and Trigonometry.—*Private Information.*

DOOLITTLE (Thomas), a nonconformist minister, was born at Kidderminster in 1630, and ejected from the living of St. Alphage, London, in 1662. He then kept an academy, and officiated to a dissenting congregation till his death in 1707. He wrote a treatise on the Sacrament; and after his death was published a *System of Divinity*, in folio, with his Life prefixed.—*Calamy.*

DOFFELMAIER (John Gabriel), professor of mathematics at Nuremberg, where he died in 1750, aged 83. He was fellow of the English royal society, member of the academy of sciences of Berlin, and of the imperial academy of Petersburg. He translated several mathematical works from the English and French into Latin and German, and wrote some ingenious pieces on geography, dialling, and astronomy, besides an historical account of mathematicians of Nuremberg.—*Gerq. Biog.*

DORBAY (Francis), a French architect, who designed several great works at the Louvre and the Thuilleries. He died at Paris in 1697.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DORFLING, a Prussian general. He was originally a taylor, and after his advancement some officers were observing that he still carried the marks of his origin, which Dorfling overhearing, said, "Gentlemen, I was once a taylor, and cut out cloth, but now," clapping his hand upon his sword, "I wear an instrument with which I cut off the ears of those who insult me." He distinguished himself with great bravery against the Swedes in 1666, and became at last field marshal.—*Ibid.*

DORIA (Andrew), a naval commander of Genoa, was born in 1468 of a noble family. He entered early on the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required him against the rebels of Corsica, whom he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of the gallees, and obtained great success against the African pirates. On the revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of pope Clement VII. When Rome was taken he returned to the service of Francis. But not long after, he entered into the service of the emperor, which changed the French affairs in Italy. His new master offered to invest him with the sovereignty of Genoa, which he nobly refused, and only stipulated that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. In 1528 he delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, for which he was honoured by the senate with the title of the father and saviour of his.

country, and had a statue erected to his honour, and a palace built for him. He also made his name famous throughout the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. He died in 1560.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

DORIGNY (Michael), a French painter, and engraver in aqua fortis, born in 1617, and died in 1665. He was professor in the academy of painting at Paris. His paintings are excellent; but he only engraved after his own pictures. His son *Lewis* was a good painter, and died at Verona in 1742, aged 88. *Nicholas*, the younger son of Michael, was an engraver, and engraved the Cartoons at Hampton-court, for which George I. knighted him. He died at Paris in 1746, aged 90.—*D'Argenville*.

DORING, or DORINK (Matthias), a franciscan monk, born at Kiritz, in Germany, and died in 1494. He is said to be the author of the *Miroir Historial* of De Beauvais, or the Chronicle of Nuremberg.—*Moreri*.

DORISLAUS (Isaac), a Dutchman, and doctor of civil law at Leyden, from whence he came to England, and by Fulk lord Brook was appointed to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, Dr. Cosin, the vice-chancellor, silenced him. Afterwards he became judge advocate in the king's army in the expedition against the Scots, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up and managing the charge against that monarch. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was soon after stabbed by some exiled royalists, who entered the house where he resided while he was at supper. The parliament caused his body to be brought to England, and interred it in Westminster-abbey, from whence it was taken at the restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's church-yard.—*Wood's A. O.*

DORNHAVIUS (Gaspard), an ingenious German physician, who died in 1631. He wrote some whimsical pieces; as, 1. *Amphitheatrum Sapientiz Socraticæ*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *Homo Diabolus*, &c. 1618, 4to.—*Moreri*.

DORSCH (Everard), a famous engraver on gems, was born at Nuremberg in 1649. He excelled all the artists of his time, and died in 1712.—*Gen. Biog.*

DORSCH (Christopher), son of the above, was born at Nuremberg in 1676. He had a good knowledge of painting, but devoted himself to the same pursuit as his father, and executed portraits on gems from the life, without taking drawings. He died in 1732.—*Ibid.*

DOSETHIUS, an heresiarch of Samaria, who pretended to be the Messiah, and had a woman with him whom he called the moon. He went into a cave, where he starved himself to death, that his disciples might believe he was ascended to heaven. This sect lasted till the 6th century. They

abstained wholly from animal food, and observed the sabbath with excessive rigour.—*Dupin*.

DOUCIN (Lewis), a French jesuit, who was born at Vernon, in Normandy, and died at Orleans in 1726. He wrote with great spirit against the Janfenists, also a History of Nestorianism, and other works.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

DOVE (Nathaniel), an English pentman, who wrote the Progress of Time, or Verses upon the Seasons and Months, in 16 plates. He died in 1754, aged 44.—*Gen. Biog. Diâ.*

DOUGLAS (Gawin), a Scotch poet and bishop, was the younger son of the 6th earl of Angus, and born at Brechin in 1471. In 1515 he obtained the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which was afterwards added the rich abbey of Aberbrothick. He died in 1522. His works are: 1. A Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*; 2. The Palace of Honour, a poem; 3. *Aureæ Narrationes*, Comediz aliquot Sacre; 4. *De Rebus Scoticis Liber*.—*Biog. Brit.*

DOUGLAS (William), a Scotch nobleman of the 14th century. Robert Bruce having made a vow to go against the infidels, and not being able to fulfil it, ordered that his heart should be carried to Palestine after his death, and deposited in the holy sepulchre. On the king's death in 1327, Douglas and some others set out on this adventure, but were all killed by the way.—*Froissard's Chronicle. Hector Boece*.

DOUGLAS (James), an eminent anatomist, was born in Scotland in 1675. He settled in London as a practitioner in midwifery, and teacher of anatomy. He patronised the celebrated John Hunter, and died in 1742. He wrote *Myographiz comparatz Specimen*, or a comparative Description of all the Muscles, 12mo.; *Bibliographiz Anatomica Specimen*, 8vo.; *A Description of the Peritonæum*, 4to.; *A History of the Lateral Operation for the Stone*, 8vo.; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. His brother John was surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.—*Mém. of William Hunter. Gen. Biog.*

DOUGLAS (admiral sir Charles), born in Scotland, and entered into the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. When the American war commenced, he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained a great reputation. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral, and died in 1789.

DOUGLAS (James), earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh in 1707. At the age of 26 he established a philosophical society at Edinburgh; a society which has since made a considerable figure in almost every branch of knowledge. The royal society of London elected him their president in 1733, and by the death of the earl of Macclesfield he was chosen an associate in the academy of sciences at Paris. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences,

and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well versed in natural and experimental philosophy, but more particularly devoted to astronomical observations. He died in 1768, leaving a son and a daughter.—*Eur. Mag.*

DOUSA (Janus), a learned Dutchman, whose real name was *Vander Does*, was born in 1545. He became eminent both as a scholar and as a soldier, and obtained in 1574 the government of Leyden, and on the establishment of a university there he was appointed first curator. He died in 1604 of the plague. He wrote Latin poems, among which is one on the History of Holland. His son *Janus*, born in 1572, distinguished himself in his childhood by his Latin poems. He became an eminent critic, mathematician, and philosopher, but died in the 26th year of his age. His poems were published at Leyden in 1607.—*Moreri.*

DOUVRE (Thomas de), archbishop of York, in which station he was placed by William the Conqueror, whom he attended from Normandy. He was a great benefactor to his clergy, and rebuilt his cathedral. He died in 1100. His nephew, *Thomas*, was made archbishop of York in 1108. He had some disputes with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, relating to the primacy. He died in 1114.—*Biog. Brit.*

DOUVRE (Isabella de), of the same family as the preceding. She was mistress to Robert earl of Gloucester, bastard of Henry I. by whom she had a son, who was made bishop of Bayeux in 1133. She died in a religious retirement about 1166.—*Ibid.*

DOUW (Gerard), an eminent painter, born at Leyden in 1613. He was the disciple of Rembrandt; and acquired uncommon excellence in painting in miniature. He died in 1674.—*Houbraken.*

DOWNHAM (John), an English divine, author of an excellent book, entitled *The Christian Warfare*, and other pious works. He was the son of the bishop of Chester, and born in that city. He died in London about 1644.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DOWNING (Calicut), an English divine, who, being disappointed in his ambitious views, joined the parliament-party in 1640, and preached some violent sermons against the king. He died in 1644. His son, sir George Downing, was, at the restoration, made secretary to the treasury, and a commissioner of the customs, though he had been active in the rebellion, and also a fanatical preacher. He was created a baronet in 1663.—*Wood's A. O.*

DRABRICIUS (Nicholas), a German fanatic, born in 1587. In 1616 he was admitted a minister, but being driven from his own country by the persecution against the protestants, he went to Hungary, and turned woollen-draper. At the age of 50 he set up for a prophet, and, in conjunction with Comenius, wrote the book, entitled *Lux in Tenebris*, printed at Amsterdam in 1657.

What became of Drabricius does not appear; some say he was put to death, and others that he died in Turkey.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

DRACO, an Athenian judge, famous for his rigid administration of justice, B. C. 623. He instituted laws of such severity, that they were said to be written in blood. Solon repealed all of them, except that which related to murder. His death was remarkable; for being at the theatre in Ægina, the people, according to the custom of the country, covered him with their garments, by which he was stifled.—*Univ. Hist.*

DRACONITES (John), a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Carlsbad, in Franconia, in 1494. He became a bishop in Prussia, and died in 1566. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets and Gospels, and began a Polyglot Bible.—*Moreri.*

DRAGUT, the favourite and successor of Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. After a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta in 1565.—*Moreri.*

DRAKE (Francis), a celebrated English commander. He was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, 1545, and went to sea with his relation, sir John Hawkins. In 1570, he went to the West Indies with two ships; and in 1572 made another expedition, which proved very successful. He next served under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to the Spanish settlements in America, and sailed as far as 48 degrees N. latitude, calling the country which he discovered New Albion. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580; which voyage round the world took up two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth went on board his ship at Deptford, and after dinner conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he sailed again for the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards, and returned laden with wealth. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 90 sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping. The year following, he commanded as vice-admiral under lord Howard, and was instrumental in the destruction of the Spanish armada. After this he went to the West Indies with sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. Drake died off Nombre de Dios in 1596. He was representative for the town of Plymouth, to which he was a great benefactor, by causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at eight miles distance.—*Biog. Brit. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

DRAKE (James), an English physician and political writer, was born at Cambridge in 1667, and educated at that university, where

he took his degree. In 1704 he published a pamphlet, entitled *The Memorial of the Church of England*, which gave such offence, that a proclamation was issued for discovering the author, who kept concealed. He afterwards was prosecuted for the publication of a newspaper, called *Mercurius Politicus*; but though he was acquitted, it is supposed that the vexation threw him into a fever, of which he died in 1707. Besides the above, he published a *System of Anatomy*, 3 vols. 8vo.; a *Translation of Herodotus*; a Play, called *The Sham Lawyer*, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DRAKE (Samuel), a learned antiquary, and fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, who published in 1729 *archibishop Parker De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*.—*Ibid.*

DRAKE (Francis), an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York, who published in 1736, *Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of that City*, in one volume folio. He died in 1770, aged 75.

DRAKE (Roger), a nonconformist divine, and D. D. He was a commissioner at the Savoy conference, and died some time after the restoration. He published a *Sacred Chronology*, and some Sermons.—*Calvary.*

DRAKENBERG (Christian Jacob), a celebrated Norwegian centenary, born at Stravenger in 1624, and died at Aarhuys in 1770. He led a single life till he was 118, and then married a widow of 60. He retained his mental faculties, and a vigorous health, to the last.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DRAKENBORCH (Arnold), professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of *Livy* and *Silius Italicus*, with learned notes. He died in 1748, aged 64.—*Ibid.*

DRAN (Henry Francis le), a famous surgeon, who died at Paris in 1770, aged 85. He wrote, *Observations on Surgery*, 2 vols. 12mo.; on *Gun-shot Wounds*; on the *Operations of Surgery*, which was translated into English by Galaker; on the various *Modes of Lithotomy*; and other valuable works.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DRAFER (Sir William), an English general, was born at Bristol, where his father was collector of the customs. He received his education at Eton. and King's college, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with admiral Cornish; but the fort was preserved from plunder, on condition of paying a ransom of four million of dollars, which was never discharged. However, the commander was created a knight of the Bath. In 1769 he was engaged in a controversy with Junius, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca, and when that place surrendered to the enemy, he brought an accusation against general Murray, the governor, after whose trial general Draper was commanded by the

court to make an apology to him. He died at Bath in 1787.—*Gen. Mag.*

DRAVTON (Michael), an English poet, born in Warwickshire in 1563. He received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published a collection of pastorals, entitled *The Shepherd's Garland*, which was followed by his poems of *The Baron's Wars*, and *England's Heremical Epistles*. In 1613 he published his *Poly Olbion, or a Description of England*, to which Mr. Selden wrote notes. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. His works were re-printed in 1748, in one volume folio; and in 1753 in 10 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

DREBEL (Cornelius), a Dutch philosopher, was born at Alkmaer in 1572, and died at London in 1634. His principal work is *De Natura Elementorum*, 8vo. and he is supposed to have been the inventor of the microscope and thermometer.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DRELCINCOURT (Charles), a French protestant divine, was born at Sedan in 1595, and died at Paris in 1669. He wrote a great number of excellent books, the best known of which is that entitled *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, which has gone through numerous editions. Of his sons, *Laurence*, the eldest, was bred to the ministry, and died in 1681, aged 50. He published *Christian Sonnets and Sermons*. *Charles* was a physician, and was professor at Leyden, where he died in 1697. He wrote *Apologia Medica*; *De Arthritide*, and other works. *Peter* came to England, and was made dean of Ardagh, in Ireland.—*Bayle.*

DRESENAUS (Matthew), professor of belles lettres at Leipzig, was a native of Erfurt, in Thuringia, and died in 1607, aged 71. He wrote several books, which are now sunk into oblivion.—*Moreri.*

DREVET (Peter), the name of two French engravers, father and son, whose works are held in great esteem. They both died at Paris in 1739, the elder aged 75, and the younger 42. Claud Drevet, a relation of theirs, was also eminent in the same line.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DREUX DU RADIER (John Francis), a French advocate, born in 1714, and died in 1780. He wrote several books, the principal of which are, 1. *Bibliothèque Historique & Politique du Poitou*, 5 vols. 12mo.; 2. *L'Europe Illustre*; 3. *Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France*, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Ibid.*

DREXELIUS (Jeremiah), a jesuit of Augsburg, and chaplain to the elector of Bavaria, died at Munich in 1638, aged 57. He left several pious works printed at Antwerp, 2 vols. folio. The best known of his pieces is that on *Hell Torments*, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained within a narrow compass.—*Moreri.*

DRIEDO (John), a Flemish divine, who was a distinguished professor at Louvain, where he died in 1335. He wrote several

works against the Lutheran Calvinists, in 4 vols. folio.—*Morari*.

DRINKER (Edward), an American centenary, born in 1680, on the banks of the Delaware, where Philadelphia now stands. He served his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker at Boston, from whence, in 1745, he returned to his native place, where he remained till his death in 1782. He was four times married, and had eighteen children.—*American Museum*.

DRÖHLINGER (Charles Frederic), a German poet, and librarian to the margrave of Baden, died in 1742. His poetical works were printed at Basil in 1743.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

DROUAS (Hubert), a French painter of considerable eminence, was born in Normandy in 1699, and died at Paris in 1767. His son, *Germain John*, was a student in the academy of painting at Paris, and promised to be an excellent artist. He died at Rome in 1790, aged 27.—*Ibid.*

DRUMMOND (William), a Scotch poet, was the son of sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, and born there in 1585. He was destined for the law, but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady, to whom he was about to be married, affected him so much, that he went abroad, where he remained some years, and then returned to his own country. He wrote his *History of the Seven Kings of the Name of James*, and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. He died in 1649, leaving a widow and three children. His works were printed in folio at Edinburgh in 1711.—*Biog. Brit.*

DRUMMOND (Robert Hay), a distinguished prelate of the English church, was the second son of George Henry, the seventh earl of Kinnoul, by a daughter of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford. He was born in London Nov. 10, 1711, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, of which college he became student. About 1736 he entered into orders, and in 1737 was appointed chaplain to the king. In 1748 he attended his majesty abroad, and preached a thanksgiving sermon before him on the victory at Dettingen. On his return he was installed prebendary of Westminster; and in 1748 made bishop of St. Asaph. In 1761 he was translated to Salisbury, and had the honour to preach the coronation sermon before their majesties that year; soon after which he was removed to the see of York. He died in 1776. His grace married the daughter of Peter Auriol, of London, merchant, who died in 1773. He had several children, of whom three only survived him. His grace published six occasional sermons, which were collected; with an excellent Letter on Theological Study, in one vol. 8vo. 1803, with his Life prefixed.

DRURY (Robert), an English seaman, who in 1702 was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained 15 years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island, 8vo. 1729.—*Biog. Brit.*

DRURY (Dru), an English naturalist, supposed to have been descended from sir Dru Drury, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was for several years a jeweller in the Strand, London, and a fellow of the Linnean society. He was a great collector of subjects on natural history, and wrote three volumes on insects. After his death, three large stones, of an oval shape, upwards of two inches long, and an inch deep, weighing each near two ounces, were found in the neck of the bladder. He died in January 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

DRUSILLA (Livia), the daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina. She was guilty of incest with her brother Caligula, who declared her his heiress and successor. She died A. D. 38, aged 29.—*Suetonius*.

DRUSIUS (John), a learned divine, was born at Oudenard in 1555. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and learnt Hebrew at Cambridge. He became professor of the Oriental languages at Oxford, from whence he went to Franeker, where he became professor of Hebrew, and died in 1616. He wrote several learned works. His son John, who died in England at the age of 21, was uncommonly versed in the learned languages, particularly the Hebrew.—*Bayle, Wood's A. O.*

DRUSUS, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He was in great favour with Tiberius for some time, and held several great offices; but by the misrepresentations of Sejanus, that emperor ordered him to be starved to death, A. D. 93.

DRUSUS (M. Livius), a famous Roman, who revived the Agrarian law in a time of discontent. He also proposed that the Latins should be made Roman citizens. He was murdered as he was entering his own house by the adverse faction, B. C. 190.—*Un. Hist.*

DRUSUS (Nero Claudius), the son of Tiberius Nero and Livia. He was adopted by Augustus, and was brother to Tiberius, who afterwards became emperor. He behaved with great bravery in the wars in Germany and Gaul, and received the honour of a triumph. He died B. C. 9, aged 30.—*Ibid.*

DRUSUS, the son of Tiberius and Vipsania. He distinguished himself by his courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia, and filled some of the highest offices of the state; but having struck Sejanus, he out of revenge caused him to be banished, A. D. 23.—*Ibid.*

DRYANDER (John), a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in the county of Hesse. He was a professor at Marburg, where he died in 1560. He wrote several books on physics and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem.—*Morari*.

DRYDEN (John), an English poet, was born at Aldwincle, in Northamptonshire, of an antient family, in 1631, and educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1650. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. and in 1657 removed to London, where he wrote the year following an elegy on the death of Cromwell; and at the restoration he complimented the king by a poem, entitled *Affrea Redux*. In 1665 he married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire. On the establishment of the royal society, he was chosen one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his first play, called *The Wild Gallant*. Soon after the fire of London he engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. On the death of sir William Davenant he was nominated poet laureat; and about the same time he obtained the place of historiographer royal, with a salary of 200l. a year, and a butt of wine. His eminence as a dramatic writer exposed him to the envy of several rival wits: the duke of Buckingham held him up to ridicule in the character of Bays in *The Rehearsal*: and the earl of Rochester being offended at some things in an *Essay on Satire*, written jointly by our poet and lord Mulgrave, caused the former to be cudgelled by some hired ruffians as he came home from a coffee-house. At the accession of James II. Dryden turned Roman catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expence of the old one, in a poem, called *The Hind and Panther*, which was admirably answered by Prior and Montague in *The Country Mouse and the City Mouse*. At the revolution he lost his posts, and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom Dryden keenly satirised under the name of Mac Flecknoe. In 1695 appeared his Translation of Virgil, which alone would immortalize his memory. He died in 1700, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where is a monument to his memory, erected by Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. His works are too numerous to be particularly distinguished. His critical prefaces are admirable: and his poetry is correct, harmonious, and strong, particularly his satires. As a dramatic writer he chiefly excelled in tragedy. He had three sons: *Charles* became usher of the palace to pope Clement XI. and was drowned in 1704; *John* wrote a comedy, called *The Husband and his own Cuckold*; and *Henry* entered into a religious order abroad. Though Dryden was addicted to astrology, yet the story of his predicting the fate of his eldest son is untrue.—*Johnson's Poets. Malone's Life of Dryden.*

DUAREN (Francis), a learned Frenchman, who was professor of civil law at Bourges, where he died in 1559; aged 53. His works

were printed complete at Lyons in 1579.—*Moreri.*

DUBOCAGE (Marie Anne le Page), an ingenious French lady, who was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen, and born in the last mentioned city in 1710. She early distinguished herself by a taste for poetry, and translated Pope's *Temple of Fame* into French. In 1746 she obtained the first prize given by the academy at Rouen, and not long after translated Milton's *Paradise Lost* into her native language, which was followed by the *Death of Abel* in the same manner. In 1749 she produced a tragedy, called *The Amazons*, which was well received. The *Columbiad*, an epic poem on the discovery of America, is, however, her greatest work. She also published her *Travels* through England, Holland, and Italy, in the epistolary form. She died in August 1802.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUBOIS (Simon), a painter, was born at Antwerp. He settled in England, and painted portraits, battles, and cattle, in a good stile. He died in 1708.—*Pilkington.*

DUBOIS (William du), archbishop of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France, was born in the Limosin country, where his father was an apothecary. He became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader and preceptor to the duke of Chartres, afterwards regent duke of Orleans, he ingratiated himself into his favour by aiding him in his pleasures, and was rewarded in 1693 with the rich abbey of St. Just. Afterwards he became counsellor of state, and in 1717 was sent to England as minister plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance. On his return he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the rich archbishopric of Cambray, which gave great offence to all who venerated religion. This offence was heightened in 1721, when the pope advanced him to the cardinalate. The next year he was appointed first minister of state. He died in 1723, aged 67. He was a very debauched character, and a consummate hypocrite.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUBOS (Dorothea), the wife of a musician, was the daughter of Richard earl of Anglesea, by Anne Sympton, to whom he was married when only Mr. Annelley, in Devonshire, but on coming to his title he disowned both her and her daughter. Many ineffectual attempts were made to recover her right, and she has published her story in a novel, entitled *Theodora*, 2 vols. 1770. She also wrote a musical entertainment, called *The Divorce*, &c. She died at Dublin in 1774.—*Hay's Female Biography.*

DUBOS (Charles Francis), a French divine, was born in 1661, and became dean of St. Luçon, where he died in 1724. He wrote the life of M. Barillon, bishop of Lu-

con, and continued the celebrated Luçon conferences in 17 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

DUBOS (John Baptist), a French writer, and abbot of Refons, was born in 1670, and died in 1742. He is principally known by his Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting, 2 vols. 12mo a work of considerable taste. He also wrote some political pieces, and a Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul.—*Ibid*.

DUBRAW, or DUBRAVUS SCALA (John), bishop of Olmutz, in Moravia, born in Bohemia, and died in 1553. He wrote a history of Bohemia with fidelity and accuracy, printed at Frankfort in 1688.—*Moreri*.

DUC (Fronton du), a French jesuit, born in 1558, and died at Paris in 1624. He published an edition of St. Chrysostome, and a tragedy on the Maid of Orleans.—*Id*.

DUC (John le), a Dutch painter, born in 1636 at the Hague, where he became director of the academy of painting. He was the disciple of Paul Potter, and equalled him in painting animals.—*Pilkington*.

DUCAREL (Andrew Coltee), an eminent antiquary and civilian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1713, and educated first at Eton, and then at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of I.L.D. In 1757 he was appointed keeper of the Lambeth library, after which he obtained the situations of commissary and official of Canterbury, and of the peculiar of St. Catherine's. He published Anglo Norman Antiquities, folio; History of St. Catherine's, near the Tower; a History of Croydon; History of Lambeth Palace, &c. He died in 1785.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUCART (Isaac), an eminent flower painter, born at Amsterdam in 1630, and died in 1697. He generally painted on satin.—*Pilkington*.

DUCAS (Michael), the author of a history of the Grecian empire, from the reign of Andronicus the elder, to the fall of that empire, printed at the Louvre in 1649.—*Moreri*.

DUCHAL (James), an eminent dissenting minister, born in Ireland in 1697, and educated at Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He became pastor of a congregation at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Ireland, and succeeded Mr. Abernethy, first at Antrim, and lastly at Dublin. He died there in 1761. Three volumes of his sermons were printed in 1764.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUCHANGÉ (Gaspard), a French engraver, born in 1660, and died in 1757. He executed many fine pieces, which are held in high estimation among collectors.—*N. D. H.*

DUCHAT (Jacob le), a learned Frenchman, born at Metz in 1658. He was a protestant, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes fled to Berlin, where he died in 1735. He published editions of the Menippean Satires, Rabelais's works, and assisted Bayle in compiling his dictionary.—*Moreri*.

DUCHE DE VANCY (Joseph Francis), a French writer, born at Paris in 1668, and died in 1704. He wrote the sacred dramas of Jonathan, Absalom, and Deborah, and some tragedies, also religious sonnets.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUCK (Arthur); a learned civilian, was born in Devonshire in 1580, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he was elected fellow of All Souls. He was made chancellor of London, and master of the requests. He died in 1649. He wrote, 1. Vita Henrici Chichele; 2. De Usu & Authoritate Juris civilis Romanorum in Dominis principum Christianorum.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Wood.*

DUCK (Stephen), an English poet, was originally a thresher. Some of his poetical essays being shewn to queen Caroline, she took him under her patronage, allowed him a small pension, and got him ordained. Duck afterwards obtained the living of Byfleet in Surry, but in a fit of melancholy drowned himself in 1756. He printed a volume of poems.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DUCLOS (Charles Dineau), historiographer of France, born at Dinant, in Brittany, in 1705. He became perpetual secretary to the French academy, and died in 1772. His principal works are, 1. Memoirs on the Manners of the 18th Century, 1 vol. 12mo.; 2. The History of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo.; 3. The Confessions of Count ***.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUDITH (Andrew), a learned divine, was born at Buda, in Hungary, in 1533. His merit procured him a bishopric, and he was sent to the council of Trent. Afterwards he turned protestant, resigned his bishopric, and married. He died in 1589. He wrote several books on polemical divinity, physics, and poetry.—*Moreri*.

DUDLEY (Edmund), a celebrated statesman, was born in 1462, of an ancient family in Staffordshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's inn. He was introduced when young to the court of Henry VII. with whom he became a favourite. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, lord Lisle. In the parliament of 1504 he was speaker of the house of commons, and two years afterwards obtained the stewardship of Hastings, in Sussex. On the king's death he and Empson were sent to the Tower, and in 1510 beheaded on Tower-hill. While in confinement Dudley wrote a piece entitled The Tree of the Commonwealth, which is still in MS.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUDLEY (John), son of the above, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. Henry VIII. created him viscount Lisle, and knight of the garter. He also obtained several grants of church lands. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick. On the execution of sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high ad-

miral, and in 1551 he was created duke of Northumberland. He effected a marriage between his fourth son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and a branch of the royal family. On the decline of the king's health he prevailed upon him to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession; in favour of lady Jane: and on the death of Edward, he caused his daughter in law to be proclaimed. But an insurrection was raised in favour of Mary, who was proclaimed in London, and the duke was executed Aug. 22, 1553. His son and daughter-in-law also fell victims to his inordinate ambition.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUDLEY (Ambrose), son of the above, was born about 1530. He was condemned with his father, but received a pardon. In 1557 he went with his two brothers to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army before St. Quintin. In the next reign he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound in defending New-Haven against the French, in 1589.—*Ibid.*

DUDLEY (Robert), earl of Leicester, another son of the duke of Northumberland, was born about 1532. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he rose rapidly into favour, and had numerous honours and places heaped upon him. Her majesty proposed him to Mary queen of Scots for a husband, but that unfortunate princess rejected him with disdain. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's bed; and to effect it, he is said to have murdered his own wife. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester with great pomp. About 1572 he married privately lady Douglas, but never acknowledged her as his wife. However he had by her a son called Robert, whom he used to call his *base son*. He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding lady Douglas intractable to his proposals of a separation, is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1584 a book was printed, entitled Leicester's Commonwealth, which was a severe attack upon his public and private character. The year following he was appointed governor of the protestant Low Countries, at the request of the inhabitants; however, his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury. He died the same year, and was buried at Warwick.—*Ibid.*

DUDLEY (sir Robert), the son of the earl of Leicester, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, and born at Sheen in Surrey, in 1573. His father, though he treated him as illegitimate, left him the bulk of his estate after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas. In 1605 he commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy, but the countess dowager of Leicester filed an information against him

for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, where the grand duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morals between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. He died at Florence in 1639. He wrote several things, the chief of which is, *Del Arcano del Mare*, &c. 1630.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUPRENY (Charles), a French comic writer, was born at Paris in 1638, and on account of his resemblance to Henry IV. was said to have been his grandson. He had a place at court, and was very ingenious in laying out gardens. On losing his place he turned dramatic writer. He died poor, in 1724. His works make six vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

DUGARD (William), a schoolmaster, was born at Bromfrove, in Worcestershire, in 1606, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. He was master of Merchant Taylors' school, and wrote several useful school books. He died in 1662.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DUGDALE (sir William), an English antiquary, was born in Warwickshire in 1605, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. In 1628 he was made a pursuivant at arms, and devoted himself greatly to the study of antiquities. He was with king Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M. A. by the university of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause he compounded for his estate, and went to London, where he completed his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, in 3 vols. folio. At the restoration he was made norroy, and afterwards garter king of arms, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1686. Besides the above works he wrote, the History of Warwickshire, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 2 vols. folio; the History of St. Paul's Cathedral; the History of embanking and draining of Fens and Marshes; *Origines Juridicales*, or historical Memoirs of the English Laws, &c.; the Baronage of England, 3 vols.; a short View of the late Troubles in England; the ancient Usage in bearing of Arms, &c.—*Biog. Br.*

DUGUET (James Joseph), a French writer and ecclesiastic, born in 1649, and died at Paris in 1733. He wrote, *Expositions* on Genesis, and several other parts of scripture; Ecclesiastical Conferences; on the Education of a Prince; and other works of merit.—*Moreri.*

DUHALDE (John Baptist), a French jesuit, was born at Paris in 1674, and died in that city in 1743. He compiled, from the accounts of the missionaries, a historical and geographical Description of the Empire of China and Chinese Tartary, 4 vols. folio, a work of great authority and well com-

posed. He also wrote Letters edifying and curious, Latin poems, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUILLIUS (surnamed *Nepos*, the first Roman who gained a great naval victory. He wholly defeated the Carthaginian fleet, by grappling, and took and destroyed ninety-three ships, for which a naval column was erected to his honour, B. C. 260.—*Livy. Florus.*

DUISBURG (Peter de), so called from the place of his birth in the duchy of Cleves. He wrote a Chronicle of Prussia, from 1226 to 1325.—*Moreri.*

DUJARDIN (Charles), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1640, and died at Venice in 1674. He painted market scenes, mountebanks, and robbers. He also engraved in aqua fortis.—*Houbraken.*

DUKE (Richard), an English poet and divine, was educated first at Westminster and next at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, and the living of Witney, in Oxfordshire. He died in 1711. He published a volume of poems, and another of sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DULLAERT (Heyman), a Dutch painter and poet, born at Rotterdam in 1636, and died in 1684. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated. He wrote some poetical pieces, and had a taste for music.—*Pilkington.*

DUMAS (Lewis), an ingenious Frenchman, was the natural son of Montcalm, lord of Candiac, born at Nîmes in 1676. He was bred to the law, but applied himself to mathematical and mechanical studies. He invented an instrument called the *bureau typographique*, to teach children reading and writing mechanically. He also devised another for instructing them in music. On those subjects he wrote explanatory books, and also a history of Mary queen of Scots. He died in 1744.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUMKE (Jane), a learned French lady, born at Paris. She published in 1680 a work entitled *Discourses of Copernicus on the Mobility of the Earth*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUMONT (John), baron of Carlsroon, and historiographer to the emperor. He wrote, *Travels in France, Italy, Germany, Malta, and Turkey*, 4 vols. 12mo. 1699, and other works. He died in 1726.—*Mor.*

DUMONT (George), born at Paris in 1725, and died in 1788. He was secretary to the French embassy at Petersburg, and wrote, among many other things, *History of the Commerce of the English Colonies*; *present State of the Commerce of England*; *Treatise on the Circulation of Credit*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUN (David Erskine, lord), an ingenious Scotch nobleman, born in the county of Angus in 1670. In 1696 he was called to the bar in the court of session, and became eminent as an advocate. In 1711 he rose to the bench, and took the title of lord

Dun. He died in 1755. He wrote an excellent little book called *Advices*, 12mo. 1752.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DUNBAR (William), a Scotch poet, born at Salton, in East Lothian, about 1465. He wrote several good poems for that age; as the *Thistle and Rose*, in 1503; the *Friers of Berwick*, &c. He died about 1530. His poems were published with notes by Sir David Dalrymple.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUNCAN (Martin), a zealous Romanist, was born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1505, and died at Amersfort in 1590. He laboured with great earnestness to recover protestants to the Roman catholic church, and it is said with considerable success. He wrote, *de Vera Christi Ecclesia*; *De Sacrificio Missæ*, &c.—*Moreri.*

DUNCAN (Mark), a Scotch physician, who became professor of philosophy at Saumur, in France, and afterwards principal of the college. He also practised as a physician with reputation, and died in 1640. He wrote several books.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

DUNCAN (Daniel), a physician of the same family, was born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649. He received his medical education at Montpellier, where he took his degree. He resided at Paris till the death of Colbert, who was his patron, and then went to reside on his paternal estate at Montauban; but in the persecution against the protestants in 1690, he went to Geneva. He was afterwards successively physician to the prince of Hesse Cassel and the king of Prussia. He died in London in 1735. He wrote, an *Explanation of the Animal Functions*; *Natural Chemistry*; *Salutary Advice against the Abuse of hot Liquors*, particularly Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUNCAN (William), a learned writer, born at Aberdeen in 1717. He received his education in his native city, and afterwards became professor of philosophy in the Marischal college there. He died in 1760. Mr. Duncan wrote an excellent treatise on logic, and translated several of the orations of Cicero, and also Cæsar's Commentaries.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUNCAN (Adam lord), a gallant admiral, was born at Dundee, in Scotland, in 1731, of an ancient and respectable family. Being a younger son, he was bred to the sea, and in 1761 attained the rank of post captain. He was very intimate with admiral Keppel, who chose him to be his captain. He was also on the court martial at the trial of that distinguished veteran. In 1787 he became rear-admiral; in 1793 vice-admiral; and in 1795 admiral of the blue. In the late war he was appointed to the North Sea station, where he blocked up the Dutch fleet in the Texel, till the summer of 1797, when an alarming mutiny broke out in his squadron. His conduct on that occasion was firm, and his speech to the crew of his ship, the *Veteran*, remarkably affecting.

The enemy taking advantage of his absence, slipped out; of which the English admiral soon gained intelligence, and by a masterly manœuvre placed himself between them and the Texel. An engagement ensued off Camperdown, October 11, within five miles of the coast; and the Dutch admiral, De Winter, after a brave resistance, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken, two of which carried flags. On the 21st of that month the gallant admiral was created viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and baron Duncan of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. A pension, also, of 2000*l.* per annum was granted to him, and the two next heirs of the peerage. Lord Duncan was of a manly, athletic form, six feet three inches high. His character was very amiable, and he united to his other great qualities, that of being a sincere Christian. He died in 1804.

DUNCOMBE (William), an English writer, born in Hertfordshire. He married the sister of John Hughes, the poet, whose works he edited, as he did some others. In 1734 he produced, at Drury-lane, the tragedy of Lucius Junius Brutus. He also published with his son a translation of *Hosæ*, with notes, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1769, aged 80.—*Biog. Br.*

DUNCOMBE (John), the son of the preceding, was born in 1730. He was entered of Bene't college, Cambridge, in 1745, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1750 was chosen fellow. In 1757 archbishop Herring gave him the united livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary, Canterbury. In 1763 he married a daughter of Mr. Highmore, the painter. Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the preachers in Canterbury cathedral, and his successor, Dr. Cornwallis, gave him the living of Herne, near Canterbury. He died in 1785. Mr. Duncombe wrote several fugitive poems, three sermons, and some papers in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. He also edited the Correspondence of Mr. Hughes, the Letters of the earl of Cork from Italy, and the Letters of archbishop Herring.—*Ibid.*

DUNGAL, an Irish monk of the 9th century, who was consulted by Charlemagne about two eclipses of the sun in 810, and his answer is in the *Spicilegium* of d'Acheri. He also wrote a tract in defence of the worship of images.—*Moreri.*

DUNLOP (William), a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow in 1692. He was regius professor of divinity at Edinburgh, where he died in 1720. He wrote two volumes of sermons, and an essay on Confessions of Faith. His brother, *Alexander*, was Greek professor at Glasgow, and died in 1752. He wrote a Greek grammar.—*Gen. Biog. Diç.*

DUNN (Samuel), an English mathematician, was born at Crediton in Devonshire, where he kept a school for some years. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he kept an academy, and was mathematical examiner for the East India service. He pub-

lished an *Atlas*, folio; treatises on Book-keeping, Navigation, &c. He died in 1792, and left his property towards founding a mathematical school at his native town.—*Monthly Mag.*

DUNNING (John), an eminent English lawyer, was the son of an attorney at Ashburton in Devonshire, where he was born in 1731. After studying under his father some time, he entered of the Temple, and was called to the bar. He soon rose to distinction in his profession as an able lawyer and a powerful orator. He also obtained a seat in parliament, and distinguished himself on the side of opposition. Afterwards he became solicitor-general and recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1782 he was created lord Ashburton, but died the year following, leaving an infant son to inherit the title. His lordship was an upright lawyer, and often pleaded the cause of the poor unfeignedly and without a fee.—*Cent. Mag. English Peerage.*

DUNOD DE CHARNAGE (Francis Ignatius), professor of law at Besançon, where he died in 1751. He wrote, 1. A History of the Sequani, or Memoirs of the Count of Burgundy, 3 vols. 4to.; 2. History of Besançon, 2 vols. 4to. and some law treatises. Peter Dunod, a jesuit, of the same family, published in 1697, *The Discovery of the Town of Antré in Frauche Comté*.—*Nouv. Diç. H.*

DUNOIS (John), count of Orleans and Longueville, natural son of Louis duke of Orleans, was born in 1407. He gallantly defended Orleans against the English, over whom he gained many signal advantages, for which he was legitimated, and obtained several grants from the crown. He died in 1648.—*Moreri.*

DUNS (John), commonly called *Duns Scotus*, a famous Franciscan divine, was born at Dunstons in Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "subtle doctor." He opposed the notions of Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scottists. He died at Cologne in 1308. His works were printed at Lyons in 10 vols. folio, 1639.—*Cave. Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

DUNSTAN (St.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 925, in the reign of Athelstan, who gave him lands at Glastonbury, where he founded a famous monastery. King Edgar made him bishop of Worcester, and in 959 archbishop of Canterbury. The pope confirmed the appointment, and made him his legate. Dunstan supported and extended the papal power in a most arbitrary manner, though opposed by the English clergy, for which he deprived many of their benefices, and placed monks in their room. On the death of Edgar in 975, by his influence he placed his son Edward on the throne, who being a minor, Dunstan

assumed the regency. Under his successor Ethelred however, he lost his influence, and died of grief in 988.—*Collier's Eccl. Hist. Mereri.*

DUNTON (John), a noted bookseller, born in Huntingdonshire in 1659. He published the *Athenian Mercury*, which was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. under the title of *The Athenian Oracle*. In 1710 appeared the *Projects* of Mr. John Dunton. He also wrote a book called *Dunton's Life and Errors*. He died about 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Diß. Mereri.*

DUPATY, president in the parliament of Bourdeaux, died at Paris in 1788. He wrote *Historical Reflections on Penal Laws*, a work of great merit; also, *Academical Discourses*, and *Letters on Italy*, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

DUPIN (Lewis Ellis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1657, and after going through a regular education, was received a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1684. About this time he commenced his great and valuable work entitled *Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques, &c.* or *History of Ecclesiastical Writers*, which has gone through numerous editions, and been translated into several languages. It was, however, much censured by zealous Romanists for the freedom of sentiment expressed in many parts; which the author was compelled to retract. He was afterwards in trouble on account of a correspondence between him and Dr. Wake archbishop of Canterbury, on a projected union between the English and Gallican churches. He died at Paris in 1719. Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the scriptures, church government, and practical divinity.—*Mereri.*

DUPLEX (Scipio), historiographer of France, was born at Condom in 1566. He wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he took to the chancellor Seguier to have licensed, but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died from mere vexation in 1661. He wrote, 1. *Memoirs of the Gauls*; 2. *History of France*, 6 vols. folio; 3. *Roman History*, 3 vols. fol.; 4. *A Course of Philosophy, &c.*—*Mer.*

DUPLEX (Joseph), a celebrated French merchant, who in 1730 was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, which was in a declining way, but by his exertions was brought to a flourishing state, and he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the Indies. He was made, in 1742, governor of Pondicherry, which he defended against two English admirals in 1748, and for which he was created a marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the mogul. However he was recalled in 1753, and died soon after of vexation.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

DUPORT (James), an English divine, Greek professor at Cambridge, and master of Magdalen college. He was made dean

of Peterborough, and died in 1680. Some of his lectures on Theophrastus's characters were printed by Needham in his edition of that work in 1712.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

DUPPA (Brian), a pious prelate, was born at Lewisham, in Kent, in 1589, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. In 1638 he was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. and about the same time made bishop of Chichester, from whence, in 1641, he was removed to Salisbury. He attended Charles I. in the isle of Wight, and is supposed to have assisted him in his Eikon Basilike. At the restoration he was made bishop of Winchester and lord almoner. He died in 1662. A little before his death Charles II. visited him, and kneeling down by his bedside, craved his blessing, which the expiring bishop gave him with great solemnity. He published a few devotional pieces, but his greatest works were those of charity.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUPRAT (Anthony), a French statesman. He became president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was also appointed tutor to the count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I. He was the sole author of the famous Concordat, which rendered him so acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and lastly a cardinalship; He died full of crimes and diseases in 1535.—*Mereri.*

DUPRE (Mary), a learned French lady of the 17th century, was born at Paris, and educated in the Latin and Greek languages, rhetoric and philosophy. She wrote some poetical pieces of considerable merit.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

DUPRE D'AUNAY (Lewis), a French author, who died in 1758. He wrote, *Letters on the Generation of Animals*; *Reflections on the Transfusion of Blood, &c.*—*Ib.*

DUPRE DE GRUYER (John), a hermit of Switzerland, who is said, with the help only of his servant, to have built the hermitage of Fribourg, the chimney of which runs to the height of 90 feet.—*Ibid.*

DUPRE DE ST. MAUR (Nicholas Francis), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1775, aged 80. He was a member of the academy, and translated into French, Milton's *Paradise Lost*. He also wrote an essay on the Coins of France; *Enquiries concerning the Value of Monies, &c.*—*Ibid.*

DURAND (William), an eminent French lawyer, born in Provence in 1237. He was honourably employed by several popes, and at length made a bishop, and ennobled. He died at Rome in 1296. He is known by a famous work entitled *Speculum Juris, &c.* His nephew, who was also a bishop, wrote on General Councils. Neither of these is to be confounded with William DURAND DE ST. POURCAIN, a French bishop, who was so famous for his acuteness and firmness as to be called the *resolute doctor*.

He wrote *Commentaries on the Sentences*, &c. and died in 1332.—*Moreri*.

DURANTI (John Stephen), first president of the parliament of Thoulouse in 1581. He was murdered by the leaguers in 1589. He wrote *De Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, printed at Rome in 1591.—*Moreri*.

DURBACH (Anne Louisa), a German poetess, born in 1722. Her birth was mean, and her occupation that of keeping cattle; yet she found means to cultivate her mind by reading, and composed some poems which attracted notice, and procured her friends, who conducted her to Berlin, where she was encouraged in her poetical pursuits. She died about 1780.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DUREL (John), an eminent divine, born at Jersey in 1626, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was ordained in France by a Scotch bishop, and at the restoration obtained some considerable church preferment. In 1677 he was made dean of Windsor, and died in 1683. He translated the Liturgy into French and Latin; and wrote *A View of the Government and Public Worship of God in the Reformed Church of England*, 4to.; and *A Vindication of the Church of England against Schismatics*.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Brit.*

DURELL (David), a learned divine, was born in the island of Jersey in 1728, and bred at Pembroke college, Oxford; but after taking his degrees in arts there, he became fellow of Hertford college, of which, in 1757, he was appointed principal. In 1764 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1767 obtained a prebendal stall in the church of Canterbury. He died in 1775. He wrote, 1. *The Hebrew Texts of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes*, with a Translation and Notes, &c. 4to. 2. *Critical Remarks on the Books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles*, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

DURER (Albert), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Nuremberg in 1471. He engraved more than he painted, so that his pictures are wonderfully scarce, and highly valued. The people of Nuremberg still shew, with pride, in the senators' hall, his portraits of Charlemagne and some other emperors. But he has gained the greatest name by his engravings. He was the first who engraved upon wood. The emperor Maximilian conferred on him a pension and patents of nobility. He died at Nuremberg in 1528. Durer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works.—*Pilkington*.

DURET (Lewis), an eminent physician of the 16th century. He became physician to Henry III. and royal professor. He died in 1586, aged 59. He wrote a Comment on one of the works of Hippocrates, printed at Paris in 1621. His son followed his father's profession with success, and died in 1629, aged 66.—*Moreri*.

D'URFHEY (Thomas), a facetious English poet, was born at Exeter in 1628. He wrote a number of plays and songs, which are very licentious. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knowle, where is a portrait of him painted when he was asleep after dinner, for he had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c. were printed in 6 vols. 12mo. under the title of *Pills to purge Melancholy*. He died in 1723.—*Biog. Dram.*

DURHAM (James), a Scotch divine, born in 1620, and educated at St. Andrews. He settled at Glasgow, and was greatly followed as a preacher. He died in 1658. He wrote a Commentary on Solomon's Song, another on the Revelations, and several sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DURY (John), in Latin *Duraus*, a Scotch divine, who laboured all his life to bring about a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists, but in vain. He wrote several pieces in behalf of his project, and was in all points an amiable and pious man. He died about 1674.—*Bayle*.

DUSART (Cornelius), a painter, who excelled in representing conversations, dancings, and taverns. He was a native of Harlem, and the disciple of Adrian Ostade; born in 1665, and died in 1704.—*Pilkington*.

DUVAL (Peter), geographer-royal of France, born at Abbeville, and died at Paris in 1683, aged 65. The best known of his works is *La Geographie Francoise*, &c.—*Moreri*.

DUVAL (Nicholas), a Dutch painter, born in 1644, and died in 1732. He studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. King William III. appointed him director of the academy at the Hague.—*Pilkington*.

DUVAL (Valentine Jamerai), an extraordinary person, born in 1695, in the province of Champagne. After serving a farmer and shepherd some years, at the age of 18 he became keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville. Under these brothers he made a rapid progress in his studies, for whatever money he got he laid out in books. Being accidentally discovered by two noblemen while he was studying geography under a tree, they were so pleased with his conversation, that they introduced him to the duke of Lorraine, who placed him in the college of Pont à Mousson. The duke afterwards made him his librarian, and gave him the professorship of history in the academy of Luneville. Out of gratitude to his original benefactors, he rebuilt the hermitage of St. Anne's, adding a chapel and some ground to it. In 1788 he followed the grand duke Francis to Florence, and on the marriage of that prince with the heiress of the house of Austria, he accompanied him to Vienna, where the emperor took a great delight in

his conversation, and appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals. He died in 1775.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUVENEDÉ (Marc van), an eminent historical painter, born at Bruges in 1674, and died in 1750. He was the disciple of Carlo Maratti. Several of his works are to be seen at Bruges.—*Pilgrimage.*

DYCE (Thomas), an English divine and schoolmaster, at Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. He published an English dictionary; a spelling-book, and several school books of considerable utility. He died about 1750.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DYER (Sir James), an English judge, was born at Roundhill, in Somersetshire, about 1511, and educated at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1556 he was made one of the justices of the common pleas, of which court, in 1559, he was appointed chief jus-

tice. He died in 1581. His reports are still in great request.—*Wood's A. O.*

DYER (John), an English poet, was born in 1700 at Aberglasney, in Caermarthenshire, and educated at Westminster school. He was bred to the law, which profession he abandoned for painting, and went to Italy, where he wrote his poem, entitled *The Ruins of Rome*, which he published in 1740. He had before favoured the public with a descriptive piece, called *Grongar Hill*. Not long after his return he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorp, in Leicestershire, which he exchanged in 1757 for Belchford, in Lincolnshire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby, in the same county, to which was afterwards added that of Kirkby. In 1757 appeared his *Fleece*, a poem, which possesses great merit. He died the year following.—*Eng. Brit.*

E.

EACHARD (John), an eminent divine, was born in Suffolk about 1636. He became fellow, and afterwards master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he published, but without his name, a piece entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into." This he attributes to the improper education of young men for the ministry, and to the absurd stile of preaching too generally adopted. He blended much humour with his remarks, which occasioned considerable controversy. Dr. Eachard also wrote some Tracts on Mr. Hobbes's Notions. He died in 1697. All his works were collected into 3 vols. 12mo. in 1774.—*Biog. Brit.*

JAMES (John), an ingenious mathematician and tutor, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school. He was bred to the ministry among the dissenters of the independent persuasion, but a defect in the organs of speech incapacitated him for a proper discharge of that calling, and he devoted himself to the instruction of young men for the ministry in a seminary supported by the independent fund. His first department was that of the languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy, but afterwards he occupied the chair of divinity. He was a member of the royal society, and was employed with another gentleman in abridging their Transactions. He was well esteemed by Sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men. He died in 1744.—*Monthly Mag. Apr. 1803.*

EARLE (John), an English prelate, was born at York, and entered of Merton college, Oxford, in 1620. He became chaplain and tutor to Charles prince of Wales, and suffered much in the rebellion; at the restoration he was made dean of Westminster, and bishop of Worcester, from whence

he was translated to Salisbury in 1663. He died in 1665. Bishop Earle wrote an Elegy on Francis Beaumont, the poet; and an ingenious little work, entitled *Micro-Cosmography*; or, a Piece of the World characterized in Essays and Characters, 12mo. He also translated King Charles's Icon Basiliké into Latin.—*Wood's A. O.*

EBERTUS (Theodore), a learned professor of Hebrew at Frankfort-on-the Oder in the 17th century, who wrote several profound works; as, 1. *Chronologia sanct. Ling. Doctorum*; 2. *Poetica Hebraica*, 1628, &c.—*Moreri.*

EBION, the founder of a sect called after his name in the first century. St. John's said to have written his gospel against the errors of Ebion, who denied the divinity of Christ, and received only a mutilated copy of the gospel of St. Matthew.—*Eusebius. Hist.*

ECCARD (John George), a German historian and antiquary, born in 1670. He succeeded Leibnitz in his professorship at Hanover, which, however, he quitted in 1723, and embraced the Roman catholic religion. He then settled at Wurtzburg, where he died in 1730. He wrote some learned works on the history of Germany in Latin.—*Moreri.*

ECCLES (Solomon), an English musician, who turned quaker, and destroyed his instruments. He pretended to the gift of prophecy, and the power of working miracles, but at last became a deist, and died at the close of the seventeenth century.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ECHARD (James), a French dominican, who died at Paris in 1724, aged 60. He wrote an account of the learned men of his order, printed in 2 vols. folio, 1719.—*Mr.*

ECHARD (Lawrence), an English divine and historian, was born in Suffolk about

1671, and brought up at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1695. On entering into orders, he obtained two livings in Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published the *Roman History*, 3 vols. 8vo. In 1702 appeared his *General Ecclesiastical History*, 2 vols. 8vo. His principal work is the *History of England*, 3 vols. folio. His *Gazetteer*, or *Newsman's Interpreter*, was once a popular book, and the foundation of all of that class. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and some time after he obtained three livings in Suffolk. He died in 1730.—*Biog. Brit.*

ECHELLENSIS (Abraham), a Maronite, who was professor of the Oriental languages at Rome in the 17th century. He translated Apollonius's conics from the Arabic into Latin, and assisted le Jay in his Polyglot Bible. He died in 1654.—*Moreri.*

ECKIUS (John), a divine of the Roman church, who was professor at Ingoldstadt, and greatly opposed Luther, with whom he disputed in 1518 at Leipsic, and afterwards with other protestants. He wrote several polemical treatises, and died in 1549, aged 80.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

ECLUSE (Charles de l'), a physician of Arras, and professor of botany at Leyden, who died in 1609, aged 84. His works on botany were published at Antwerp, in 2 vols. folio, 1601.—*Moreri.*

EDLINCK (Gerard), an eminent engraver, was born at Antwerp in 1641. He retired in France, where he executed some fine pieces, as the picture of the holy family by Raphael, and the tent of Darius by le Brun. He died in 1707.—*Moreri.*

EDEMA (Gerard), a Dutch landscape painter, who went to Norway and Newfoundland to delineate the plants and insects of those countries. He came to London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes. He died about 1700.—*Granger.*

EDGAR, king of England, succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, at the age of 16. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. He vanquished the Scots, and laid Wales under a yearly tribute of a certain number of wolves heads, which cleared the country of those animals. He subdued part of Ireland, and maintained a large fleet, which secured his kingdoms from invasion. On the death of his queen Egelfrida, he sent earl Athelwold to see whether the report of the beauty of Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devon, was true. The earl fell in love with the lady, gave his master a false report, and married her. He was afterwards slain in hunting, and Elfrida became the wife of Edgar, who died in 975, aged 33.—*Rapin.*

EDGAR, the 89th king of Scotland, and son of Malcolm III. Henry, king of England, married his sister, which produced a peace between the two countries. He died in 1107.—*Buchanan.*

EDMER, or **EADMER**, an English monk,

who became bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1120. He wrote the history of his own time in six books, from 1066. to 1122; also the lives of St. Anselm, St. Dunstan, and other pieces.—*Pitts. Moreri.*

EDMONDES (sir Thomas), an English statesman, was a native of Plymouth, in Devonshire. In the reign of Elizabeth he was employed on several embassies, and in that of James he received the honour of knighthood, and was made a privy counsellor. He died in 1639. Some of his letters are in several collections of state papers.—*Gen. Bio. Diſt.*

EDMONDES (Clement), son of the preceding, was born in Shropshire, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. About 1601 he was made remembrancer of London, master of requests, and one of the clerks of the council. He was knighted in 1617. He wrote *Observations on the Commentaries of Cæsar*, folio. He died in 1622.—*Wood.*

EDMUND (St.), king of the East Angles, was so illustrious for his piety as to obtain a place in the Roman calendar. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows. His remains were interred at St. Edmund's Bury.—*Rapin.*

EDMUND (St.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon, and studied at Paris. On his return to England he became an eminent preacher. Pope Innocent III. appointed him to the archbishopric, but incurring the resentment of king Henry III. he was obliged to retire to France, where he died in 1210. Innocent IV. canonized him in 1249.—*Pitts. Moreri.*

EDMUND I. king of England, son of Edward the Elder succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. He was stabbed at a feast in Gloucester by Leolf, a robber, whom he had caused to be banished, in 948.—*Hume.*

EDMUND II. or *Iron Side*, son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to a participation of the kingdom. He was murdered in 1017 at Oxford by two of his chamberlains.—*Hume.*

EDWARD the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland. He died in 925.—*Hume. Rapin.*

EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, born in 962, and crowned in 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, after a reign of three years.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD, king of England, called the *Confessor*, was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Hardi Canute in 1041. Having been bred in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he

preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his subjects. He restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, which furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, which happened in 1066.—*Hume. Ropin.*

EDWARD I. king of England, called Longshanks, succeeded his father Henry III. in 1272. He made his eldest son prince of Wales, and brought Scotland into subjection. Edward died at Carlisle in 1307, aged 68. His laws entitle him to the name of the English Justinian. He had two wives, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, and Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD II. was the son of the preceding, and born at Caernarvon. He was governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. After resigning his crown, he was confined in Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in a shocking manner, in 1327, aged 42.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD III. the son and successor of the above. His reign was active and glorious. He obliged the Scots to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. He also laid claim to the crown of France, and gained the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, the first in the reign of Philip, and the last in that of John, whom he took prisoner and sent to England. Edward also about the same time defeated David Bruce, king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. He died in 1377. The order of the garter was instituted in this reign. As his gallant son Edward the Black Prince died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson Richard II.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD IV. son of Richard duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. He obtained the crown by six battles fought by his father, and maintained it by seven of his own. He married lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon afterwards he took Edward prisoner, who effected his escape, and obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. That nobleman fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry; Edward on this escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him on the throne; but Edward returned with succours, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after defeated Warwick, who was slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. He died in 1483, aged 41.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD V. king of England, son of the

preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of twelve years. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, took the guardianship of him and his brother into his own hands, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1483. Their bodies were discovered in 1678, and removed to Westminster-abbey.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD VI. the son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. He ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The reformation begun by his father went on vigorously in his reign, through archbishop Cranmer. His aversion to popery was so great, that he signed a will, in which he set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, and settled the crown on lady Jane Grey. He died of a consumption in 1553, aged only 16. He founded the hospitals of Christ-church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour. He was the eldest son of Edward III. and born in 1330. He accompanied his father to France when he was but 16 years old, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age, particularly at the battle of Cressy, where he took the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich feathers, and having this motto, Ich Dien, *I serve*. This he always wore; and it has continued to be the crest of the princes of Wales ever since. He also gained the victory at Poitiers, where he took John king of France and his son prisoners, and brought them to London. This prince married the daughter of Edmond, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. By the peace of Bretigny, he obtained the principality of Aquitaine, where he gave an asylum to Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, who had been driven from his throne by his brother Henry, count of Trastamare. Edward restored Peter to his seat, who behaved to him with the basest ingratitude, and refused to pay the English troops. He died in 1376, aged 46.—*Ibid.*

EDWARDS (Dr. Jonathan), an English divine of the 17th century, who wrote several pieces against the arians and socinians. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, of which he was elected principal in 1686; but the time of his death is not recorded.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

EDWARDS (George), an eminent naturalist, was born in 1693 at West Ham, in Essex. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he renounced the shop, and went abroad. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the college of physicians. He published the History of Birds, in 7 vols. 4to; Gleanings of Natural History, in 3 vols. 4to.; and a volume of Essays, in 8vo. He died in 1773.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (Thomas), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1699, and bred to the bar; but though he was a member of the society at Lincoln's-inn, he scarcely ever practised. In 1744 he attacked Warburton's Edition of Shakspeare, which was followed by a very keen and humorous publication, entitled *Canons of Criticism*, with a Glossary, which passed through several editions. To this work he added some poor sonnets, and an account of the trial of the letter Y. A tract of his on Predestination was published after his death, which happened in 1757.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Coventry in 1729, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1755 he printed a translation of the Psalms. In 1758 he was chosen master of the grammar school at Coventry, and presented to the rectory of St. John Baptist in that city. The year following he published a book, entitled *The Doctrine of irresistible Grace* proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament. In 1762 he defended bishop Hare's system of the Hebrew metre against Dr. Lowth, in which, however, he failed. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1770 he obtained the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. Besides the above works, he published selections from Theocritus, with notes, and some other pieces.—*Ibid.*

EDWARDS (Jonathan), an American divine, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, in 1703, and educated at Yale college, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1722 he became a preacher at New York to a presbyterian congregation; and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale college. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being in a converted state. The year following he went as a missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758 of the small-pox. Mr. Edwards was an acute metaphysician, but a rigid calvinist. He wrote a Treatise concerning religious Affections; the Life of David Brainerd, a Missionary; Narrative of the Work of God in the Conversion of many Hundred Souls in Northampton; an Enquiry into the modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will, which is supposed to be essential to moral Agency; The great Doctrine of original Sin defended; Sermons, &c. &c.—*His Life prefixed to his posthumous Sermons.*

EDWARDS (William), a remarkable bridge builder. He was only a common mason, but by the force of genius he acquired an uncommon skill in building bridges, the principal of which is that on the river Taase. It is the segment of a circle, the

chord of which at the surface of the water is 147 feet. He also exercised the calling of a methodist preacher, and died in 1789, aged 71.—*Europ. Mag.*

EDWARDS (Richard), an English writer, born in Somersetshire, in 1523, and educated at Oxford. Queen Elizabeth made him gentleman of her chapel, and teacher of music to the children of the choir. He wrote several poems, to be found in a collection, called *A Paradise of dainty Devices*, 1578. He died in 1566.—*Wood.*

EDWARDS (Thomas), an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1609. He was a furious presbyterian, and wrote with equal zeal against the episcopalians and independents. When the latter party gained the ascendancy, he withdrew to Holland, where he died in 1647. His *Gangræna* exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of that period.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (John), a divine of the church of England, was the son of the preceding, and born at Hertford in 1637. He received his education first at Merchant Taylors' school, London, and next at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1676 he married, and soon after was presented to the living of St. Peter's, Colchester. He did not continue there above three years, but removed to Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. and employed himself in writing. He published a prodigious number of books, many practical, but most of them controversial. His opinions were calvinistic. The most esteemed of his works is his *Preacher*, in three vols. He died in 1716.—*Ibid.*

EDWY, king of England, son of Edmund I. succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. Edwy was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication, in 959.—*Rapin. Hume.*

ECKHOUT (Gerbrant van den), an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1621. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated, and excelled in the power of expression. He died in 1674.—*Pilkington.*

ECKHOUT (Anthony van den), a painter, was born at Brussels in 1656. He painted fruit and flowers in a fine taste. He settled at Lisbon, where he was murdered in 1695.—*Pilkington.*

EGBERT, the first who was king of all England, and last of the Saxon heptarchy. He was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and in 828 he united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself against the Danes, and died in 838.—*Rapin.*

EGEDE (John), superintendent of the

Danish missionaries in Greenland, was born in 1686. He went to Greenland to convert the inhabitants in 1721, and resided there fifteen years. He died in 1758. Egede wrote a description of Greenland, published first in 1729. His son, *Paul Egede*, was born in 1708. He became assistant to his father, and afterwards bishop of Greenland. He published a new edition of his father's book abovementioned, and a curious journal respecting Greenland. He died in 1789.—*Gen. Biog.*

EGERTON (Thomas), lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He was the natural son of sir Richard Egerton in Cheshire, and born about 1540. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. In 1592 he received the honour of knighthood, and was made attorney-general; soon after master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord-keeper. In 1603 he was made baron Ellesmere, and lord chancellor. In 1616 he was created viscount Brackley, and died the year following. After his death were published, his "Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery," and his "Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor."—*Biog. Brit.*

EGERTON (John), an eminent prelate, was the son of Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford, and born in London in 1721. He received his education first at Eton, and next at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1745 he obtained the living of Ross in Herefordshire, and the year following a prebend in Hereford cathedral. In 1750 he obtained the deanry of Hereford, and afterwards was successively bishop of Bangor, Litchfield, and Durham. His charities were large, and he contributed to several important public works in his diocese. He died in 1787. He published some *sermons* on public occasions.—*Hutchinson's History of Durham.*

EGGELING (John Henry), a learned man, was born in 1639, at Bremen, of which place he became secretary. He died in 1713. He published some pieces on medallic history, and other antiquarian subjects.—*Moreri.*

EGINHART, a German historian, was bred up at the court of Charlemagne, who appointed him his secretary, and gave him his daughter Imma in marriage. He afterwards embraced a religious life, and became superintendant of several monasteries. He died in 839. Eginhart wrote a curious *life* of Charlemagne in elegant Latin; also the *Annals* of France from 741 to 829.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

EGMONT (Lamoral count of), a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, was born in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II. and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin

in 1557. But the duke of Alva, fearing his power, and that his designs were in favour of the prince of Orange, caused him to be beheaded at Brussels in 1568, together with count Horn.—*Moreri.*

EGMONT (Justus van), an eminent painter, born at Leyden in 1602. He became painter to the king of France, and one of the directors of the academy of painting. He died in 1674.—*Houbraken.*

ENATTO (John Baptist), a learned Venetian, born in 1473. He was so distinguished as a teacher, that the republic conferred several marks of distinction on him, and exempted him from all taxes. He obtained some ecclesiastical preferment and the professorship of eloquence at Venice. He died in 1553. He wrote *Orations* on several occasions; *Epistles*; a *Panegyric* in verse, on Francis I. of France; *De Romanis Principibus vel Cesaribus*; on the *Origin of the Turks*; *De Exemplis Virorum illustrium*, &c.—*Moreri.*

EGYPT is one of the most ancient kingdoms in the world. In 1445 Lower Egypt was conquered by the Canaanites. Upper Egypt at that time was divided into numerous kingdoms, which were united about 1157, and the Canaanites, or shepherd kings, were driven out in 1070. In 947 the Ethiopians conquered Egypt. In 671 it was conquered by Aserhaddon, king of Assyria, but in 668 it revolted from the Assyrian yoke. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, subdued it in 566. About 534 Egypt was subject to Cyrus. In 30 B. C. it was reduced to a Roman province, and continued to be so till the Saracens conquered it, A. D. 640. In 688 Al Tolun, being entrusted by the caliph of Bagdad with the government of Egypt and Syria, set up for himself, and maintained his authority notwithstanding all attempts to depose him; but in 904, Mahomet, general of the caliph Al Moerassi, recovered Egypt to the caliphate. In 933 Mahomet, the son of Tagzi, seized Syria and Egypt, and retained the whole, except a small part which Obeidallah Al Mohdi had conquered in 910. His successor, Abu Temin Mahud, conquered the rest of Egypt about 970. He built Grand Cairo. In 1176 the dominion was usurped by Saladin. In 1245 the Mamelukes, who were Tartar soldiers employed by the princes of this family, seized the kingdom, and held it till they were subdued by Selim I. emperor of the Turks.—*Univ. Hist.*

EHRER (George Dionysius), a botanical painter, was born in Germany in 1710. At an early age he applied himself to drawing and painting flowers. In 1736 he was employed by Mr. Clifford, in Holland, for whom he illustrated with beautiful figures the *Hortus Cliffortianus*. From thence he came to England, where he met with liberal encouragement. He painted a number of figures in the English botanical gardens, of

which one hundred were engraved under the title of *Plantæ Selectæ*. He was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and died in 1770.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

EISENSCHMIDT (John Gaspar), a German physician and mathematician, born at Stralburg in 1656, and died in 1712. He wrote, 1. A treatise on the Weights and Measures of various Countries, and of the Coins of the Antients; 2. A treatise on the Figure of the Earth.—*Moreri*.

ELSGAUF (Rene de Lorraine, marquis of), the 7th son of Claude duke of Guise, died in 1566. Charles, his grandson, who died in 1657, married first Catharine Henriette, daughter of Henry IV. and 2dly, Gabrielle d'Estrees. His posterity in the male line ceased in the person of Emanuel Maurice, who died in France, aged 86, in 1763. To this nobleman is attributed the discovery of the city of Herculaneum.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ELBRUCHT (John van), a Dutch painter, born about 1600. He settled at Antwerp, and drew landscapes and sea pieces with great force and beauty.—*Houbraken*.

ELEANOR, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Lewis VII. king of France, whom she accompanied to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and Lewis, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy afterwards Henry II. king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and conduct to Fair Raimond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence to the Holy Land she was made regent. She died in 1204, having, as it is said, turned nun in the abbey of Fontevault.—*Moreri*.

ELEAZAR, high priest of the Jews, succeeded his brother, Simon the Just, about 292 B.C. He is said to have given a copy of the Hebrew scriptures to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who caused the same to be translated into Greek by seventy interpreters, which version is now known by the name of the Septuagint.—*Dupin. Moreri*.

ELEUTHERIUS, a saint and pope, was born at Nicopolis, and elected to the papal chair in 170. He combated the errors of the valentinians with great zeal, and died in 185.—*Moreri*.

ELI, high priest and judge of Israel, who attained that office about 1156 B.C. Though a good man, he was timid, and did not exert himself in correcting the immoralities of his family. His two sons, Hophni and Phineas, were most abandoned characters, on which account the Lord ap-

peared to Samuel, and denounced judgment upon the house of Eli, who received the tidings with pious resignation. Shortly after the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines, the ark taken, and the sons of Eli slain. When the news reached him he fell from his seat and broke his neck, aged 98.—1 Sam. c. i. *Josephus*.

ELIAS (Matthew), an eminent painter was born at Cassel in 1658. He was originally employed in tending cattle, but his genius being discovered by Corbeen, he took him under his care. Elias soon gained the esteem of his master, by evincing superior talents to his fellow students. He settled at Dunkirk, where he painted a grand altar piece. Some of his portraits are in high estimation. He died in 1741.—*Pilkington*.

ELIAS (Levita), a rabbi of the 16th century, who taught Hebrew with great reputation at Rome and Venice. He wrote, 1. Lexicon Chaldaicum; 2. *Tractatus doctrinae*; 3. *Collectio locorum in quibus Chaldaei paraphrastra interjecit nomen Christi*; 4. *Several Hebrew grammars*; 5. *Nomenclatura Hebraica*.—*Moreri*.

ELICHMAN (John), a physician of Silesia, who wrote a letter in Arabic, *De usu Linguae Arabicæ in Medicina*, 1636. He also published a Dissertation, *De termino vitæ secundum mentem orientalium*, 1639. His Latin translation of the *Tablature of Cebes* appeared with the Arabic version, and the original Greek, at Leyden, in 1640.—*Moreri*.

ELIEZER, a Jewish rabbi, said by some to have been cotemporary with Christ, but placed by others in the 7th century. He wrote chapters on sacred history, translated by Vorstius into Latin, 1641, 4to.—*Ibid.*

ELIJAH, an eminent prophet of Israel, in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. He was greatly persecuted by the wife of Ahab, but escaped all her machinations, and was taken into heaven in a chariot of fire, about 895 B.C.—SS.

ELIOT (Thomas), an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge, of which he was sheriff. He compiled a Latin and English Dictionary, and died in 1546.—*Ger. Biog. Dict.*

ELIOT (John), a pious English divine, was born in 1604, as it is supposed, either in Devon or Cornwall. His education seems to have been received at Cambridge, but on embracing puritanism he withdrew to New England in 1631, and became pastor of a congregation of independents at Roxbury, where he established a grammar-school. In 1646 he began to learn the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and several pieces of po-

sical divinity. He died at Roxbury in 1689.—*Mather and Neale's Hist. of New England.*

ELIOTT (sir John), a Scotch physician, born at Peebles, of humble parentage. He was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he went out in a private ship of war, which took a valuable prize, and thereby enabled Elliott to commence physician, and so great was his practice, that he realized 5000*l* a year by his profession, and obtained the rank of baronet. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

ELIOTT (George Augustus, lord Heathfield), was the son of sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stubbs, in Roxburghshire, and born about 1718. When young he was sent to Leyden, and from thence to the military school in Picardy. He afterwards entered into the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1755. Not long after this he entered into the engineer corps at Woolwich. He obtained an adjutancy in the 2d troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with the greatest reputation. On his recall from Germany he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. At the peace the king conferred on this regiment the title of *royals*. In 1775 general Elliott was appointed commander in chief in Ireland, from whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, for which important post no man could be better fitted. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself but four hours' sleep at a time; and was so accustomed to hardness that it was become habitual. Thus he was enabled to defend that important fortress against the most formidable operations which attracted the attention of all Europe, and the siege of Gibraltar will be found one of the most glorious incidents in military history. On his return to England he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar. He married Anne, daughter of sir Francis Drake of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving one son and a daughter. This gallant veteran died at Aix la Chapelle, in 1790, of a second stroke, of the palsy. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Heathfield in Sussex, where a monument is erected to his memory.—*Annual Reg. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ELIOTT (Richard), an English divine, was born at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to St. George's hospital, Hyde park-corner, from whence he was dismissed in 1759, for preaching antinomianism. He afterwards turned arian, and took a meeting-house in Aldersgate-

street, where he officiated till his death, which happened suddenly in the pulpit, in 1789. He published some controversial tracts, a volume of discourses, and many single sermons.—*Europ. Mag.*

ELISHA, a Hebrew prophet, and the successor of Elijah, who called him from the plough. He performed numerous miracles, and was held in great respect by the kings of Israel and Syria. He died about 830 B. C.—SS.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Boleyn, and born in 1533. She was educated in the protestant religion, and in the reign of Mary was sent to the Tower, from whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock. On the death of her sister in 1558 she was proclaimed queen, to the great joy of the nation. Philip of Spain made her an offer of marriage, which she civilly declined. In restoring the reformation she conducted herself with great prudence and moderation. One of the first measures of her reign was to send succours to the reformed party in Scotland, which produced the treaty of Edinburgh, and the departure of the French from that country. Elizabeth was now considered as the head of the protestant interest, and she gave her assistance to the French hugonots, who put Havre de Grace into her hands. At home rigorous measures were adopted against the Roman catholics and puritans. Dudley, earl of Leicester, became the queen's favourite, and had the ambition to aspire to her hand. She, however, made an ineffectual effort to unite him to Mary queen of Scots. That unfortunate princess took refuge in England from her subjects in 1568, and was kept in confinement till 1586, when she was safely tried and executed. Elizabeth endeavoured to clear herself of the odium of this transaction, by causing her secretary, Davison, to be prosecuted for issuing a warrant for the execution without her knowledge. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, induced Elizabeth to protect the protestants, and this she did so effectually as to separate the United Provinces from the dominion of the latter power. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland, but they were all cut off by lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose, but after staying some time, the affair was broken off. In 1588 Philip sent against England his famous armada, to which the pope gave the appellation of *invincible*. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback in the camp at Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her de-

portment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and their boasted armada was destroyed. On the death of Leicester, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, became the queen's favourite, who was, however, executed for treason in 1601. [*See his article*]. Elizabeth kept up a close connexion with Henry IV. of France, whom she assisted with men and money. She was endeared to her subjects by the glory of her reign, by the wisdom of her measures, and by the frugality of her administration, which rendered public impositions few and light. She had, however, much vanity, thought herself the most beautiful and accomplished of women, and was besides violent and haughty in her temper. She understood the learned languages, and some of her letters and prayers written with her own hand, are extant. This truly great princess died March 24, 1602, in the 70th year of her age, and 40th of her reign.—*Rupin. Hume.*

ELIZABETH of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II. and married to Charles IX. of France, in 1570. She sent to Margaret, queen of Navarre, two books of her writing, one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France, during the time she resided there. She died in a convent in 1592, aged 38.—*Muscri.*

ELIZABETH PETROVNA, daughter of the czar Peter the Great, was born in 1709. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which revolution was effected without shedding of blood. At her accession she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was equivocal, as is instanced in the shocking punishment which she inflicted upon the countesses Bestuchef and Lapookin, who were publicly knouted, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some of the empress's amorous secrets. Though she was very dissolute in her manners, she was at the same time extremely superstitious, and performed her devotions with rigorous exactness. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia. She died in 1761.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Tooke's Hist. of Russ.*

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN (John Theodore), physician to the king of Prussia, born in 1689, and died at Berlin in 1760. He wrote a treatise on the Knowledge and Treatment of Diseases.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ELLIGER (Ottomar), an eminent painter, born at Gottenburg, in 1633. He excelled in painting fruit and flowers. His son Ottomar was a disciple of Laireffe, and was distinguished as a historical painter. He died in 1732, aged 66.—*Pilkington.*

ELLIS (Clement), an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1630, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1660 he obtained

the living of Kirkby in Nottinghamshire, and in 1693 a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. He died in 1700. He wrote the Scripture Catechist, and other books on practical divinity.—*Wood's A. O.*

ELLIS (John), an English poet, born in London in 1698, and brought up a scrivener. He was for many years deputy of his ward, and master of the scriveners company. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces to be found in Doddsley's Collection. He also published separately, 1. The Surprize, or Gentleman turned Apothecary, a tale in Hudibrastic verse; 2. A Travesty of the Canto added by Maphæus to the Æneid in Hudibrastic. He died in 1791.—*Eur. Mag.*

ELLWOOD (Thomas), an English quaker, was born at Crowell in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He was bred in the church of England, but was converted to quakerism by Isaac Pennington, by which means he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testament; a sacred poem on the Life of David, &c. He died in 1713.—*Gen. Biog.*

ELLYS (Anthony), an English prelate, was born in 1693, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he became vicar of St. Olave Jewry, with the united rectory of St. Martin. In 1725 he obtained a prebend of Gloucester, and in 1752 the bishopric of St. David's. He died in 1761. He published some single Sermons; an Answer to Hume on the Miracles; a Plea for the Sacramental Test; and after his death, appeared his Tracts on the Liberty, spiritual and temporal, of the Protestants in England, 1765, 4to.—*Biog. Br.*

EL-MACIN (George), an Egyptian author of the 13th century. He wrote a History of the Saracens, from Mohammed to A.D. 1118, which was printed in Arabic and Latin at Leyden in 1625.—*Bayle.*

ELPHINSTONE (William), a Scotch prelate, was born at Glasgow in 1431. He obtained successively the bishoprics of Ross and Aberdeen, and in 1495 he was made chancellor of Scotland. He died about 1513. He was a man of great learning, and a liberal benefactor to the university of Aberdeen. He wrote a History of Scotland, which was never printed.—*Eur. Mag.* xxvii.

ELSHEIMER (Adam), an eminent painter, born at Frankfort-upon-the-Maine in 1574. His landscapes are very beautiful, but extremely scarce. He died poor at Rome in 1620.—*Pilkington.*

ELSNER (James), a learned Prussian divine, was born 1699. He became professor of theology and the Oriental languages at

Lingen, afterwards rector of Joachim's school at Berlin, which place he quitted in 1730 for the pastorate of a church in that city. He was made a counsellor of the consistory to the king of Prussia, and member of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died in 1750. His chief works are, *Observationes Sacre in Novi Testamenti Libros, Ut: 1720, 1728; State of the Greek Christians in Turkey, 8vo. 1737; Explanation of the Epistle to the Philippians, &c.—Formey's Eloges of the Academicians of Berlin.*

ELSTOB (William), a learned English divine, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1673. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to Catherine-hall, Cambridge; but the air of that place not agreeing with him, he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of M. A. In 1702 he obtained the rectory of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London. He died in 1714. Mr. Elstob was profoundly skilled in the Saxon language and antiquities, and published a Latin translation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus; and the Homily on St. Gregory's Day, in Saxon and Latin. He also wrote An Essay on the Affinity and Agreement between the two Professions of Law and Divinity; Sermons, &c.—*Biog. Br.*

ELSTOB (Elizabeth), sister of the above, was a very learned woman, and born at Newcastle in 1683. She resided with her brother at Oxford, and became a partner with him in his studies. She accompanied his Homily on St. Gregory with an English version, and a preface. In 1713 she printed Testimonies of learned Men in favour of the intended Edition of the Saxon Homilies. This intended edition she undertook by the advice of Dr. Hickee, and received a bounty from queen Anne to prosecute it, but it never appeared. In 1715 she published a Saxon Grammar. On her brother's death, she kept a school at Evesham. Queen Caroline allowed her a small pension, and in 1739 the duchess dowager of Portland took her into her family, to instruct her children. She died at Bulstrode in 1756.—*Ibid.*

ELSWICK (John Herman d'), a lutheran divine, born at Rensburg, in Holstein, in 1684, and died at Stade in 1741. He published some learned books of other scholars, with notes by himself.—*Moreri.*

ELSYNGE (Henry), an English writer, was born at Batterica, in Surrey, in 1598, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford. Archbishop Laud procured him the place of clerk of the house of commons, which he resigned in 1648. He died in 1654. He wrote an excellent book, entitled The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England, reprinted in 1768, with additions.—*Biog. Brit.*

ELVIUS (Peter), a Swedish mathematician, and secretary of the royal academy of sci-

ences at Stockholm, was born at Upsal in 1710. He was an able mechanic, and particularly excelled in the construction of machines driven by water. He also made accurate surveys of the maritime coast, and the Swedish lakes. He likewise made celestial observations at Uraniburg, once the residence of Tycho Brahe. He died in 1749. A Journal of his Tour in Sweden was published at Stockholm in 1751.—*Gen. Biog.*

ELWES (John), an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least 250,000*l.* and he was possessed of nearly as much of his own. At this time he attended the most noted gaming-houses, and after sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, which were coming to market from his seat in Essex, and there would he stand disputing with a cattle butcher for a shilling. If the cattle did not arrive, he would walk on to meet them; and more than once he has gone the whole way to his farm without stopping, which was seventeen miles from London. He would walk in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; sit in wet clothes to save the expence of a fire; ate his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction; and he wore a wig a fortnight which he picked up in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was perfectly independent. He died in 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of 500,000*l.* besides entailed estates.—*Life of Elwes by Topham.*

ELXAI, a jew in the second century, who founded a sect which acknowledged that Jesus Christ was divinely commissioned. The Ebionites were derived from them.—*Eusebius.*

ELYS (Edmund), an English divine and poet, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. He published Divine Poems, and Miscellanies, in Latin and English verse. He became rector of East Allington in Devonshire, but at the revolution turned a nonjuror, and died about 1693.—*Wood.*

ELZEVIUS, famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. Daniel died in 1680. He published, at Amsterdam, in 12mo. 1674, a catalogue of books printed by his family.—*Moreri.*

EMANUEL, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime adventures, by which means a new passage to India was discovered by Gama and Brazil in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and

established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. He died in 1591, aged 53.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

EMERSON (William), an English mathematician, was born in 1701, at Hurworth, in the county of Durham. He kept a school for some time, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, being vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. He always walked to London when he had any thing to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. He died in 1782, at his native village. He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a Commentary on the Principia of Newton, and several other esteemed works.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Europ. Mag.*

EMLYN (Thomas), a nonconformist minister, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1663. After receiving a preparatory education, he was admitted a preacher, and became chaplain to the countess of Donegal, a dissenter, whom he accompanied to Ireland. In 1683 he returned to England, and became minister of a congregation at Lowestoff, where he turned arian. In 1691 he removed to Dublin, by an invitation of Mr. Boyce, to be his assistant, but his religious sentiments being discovered, the Dublin synod suspended him from the ministry; on which he wrote a book entitled, *An humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ*. For this he was persecuted by the dissenters, and the jury having found him guilty of blasphemy, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and to suffer a year's imprisonment. The fine was afterwards commuted for 70*l.*, but he remained in confinement two years. On recovering his liberty, he went to London, where he served a small congregation a few years. He died in 1743. Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the side of arianism, and some sermons, all collected in 2 vols. 8vo. by his son, Sollom Emlyn, esq. a counsellor, who edited Hales on the Pleas of the Crown.—*Biog. Br.*

EMMA, daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Confessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to go to Normandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute. In the reign of her son the earl of Kent accused her of an improper intercourse with her relation, the bishop of Winchester, on which, to prove her innocence, she is said to have walked barefoot over burning ploughshares, without being hurt.—*Moreri.*

EMMIUS (Ubbo), a learned historian, was born in East Friesland, in 1547. He was rector of the college at Norden, and after-

wards of that of Groningen. He died in 1625. He wrote *Decades rerum Friscarum*; *Vetus Græcia illustrata*, &c.—*Ibid.*

EMPEDOCLES, a philosopher and poet of Sicily, who lived 444 B. C. He was a follower of Pythagoras, on whose system he wrote a poem. He refused the sovereignty of his country, and was a great enemy to tyranny. His eloquence was powerful, and of the effects of his musical skill extraordinary things are related. He also was well acquainted with philosophy and medicine, and wrote some tragedies. Of his death very contradictory accounts are given; some say that he fell into the crater of mount *Ætna* accidentally, while others assert that he purposely cast himself into it, but neither is to be relied on.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

EMPERRUR (Constantine I'), Hebrew professor at Leyden, died in 1648. His principal works are *Clavis Talmudicæ*; *Mid-dot, or de Templo Hierosolymitano et de Mensuris Templi*.—*Moreri.*

EMPSON (sir Richard), the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, in the county of Northampton, who became a favourite with Henry VII. and on account of his oppressions rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor Dudley, in 1510.—*Rapin.*

ENFIELD (William), a dissenting minister, was born at Sudbury, in 1741. He was educated under Dr. Ashworth, at Daventry, and in 1763 became minister of a congregation at Liverpool. While here he published two volumes of sermons, which met with a good reception. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles lettres in the academy there. During his stay at Warrington, he published several works, as the *History of Liverpool*, *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*, &c. In 1785 he undertook the pastoral care of a congregation at Norwich, and continued there till his death in 1797. Besides the books above mentioned, he published, *The Speaker*, a school book of general use; a volume of *Prayers and Hymns*; *biographical Sermons*; and a *History of Philosophy*, in 2 vols. 4to. Since his death have appeared his *Sermons*, in 3 vols. with his Life prefixed, written by Dr. Aikin.

ENGELBRECHTSSEN (Cornelius), a painter, born at Leyden in 1468. Several pictures by him are in the churches of Leyden and Utrecht. He died in 1533.—*Houbraken.*

ENGELHAMS (Cornelius), a painter in water colours, born at Malines in 1527. His paintings are all on religious subjects. He died in 1583.

ENGHIEN (the duke de), son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé. This amiable young prince resided at a seat which had been left him by his great uncle, the cardinal prince de Rohan, in the principality of Ettenheim, which appertains to the elector of Baden. Here he

devoted himself, under the misfortunes of his family, in a peaceful retirement, to the cultivation of his estate; when Buonaparte's agents came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried by a mock tribunal for having taken up arms against France in the time of Robespierre, and condemned. In the night of the 22d of March 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes, by some of the body-guard belonging to the Corsican usurper, meeting his fate as became the descendant of an illustrious house.—*Revolutionary Plutarch. Gent. Mag.*

ENGLAND. The aboriginal inhabitants of the British islands were called Britons, and sprung from the same stock as the Gauls, that is, Celtic. Cæsar invaded it in 54 B. C. In A. D. 43, the Romans subdued part, and the whole was conquered by them in 78. In 410 they abandoned the country, and the old inhabitants being harassed by the Scots and Picts, called in the Saxons, who conquered the whole except Wales. The Saxons formed seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy, each of which had its separate chief, till 827, when Egbert completed the conquest of the whole. About 866 the Danes made a descent on England, and conquered Northumberland, East Anglia and Mercia. About 877 they were possessed of the whole kingdom, but soon after king Alfred totally defeated them. About 1003 Swein, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and on Ethelred's retiring to Normandy, the whole kingdom submitted to the invader. On his death the Danes proclaimed his son Canute. The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor in 1041; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, subdued the kingdom in 1066. In 1283 Wales was subdued by Edward I. Llewellyn, their last king, being slain.—*Rapin. Hume.*

ENGLISH (Esther), a remarkable pen-woman. Some of her performances are still extant. One of them is entitled *Oscornaries upon the Vanitie and Inconstancie of the World*; written by Esther Inglis, the first of January, 1600. It is in French and English verse, ornamented with flowers and fruits, painted in water colours, and on the first leaf is her own picture. She married a Mr. Kello, by whom she had a son who was in orders.—*Ballard.*

ENJEDIM (George), a learned socinian of Hungary, who wrote, *Explicatio locorum Scripturæ veteris & novi Testamenti ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet*, 4to. He died in 1597.—*Moreri.*

ENNIUS (Quintus), an old Latin poet, born in Calabria B. C. 237. He resided at Rome, and was universally esteemed by all men of letters, though his life does not appear to have been very temperate. He was the first who wrote heroic verses in Latin. Fragments only of his writings have reached

us, which may be found in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire, and in other collections. *Voss. Poet. Lat.*

ENNODIUS (Magnus Felix), a learned prelate, born about 473. He became bishop of Pavia, where he died in 521. His works, which serve to illustrate the history of that period, were printed at Paris, in 8vo. in 1611.—*Moreri.*

ENOCH, the son of Jared, and the seventh from Adam, is celebrated in scripture for his pious and upright life in an evil generation, and being translated into heaven without passing through death, B. C. 3017, and of his age 365. St. Jude has cited a prediction of Enoch respecting the last judgment. There is a book extant, called the *Prophecies of Enoch*, which, though very antient, is apocryphal.—*SS. Moreri.*

ENSENADA (Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la), a Spanish statesman, who rose from obscurity to the first offices in the government, and to the rank of nobility. His modesty appears from the title which he took of *Ensenada*, or "Nothing in itself." He was disgraced by the intrigues of the duke of Huefcar. He died in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ENT (George), an English physician, was born at Sandwich in 1604. He was educated at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree at Padua. He was knighted by Charles II. and became president of the college of physicians. He died in 1689. His works are, *Apologia pro Circulatione sanguinis contra Emilio Parisano*, 8vo.; *Animadversiones in Malachiz Thruston, de distributione de Respirationis usu primario*.—*Wood's A. O.*

ENTICK (John), an English divine, who published a *History of the War* which ended in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo.; a *History of London*, 4 vols. 8vo.; a *Latin and English Dictionary*; an *English Spelling Dictionary*, and other works. He died in 1780.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ENTINOPE, of Candia, an architect of the 5th century, who was one of the chief founders of the city of Venice. When the Goths invaded Italy in 403, Entinope fled into the marshes on the borders of the Adriatic, where he built a house, and his example was followed by other fugitives.—*Mor.*

ENZINAS (Francis), or *Dryander*, which is the Greek word for his name, was born at Burgos, in Spain, about 1515. He renounced popery at Wittenberg, and translated the New Testament into Spanish, for which he was thrown into prison at Antwerp, but contrived to make his escape, and went to Geneva, where he died. He wrote the *History of the Low Countries, and of the Religion of Spain*, 8vo.—His brother John was also a convert from popery, for which he was burnt at Rome in 1545.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

EOBANUS (Elias), professor of the belles-lettres at Erfurt, at Nuremberg, and Mari-

burg. He died in the latter place in 1540, aged 52. He was a good poet and an honest man, but a hard drinker. His Latin Poems and Epistles have been published.—*Moreri.*

SON (de l'Etoile), a French fanatic of the 12th century, who pretended to be the son of God. He died in prison, and some of his followers were burnt.—*Moreri.*

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, illustrious for his talents and his virtues. He was the friend of Pelopidas, who by his advice delivered Thebes from the Lacedemonians. This produced a war, in which Epaminondas was appointed head of the Theban armies. He defeated the Spartans at the battle of Leuctra, about 371 B.C. and on his return to Thebes he was seized for violating the law, which ordered every public officer to resign his appointment within a limited period on pain of death. When brought before the senate, he calmly requested that after execution they would inscribe these words on his tomb: "Here lies Epaminondas, who suffered death for saving his country." This reproach affected his judges, that he was pardoned. He was again placed at the head of the troops, and assisted the Eleans against the Spartans. But in the moment of victory over the latter at Mantinea, he was wounded by a javelin, and expired in triumph on hearing that the Thebans were the victors, B. C. 363.—*Corn. Nep. Univ. Hist.*

EPAPHRODITUS, bishop of Philippi in Macedonia. He was the bearer of the contributions sent by the Christians of Philippi to St. Paul at Rome, who returned them an epistle by him, A. D. 62.—*Philip. ii.*

EPHORUS, an orator and historian of Cumæ, in Æolia. He was the disciple of Isoocrates, by whose advice he wrote a history, from the return of the Heraclidæ to Peloponnesus, down to the 20th year of Philip of Macedon. He also wrote some other pieces, but they are all lost.—*Voss. Hist. Gr.*

EPHRAIM, the son of Joseph, was born in Egypt about 1710 B.C. He was adopted, together with his brother Manasseh, by Jacob among the tribes.—*SS.*

EPHREM (St.), a Christian father of the 4th century, was born at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia. He settled at Edessa, was ordained deacon, and became superior of a society of monks. He wrote several religious discourses in the Syriac language, which have been translated into Greek and Latin. The best edition of his works is that of Rome, in 1747, in 6 vols. folio. He died in 778.

EPICHRAMUS, a poet and philosopher, was a native of Cos, but carried when a child to Sicily. He was of the Pythagorean school, and is mentioned as being the first writer of comedy. Aristotle attributes to him the invention of the letters Θ and Χ. He died, aged 97, in the 5th century B.C.—*Voss. Poet. Grec.*

EPICURUS, a stoic philosopher, was a

native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia. He was the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, he went to Nicopolis, but returned on the death of that tyrant, and was in great esteem with Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He resided in a cottage which had no furniture but an earthen lamp, which sold after his death for 3000 drachmas, near 100l. of our money. Here he wrote his *Enchiridion*, or *Compendium of the Stoic Philosophy*. It abounds in pure maxims of morality. The best edition is that of Upton, in 2 vols. 4to. London, 1749. Mrs. Carter translated it into English, 1758, 4to. with notes.—*Moreri.*

EPICURUS, the founder of a celebrated sect of philosophers, was born at Gargettus, near Athens, about 342 B.C. He studied at Samos and Athens, from whence he removed in consequence of the war with Perdiccas, and opened a school, first at Mitylene, and next at Lampascus. He finally fixed his residence at Athens, where he obtained a number of disciples, owing to the pleasantness of his system and his deportment. They lived together, and had all things in common. Epicurus died in the 73d year of his age, and was succeeded by his friend Hermachus. His system had a tendency to atheism, by ascribing too little to the Deity, and extravagant powers to nature. His doctrine of *pleasure* being the supreme good, has been much misrepresented and abused, for the life of Epicurus was irreproachable, and he inculcated virtue as the essence of pleasure. It must be admitted, however, that his system was afterwards grossly perverted from the author's original meaning. His notion of the eternity of matter is peculiarly dangerous and absurd.—*Stanley. Bayle.*

EPIMENIDES, a Cretan poet and philosopher, of whom marvellous tales are related, as that he slept fifty years, and lived to be above one hundred and fifty years old. He was sent for by the Athenians to perform a solemn lustration when their city was visited by the plague. St. Paul is said to have quoted him in Titus i. 12.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

EPIPHANIUS, a father of the church, who displayed great zeal against the writings of Origen. He was chosen bishop of Salamis, and died in 403. His works were published by Petavius, in 2 vols. folio, 1622.—*Cave.*

EPIPHANIUS, the scholastic, who translated, at the request of his friend Cassiodorus, the Ecclesiastical Histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. He lived in the sixth century.—*Ibid.*

EPIPHANIUS, an heresiarch, was the son of Carpocrates. He allowed his followers a community of wives. After his death he was worshipped by them as a deity.—*Mor.*

ERISCIPIUS (Simon), a learned divine, born at Amsterdam in 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, C c 2

but met with considerable trouble on account of his being an Arminian. He was the principal of the remonstrants, or Arminians, at the synod of Dort, which arbitrary assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 he returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, and was chosen rector of the remonstrants' college. He died in 1643. His works make 2 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ERASISTRATUS, a celebrated Greek physician, who is said to have discovered the passion of Antiochus Soter for his mother-in-law Stratonice, by the agitation of his pulse. He and Herophilus of Chalcedon are mentioned as the first who dissected human bodies, to improve themselves in anatomy.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Moreri.*

ERASMUS (Desiderius), an illustrious writer, was born at Rotterdam in 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of a physician. It was the intention of Gerard to have married his mistress, but being deceived by a false report of her death while he was in Italy, he entered into orders, which completely destroyed his good design. Erasmus was called Gerard, which he afterwards altered to the Latin name Desiderius, and the Greek Erasmus, all signifying *amiable*. At nine years of age he was sent to Deventer, in Gelderland, where he made a great progress in his studies. While he was at Deventer his mother died there of the plague, and his father soon followed her, leaving our orphan to the care of three guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life that they might enjoy his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being very disagreeable to him, he gladly accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambrai to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, where he supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, where he met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars of the age, and applied to the study of the Greek language, of which he was before ignorant. His first literary works were philological, as his *Adagia*; *De Copia Verborum*; and *De ratione Conscribendi Epistolas*. In 1503 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Dr. Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. The next year came out his *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*, a book of practical religion. Not long after this he was again in England, for which country he had always a great regard. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Tu-

rin, and then went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII. he set out for England, and arrived in 1510. He at first lodged with sir Thomas More, and while there, wrote his *Encomium Morie*, or *Praise of Folly*. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, invited him to Cambridge, where he was made lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and Greek professor. In 1514 we find him at Basil, preparing his New Testament, and Epistles of Jerome, for the press, which came out in 1516. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek. The reformation now began under Luther, and though Erasmus approved of his principles and object, he was afraid to irritate the court of Rome. A friendly correspondence passed between these two great men, but afterwards a controversy ensued on the subject of free-will, and Luther treated Erasmus as a hypocrite. It is certain that Erasmus approved the reformation in his heart, but he had not courage to express himself openly; and the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. In 1522 appeared his *Colloquies*, which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." His next controversy was with Sealigner, and other scholars, who, in their great zeal for the purity of Latin composition, objected to the use of any word which was not to be found in the works of Cicero, whence they were called *Ciceronians*. Against these pedants Erasmus wrote an admirable dialogue, entitled *Ciceronianus*, printed in 1528. The same year appeared his learned work, "*De recta Latini Græcique Sermone pronuntiatione*." His last publication was his *Ecclesiastes*, or on the Manner of Preaching, 1535. He died at Basil in 1536, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. The inhabitants of Rotterdam still shew the house where he was born, and there is a statue erected to his memory in the great square of that city. His works were edited at Leyden in 1706, in ten volumes, folio, by Le Clerc.—*Jortin's Life of Erasmus.*

ERASMIUS (Thomas), a physician and divine, born at Baden about 1524, and died at Basil in 1582. He wrote some books on physic, but he is best known by a treatise, entitled *De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica*, in which he denies that the church has power to inflict censures.—*Moreri.*

ERATOSTHENES, a Greek of Cyrene, who was keeper of the famous library at Alexandria. He died 194 B.C. He was the first who discovered the method of measuring the circumference of the earth. His fragments were printed at Oxford in 1672, 8vo.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Græc. Moreri.*

ERCHENBERT of Lombardy, was at first a soldier, and afterwards a benedictine monk. He wrote a Chronicle of the Lombards, of which an abridgment was published at Naples in 1620, 4to. He flourished in the 9th century.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ERCILL-Y-ZUNIGA (don Alonzo d'), a Spanish soldier and poet, was born at Madrid in 1533. He was at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557, and afterwards went to South America, where he distinguished himself against the revolted Indians of Peru and Chili. He died at Madrid about 1600. He wrote a poem on the subject of this war, called *Araucana*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ERCKERN (Lazarus), a German, who wrote on Metallurgy. He was superintendent of the mines of Hungary, Germany, and the Tyrol. His book was printed at Frankfurt in 1694, in Latin.—*Ibid.*

EREMITA (Daniel), a writer of the 17th century, was a native of Antwerp, and became secretary to the duke of Florence. He turned Roman catholic, but afterwards became a deist, and died at Leghorn in 1613. His Opera Varia appeared at Utrecht in 1702, in 8vo. The best part of the collection is that entitled *De Aulica Vita ac civili*.—*Moreri*.

ERIC IX. king of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was made prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom to obtain his liberty. Soon after his return the Swedes revolted, which was followed by that of the Danes, on which he withdrew with all his wealth to the isle of Gothland. In 1439 he was formally deposed. He afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459. He compiled in his exile a History of Denmark to the Year 1288.—*Mod. Un. Hist.* *Moreri*.

ERIC XIV. son and successor of Gustavus I. king of Sweden. He courted princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. Eric was taken prisoner, and compelled to renounce his throne in 1568. He died in prison in 1578.—*Ibid.*

ERIGENA (John Scotus), a learned man of the 9th century, was born in Scotland, though others make him a native of England. He is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he went to England. His greatest work was the *Division of Nature*, or the *Nature of Things*, printed at Oxford in 1681. Some

say that he was employed by Alfred in restoring learning at Oxford, and that he afterwards taught school at Malmesbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his severity. Others say that he died a natural death in France about 874.—*Biog. Brit.*

ERINNA, a Grecian poetess, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extant.—*Voss. Poet. Græc.*

ERIZZO (Lewis and Marc Antony), two brothers of Venice, who caused their uncle, a senator of Ravenna, to be murdered in 1546, that they might gain possession of his wealth. Lewis was beheaded, but the other died in prison. Paul Erizzo, of the same family, was governor of Negropont, which he defended against the Turks, and at last surrendered on condition that his life should be spared. The sultan, however, caused him to be sawn in two; and with his own hands cut off the head of his daughter, because she would not yield to his desires, A. D. 1469.—*Moreri*.

ERIZZO (Sebastian), a learned Venetian nobleman, who died in 1585. He wrote, A Treatise on Medals; another on Logic; and one entitled *Sei Giornate*. He also translated some of Plato's works into Italian.—*Tirabscbi*.

ERLACH (John Lewis), a noble Swiss, born at Berne. He distinguished himself in the service of France, and obtained several victories, for which he was made commander in chief of the army by Lewis XIV. on the defection of Turenne. He died at Brisac the year following, aged 55.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ERNESTI (John Augustus), a learned divine, and professor of theology at Leipzig, was born at Tennstadt in 1707. In 1742 he was chosen extraordinary professor of ancient literature, and in 1736 professor of eloquence. Two years afterwards he took his doctor's degree, and obtained the divinity chair, which he held with great reputation to his death in 1781. He published several valuable editions of Latin and Greek authors, as Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus, Homer, and Callimachus, accompanied with learned notes. His *Institutio interpretis Novi Testamenti*, Leipzig, 1761, is a very excellent work; as also are his *Opuscula Oratoria*, *Orationes*, *Prolusiones et Elogia*, 8vo.; and *Opusculorum Oratorum*, *Novum Volumen*, 8vo. 1791; *Opuscula Critica*, 8vo.—*Life by W. Aug. Ernesti*.

EROSTRATUS, or **ERATOSTRATUS**, an obscure Ephesian, who, to acquire a name, set fire to the temple of Diana, 356 B.C. The magistrates of Ephesus passed an edict, prohibiting any to pronounce his name.—*Moreri*.

ERPENIUS, or **ERFEN** (Thomas), a learned Dutchman, born in 1584. He was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in

the Oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1612, and was chosen professor of the Oriental tongues. He died in 1624. He wrote *Grammatica Arabica*; *Rudimenta Linguae Arabicae*; *Precepta de Lingua Graecorum Communi*; *Grammatica Hebraea*; *Orationes de Linguarum Hebraeae atque Arabicae dignitate*. He also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations; and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.—*Moreri*.

ERSKINE (Ebenezer and Ralph), two Scotch divines, of the class of seceders, or those who adhere to the solemn league and covenant. The first died at Stirling in 1755, and Ralph in 1751. Their sermons have been often printed, and are held in much request by high calvinists.—*Lives prefixed to their works*.

ERLSEN (John Christian Polycarp), a German naturalist, born at Quedlinburg in 1744. He studied physic at Gottingen, and gave lectures there on the veterinary art and natural history. He also wrote on those subjects. His *Principles of Natural History*, 8vo. 1768, is particularly valuable. He died in 1777.—*Gen. Biog.*

ERYCEIRA (Ferdinand de Meneses count), a Portuguese historian, born at Lisbon in 1614. He devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able general at Tangier. He wrote *The History of Tangier*, folio, 1723; *History of Portugal*, 2 vols. folio; *The Life of John I, King of Portugal*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ERYCEIRA (Francis Xavier, Meneses, count), great-grandson of the above, was born at Lisbon in 1673. He also was a soldier and a writer, and died in 1743. He wrote on the Value of the Coins of Portugal; *Reflections on academical Studies*; *Parallels of illustrious Men and Women*; *A Translation of the Henriade*.—*Ibid.*

ESAU, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, born about 1836 B.C. He sold his primogeniture to his brother Jacob, who by deceit afterwards procured from him his father's blessing. Enraged at this, he would have slain Jacob had he not fled into Mesopotamia. On his return Esau met him, and behaved very generously to him. Esau died 1710 B.C. He was the father of the Edomites.—*Genesis*.

ESCOBAR (Bartholomew), a learned Spanish jesuit, who went to the Indies, and died at Lima in 1624, aged 66. He wrote several religious pieces. *Anthony Escobar*, another Spanish jesuit, died in 1669, aged 80. He wrote a *Commentary on the Bible*, in 9 vols. folio; and a work, entitled *Theologia Moralis*, 7 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

ESPAIGNAC (John Baptist, baron d'), a gallant French general, born in 1713, and died at Paris in 1783. He served with great glory under marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, and a *History of the Marshal*, in 3 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ESPAÑE (John d'), a French protestant minister, born in Dauphine. He came to London in the reign of James I. and officiated to a French congregation there till about the restoration. His *Treatise on Popular Errors in Religion*, dedicated to Charles I. has been praised by Bayle. He criticised therein some of Calvin's principles. His works were printed at the Hague, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1674.—*Bayle*.

ESPAGNET (John d'), a learned Frenchman of the 17th century. He was president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and published two books, one entitled *Enchiridion Physicæ Restitutæ*; and another called *Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus*, which is appended to the former.—*Ibid.*

ESPAGNOLET (Joseph Ribeira l'), a Spanish painter, born at Xativa, in Valencia, in 1580. He imitated the manner of Caravaggio, whom in some points he surpassed. He died at Naples in 1656. He also engraved in aquafortis.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ESPEN (Zeger Bernard van), a learned professor at Louvain, who opposed the formula and the bull Unigenitus, by which he brought himself into trouble, and went to Amersfort to avoid his enemies, where he died in 1728, aged 83. His works on the canon law were printed at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1753.—*Moreri*.

ESPENCE (Claude d'), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1511. He accompanied cardinal Lorraine to Rome, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and in many important negotiations. He died in 1571. His theological works were printed at Paris in 1619, folio.—*Mor.*

ESPER (John Frederic), a naturalist and astronomer, was born at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, in 1732. He studied theology at Erlangen, but devoted himself chiefly to botany and natural history. He died in 1781. He published, *An accurate Description of the lately discovered Zoölites of unknown Animals, and of several Caverns, &c. Nuremberg, 1774, folio*; *A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, and other celestial Bodies, without astronomical Instruments, or mathematical Calculations*, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

ESPERIENTE (Philip), a learned Italian, who formed a society at Rome, the members of which adopted Greek names, and that which he assumed was Callimachus. This giving offence to pope Pius II. he retired to Poland, where he was employed by king Casimir to educate his children. He died in 1496. He wrote, 1. *Commentarii rerum Persicarum*; 2. *Historia de iis quæ à Venetis tentata sunt, Persiæ & Tartariæ contra Turcas movendis, &c.*—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ESPREMEIL (James Duval d'), a French advocate, was born at Pondicherry in 1746. He was the nephew and heir of Duval de Leyril, governor of that city, and the accuser of the unfortunate count Lally. D'Espremeil became counsellor of the parlia-

ment of Paris, and was a very eloquent orator. He distinguished himself by his violence in the French revolution, but perished on the scaffold with his old antagonist Chapelier, April 23, 1794. In going to the place of execution, he said to his companion: "We have at this moment a terrible problem to solve; to which of us two the shoutings of the mob are addressed?" He was the author of Remonstrances, published by parliament, 1788; Nullity and Despotism of the Assembly, 8vo.; Actual State of France, 1790, 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ESPRIT (James), a member of the French academy, born in 1611, and died in 1678. His works are, 1. Paraphrases on some of the Psalms; 2. The Fallacy of human Virtues, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

ESSEX (James) an English architect, born in 1723. He distinguished himself by the repairs and improvements of King's college chapel, Cambridge, and Ely and Lincoln cathedrals. He wrote some papers in the *Archæologia*, and the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. He died at Cambridge in 1784.—*Gen. Bio. Dict.*

ESTAING (Charles Henry, count d'), a French commander, was born of a noble family in Auvergne. He served under count Lally in India, and was made prisoner by the English; but was released on his parole, which he broke. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies on that station, where he took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became member of the assembly of notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the revolution. He was guillotined April 29, 1793.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ESTAMPES (Anne of Pisseleu, duchess of), wife of the duke of Estampes, and mistress of Francis I. king of France. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V. and informed him of the state of the armies and the country, by which means he gained the greatest advantages, and nearly ruined France. After the death of Francis she retired to her country seat, where she died in 1576.—*Moreri*.

ESTCOURT (Richard), an actor and dramatic writer, born at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire. He was a second-rate performer at Drury-lane, and died in 1713. He wrote two dramatic pieces: 1. The Fair Example, a comedy; 2. Prunella, an interlude.—*Biog. Dram.*

ESTHER, a Jewess of the tribe of Benjamin, and cousin to Mordecai. Ahasuerus, king of Persia, married her after divorcing his queen Vashti. His favourite minister, Haman, out of resentment against Mordecai, plotted the destruction of all the Jews in the empire, which being communicated to the queen, she applied to the king, who revoked the decree, and ordered Haman to be hanged on the gallows which he had pre-

pared for Mordecai. In memory of th deliverance, the Jews celebrate the yearly feast of Purim. Historians are not agreed as to the king who is called Ahasuerus, in scripture, but it seems most probably to have been Darius, son of Hystaspes.—*SS. Stackhouse's Hist. of the Bible*.

ESTIUS (William), a learned Roman catholic divine, was born at Gorcum, in Holland, in 1542. He became professor of theology, and afterwards chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died in 1613. He wrote Commentaries on the Epistles, 2 vols.; and Annotations in præcipua ac difficiliora S. Scriptura loca, fol.; Martyri Edmundi Campiani, &c.—*Moreri*.

ESTOILE (Pierre de l'), a French writer, and grand-auditor of the chancery of Paris, died in 1611. After his death were published, 1. His Journal of Henry III. 5 vols. 8vo.; 2. Journal of Henry IV. 4 vols. 8vo. His son, *Claude*, was a member of the French academy, and wrote some plays and poems. He died in 1652.—*Ibid.*

ESTRADES (Godfrey, count of), a French general and statesman. In 1661 he was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1666, where he strenuously maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen. He died in 1686, aged 79. The negotiations of the count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 1742, in 9 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ESTREES (Francis Annibal d'), duke and marshal of France. He was the son of Anthony d'Estrees, grand master of the artillery, and born in 1573. He was educated for the church, and was appointed bishop of Laon, which he quitted for a military life. He died at Paris in 1670. He wrote *Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis*; *Relation of the Siege of Mantua*. His sister *Gabrielle* became the favourite mistress of Henry IV. by whom she had three children. She died, as it is said, by poison, in 1599.—*Moreri*.

ESTREES (Cæsar d'), cardinal and abbot of St. Germain des Prés, born in 1628. He was the son of the preceding, and raised to the see of Laon in 1653. Lewis XIV. employed him in several negotiations, particularly at Rome. He died in 1714.—*Ibid.*

ESTREES (Victor Marie d'), vice-admiral of France, born in 1660. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant in 1691. In 1701 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the naval forces of Spain by Philip V. He was made marshal of France, and created a grandee of Spain. He died in 1737.—*Ibid.*

ESTREES (Louis Cæsar, duke d'), marshal of France and minister of state, was born in 1695. He distinguished himself in Flanders under marshal Saxe, and in the war in 1756 had the command of the army in Germany, where he obtained signal advantages.

He was afterwards recalled, and made a duke in 1763. He died in 1771.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in 560. He married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France, by whose means he embraced christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Austin the monk. Ethelbert enacted a code of laws, and died in 616.—*Rapin. Hume.*

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860. He was a virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects.—*Ibid.*

ETHELRED, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978. He paid a tribute to the Danes by a tax levied on his subjects called *Dane geld*. To free himself from this oppression, he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred in one day. On this, Swein, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy, but Swein dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and died in 1016.—*Ibid.*

ETHELWOLF, king of England, came to the crown in 838. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son Alfred. He died in 857, and was buried at Winchester.—*Ibid.*

ETHERAGE (George), an English dramatic writer, born about 1636, of an ancient family in Oxfordshire. In 1664 he produced a comedy, called *The Comical Revenge*, or *Love in a Tub*; encouraged by the favourable reception of which, he brought out another in 1668, entitled *She Would if She Could*. In 1676 appeared his *Man of Mode*, or *Sir Fopling Flutter*. He received the honour of knighthood about 1683. He died at Ratishon by a fall down stairs when drunk. His songs are sprightly.—*Biog. Brit.*

ETHRYS (George), or Etheridge, an English physician, born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow. About 1553 he was appointed king's professor of Greek, after which he practised as a physician at Oxford. He was besides a good mathematician, and well skilled in music. He was a zealous Roman catholic, on which account he lost his professorship. He died about 1588. He wrote *Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot libros Pauli Æginetæ, seu Observationes Medicamentorum quæ hæc ætate in usu sunt*, 8vo. 1588. Some musical compositions and Latin poems of his are extant in MS.—*Wood's A.O.*

ETHIOPIA and **ABYSSINIA**. Sesostris, king of Egypt, conquered this country about 1008 B. C. In 956 the Ethiopians regained their liberties, and in 947 invaded Egypt, and drowned king Orus. In 671 Ethiopia was subdued by Afferhaddon, king of Assyria, but it revolted on his death in 608. Cyrus obtained a great part of the coun-

try about 534, but at the time of his death the Ethiopians were in a state of independence, since Cambyfes made an unsuccessful expedition against them in 525. A. D. 960, a woman called Fredda Gabey put to death del Noad of the Solomonic race, and placed her son on the throne. This race, however, was restored by Icon Amlac in 1300.—*Un. Hist. Bruce's Travels.*

ETMULLER (Michael), a physician, was born in 1644, at Leipfic, in which university he became professor of botany, anatomy, and chemistry. He died in 1688. He wrote several esteemed books on medical subjects, most part of which were published after his death, by his son, *Michael Ernst Etmuller*, in 3 vols. folio. The son, who was born in 1673, was chosen in 1702 extraordinary professor of physic at Leipfic.—*Haller Bibl. Med. Moreri.*

EVAGORAS I. king of Cyprus, recovered Salamis from the Persians, but afterwards he was defeated and deprived of the greatest part of his territories. He was assassinated 374 B. C.—**EVAGORAS II.** grandson of the preceding, and son of Nicocles. He was dethroned by his uncle Protogoras, on which he fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who made him governor of a province, but at last put him to death.—*Moreri.*

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the time of Augustus, who wrote, a *History of Egypt*; the *Life of Timagenes*; *De artificio Thucydides Oratorio*; *Lexicon in Thucydidem*.—*Moreri.*

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the 5th century, who wrote a book called *Altercatio Simonis Judæi & Theopholi Christiani*, which is still extant.—*Moreri.*

EVAGRIUS, bishop of Antioch in 389. His election was disputed by Flavianus, and confirmed by the council of Capua, in 390. He died in 392.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

EVAGRIUS (Scholasticus), an ecclesiastical historian of Epiphania in Syria. He flourished in the 6th century, and wrote six books of ecclesiastical history, from 431 to 594, printed by Stephens at Paris in 1544. An edition appeared at Cambridge in 1720, in folio.—*Moreri.*

EVAGRIUS (Ponticus or Hyperborita), a monk of the 4th century, who was born near the Euxine sea. He embraced the monastic life at Jerusalem, from whence he removed to Syria, where he zealously defended the opinions of Origen. Fragments only of his writings remain.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

EVANS (Arise), an astrologer, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained a curacy in Staffordshire, but was dismissed on account of his irregularities. He then went to London, where he taught the mathematics, and practised astrology. He also obtained fame as a necromancer. He died during the great rebellion. The noted Lilly was his pupil.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

EVANS (Cornelius), an impostor, was born at Marseilles, but his father was a Welshman. In 1648 he came to England, and pretended to be the prince of Wales, to whom he bore a great resemblance. After carrying on this farce a few weeks, he was sent to Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but what became of him afterwards is not known.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

EVANS (Abel), commonly called Dr. Evans the epigrammatist, was one of the Oxford wits, and intimate with the most eminent poets of the age. He was a member of St. John's college, and took his degree of D. D. in 1711. He was vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford. Some of his poems are in Mr. Nichols's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

EVANS (John), a dissenting minister, was born in 1680 at Wrexham in Denbighshire, and educated at some academies in London and Yorkshire, after which he resided with a private family in Shropshire. In 1704 he became assistant to Dr. Daniel Williams, pastor of a congregation in London, and succeeded him in the sole charge in 1716. He obtained the degree of D. D. from the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. He died in 1730. Dr. Evans is known as the author of two volumes of excellent sermons on the Christian Temper, and a volume of sermons for Young Persons.—*Dr. Harris's Fun. Sermon for Dr. Evans.*

EVANS (Caleb), an eminent baptist minister, was born at Bristol, where his father officiated to a respectable congregation. The son was educated at a dissenting academy in London, and afterwards became assistant and successor to his father. He also conducted a seminary for bringing up young men to the pastoral office with great reputation. In 1789 King's college, Aberdeen, conferred on him the degree of D. D. He died in 1791, aged 54. Dr. Evans published sermons on the Scripture Doctrine of the Son and Holy Spirit; a collection of Hymns adapted to public worship; Addresses to the serious and candid Professors of Christianity; Christ crucified, or the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement, &c.—*Funeral Sermon by Dr. Stennet.*

EVANS (Evan), a divine and poet, was born in Cardiganhire about 1730, and entered of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1751. He never obtained any preferment in the church, which disappointment is supposed to be the cause of his addicting himself to drinking. He died in 1790. He published a quarto volume entitled *Dissertatio de Bardis*, with specimens of Welsh poetry; an English poem called the Love of our Country; and two volumes of Sermons by Tillotson and others, translated into Welsh.—*Queen's Camb. Biog.*

EVARISTUS, bishop of Rome, was elected A. D. 100, and martyred in 109. He presented to the emperor a book or apology on the excellence of the Christian religion.—*Platina. Hist.*

EUBULIDES, a philosopher and dramatic writer of Miletus, was a disciple of Euclid, and preceptor to Demosthenes and Alexinus. He wrote comedies, and a book against Aristotle. There was another of the same name, but of the cynic sect.—*Moreri.*

EUCHARIUS, or HOUGHAR (Eligius), a divine and poet of Ghent of the 16th century. He wrote, 1. The Lives of St. Levisus, St. Cotera, and Bertulius; 2. a Comedy of the Patience of Chrysellis, and other works.—*Moreri.*

EUCHERIUS, archbishop of Lyons. He obtained so great a name for his piety as to be canonized. He died about 454. He wrote several devotional pieces.—*Moreri.*

EUCLID, an eminent philosopher of Megara, and the disciple of Socrates, from whom he differed in the manner of teaching; for, instead of instructing his pupils in morals, he confined their attention wholly to the subtleties of logic. Hence his followers became noted wranglers.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished B. C. 300. He immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometricians who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. The best edition of his whole works is that of Gregory, Oxford, folio, 1703. His Elements have gone through innumerable editions.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

EUDZEMON (John Andrew), or John the bappy, a learned jesuit, who died at Rome in 1625. He was a native of Candia, and wrote a book entitled *Admonitio ad regem Ludovicum XIII.* 1625, 4to. in which he attacked the authority of the kings of France in church matters, which occasioned his order to be severely treated in that country.—*Moreri.*

EUNDES (John), founder of a religious society called after his name. He was an eloquent preacher, and died at Caen in 1680, aged 79.—*Ibid.*

EUDOCIA, a learned Athenian lady, whose original name was *Athenais*, was the daughter of Leontius the philosopher, who left her only a small legacy, bequeathing the rest of his property to his two sons. On this she went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before Theodosius the younger. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and embraced the christian religion. In 421 she was married to the emperor, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. She died in 460. This empress wrote some Greek

poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets.—*Moreri*.

EUDOCIA, or **EUDOXIA**, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial diadem, and married the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son Michael ascended the throne, he shut her in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology.—*Moreri*.

EUDOCIA (Feodorevna), first wife of Peter I. czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lapookim. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards he sent her to a nunnery, on account of her complaints of his infidelity. She died in 1731, aged 59.—*Coxe's Russia. Took's Hist. of Russia*.

EUDOXIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, to which see he was preferred by the emperor Constantius, after having been deposed from the bishopric of Antioch for arianism. He died in 379.—*Moreri*.

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, an eminent astronomer of Caria, in Asia Minor. He studied in Egypt with Plato, and afterwards opened a mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time on a high mountain, where he made celestial observations.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

EVELYN (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Wotton, in Surrey, in 1620, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. By his marriage with the only daughter of sir Richard Brown, in 1647, he became possessed of Sayes court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the restoration, to which he had in some measure contributed. At the establishment of the royal society he became one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his *Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper*. This is a very curious and valuable work, and was reprinted in 1755. In 1664 came out his *Sylva*, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, folio, which has gone through several editions. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and afterwards had a place at the board of trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the revolution appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his *Nuismata, or Discourse of Medals*, in folio. Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes court a curious account may be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He died in 1706, and was buried at Wotton. He wrote several books besides those above mentioned. His son, *Jacob Evelyn*, wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's *Sylva*; and translated Rapin's poem on Gardens into English; and the

Life of Alexander from Plutarch. He was also the author of a few poems in Dryden's collection, and died in 1698, aged 44.—*Biog. Brit.*

EVERDINGEN (Cæsar van), an eminent Dutch painter, born at Alkmaer in 1606, and died in 1679. One of his finest performances is the victory of David over Goliath, painted on the folding doors of the organ in the great church at Alkmaer. His nephew, *Albert*, excelled as a landscape painter. He died in 1675.—*Houbraken*.

EUGENE (Francis), prince of Savoy, was born in 1663. His father was the count of Soissons; and his mother niece to cardinal Mazarine. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father altered the design, and he resolved to follow a military life. His mother being banished to the Netherlands, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, and he served with great reputation against the Turks in Hungary. In 1691 he was sent to Piedmont, where he relieved Coni, which was besieged by the French, and took Carmagnole. In 1697 he obtained the chief command of the Imperial army, and the same year defeated the Turks at the battle of Buda. On the death of the king of Spain, the emperor laid claim to that throne, and a new war breaking out, prince Eugene was sent to Italy, where he defeated Catinat the French general, who was succeeded by Villeroi; but while this general lay secure, as he thought, at Cremona, the prince entered the place by stratagem, and took him prisoner. Soon after this he returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council, and associated in the command of the allied army with the great duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he had a principal share in the famous battle of Blenheim. In 1707 he was repulsed at Cassano by Vendome, but he soon recovered his reputation by a bloody action near Turin, which was then besieged by the French, whose trenches he forced, and gained a complete victory. The same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but was unsuccessful. The next year he commanded the Imperial army in Flanders, and shared in the victory of Oudenard, as he afterwards did that of Malplaquet. In this last battle he was severely wounded, but would not quit the scene of action. In 1712 he was at London, to induce the English ministers not to make a separate peace, but his arguments were ineffectual: and he was left to finish the war alone. After this defection his progress was weak, and he was successfully opposed by marshal Villars, with whom he entered into a negotiation which produced the peace of Rastadt in 1714. Shortly after this a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again entrusted with the command in Hungary, where, in 1716, he defeated the grand vizier at Peterwaradin,

which was followed by the capture of Belgrade. After the peace of 1718 he retired to a private life: but in 1733, when the election for the crown of Poland was disputed, he was again employed. His service, however, was short and unproductive of any remarkable action. He died at Vienna in 1736. The prince was very amiable in his private deportment, correct in his manners, serious, sincere and devout.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

EUGENIUS I. a pope and faint, succeeded Martin in 654. He is praised for his liberality and piety, and died in 657.—EUGENIUS II. succeeded Paschal I. in 824, and died in 827. He defended the worship of images, though the practice was condemned by the council of Paris in 825.—EUGENIUS III. pope, ascended the papal chair in 1145. The Romans were at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good with them, Eugenius retired to Pifa, and from thence to Paris. He died at Tivoli, in 1153.—EUGENIUS IV. (Gabriel Condolmere). He was a Venetian by birth, and succeeded Martin V. in 1431, in which year the council of Basil assembled. This pope and the members of that assembly differed in their judgment. Eugenius issued a bull against them, which they disregarded, and at last he was under the necessity of confirming their decrees. He afterwards called a council at Ferrara, to endeavour a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared the emperor Paleologus, with several Greek bishops; but the plague breaking out at Ferrara, the council was removed to Florence, where a sort of union was agreed to, which was soon broken. Another council at Basil deposed Eugenius, and elected Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix V. Eugenius, however, triumphed over his adversaries, and died at Rome in 1447.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Platina. Bruer.*

EUGENIUS, an obscure man, who from being a grammarian, was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné, by count Arbogastus, after the death of Valentinian the Younger, in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan. But in 394 he was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.—*Moreri.*

EULER (Leonard), a celebrated mathematician, was the son of a protestant minister, and born at Basil in 1707. He received his education in the university of that city with a view to the church, but he devoted himself principally to mathematical studies under the famous John Bernouilli. In 1727 he followed his friends Hermann and Daniel Bernouilli to Petersburg, where he was associated with them in the mathematical professorship. In 1730 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy, and on the departure of Daniel Bernouilli he succeeded him in the mathe-

matical chair. In 1735 he lost the sight of one eye by intense application to the solution of a difficult problem. A memoir of his on "Fire" obtained the prize from the French academy of sciences in 1738, and in 1740 he divided another on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with Maclaurin and Daniel Bernouilli. In 1741 he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king, to assist in establishing and regulating the academy there. He continued at Berlin twenty-five years, and then obtained leave to return to Petersburg, where he soon after entirely lost his sight. He still continued, however, his favourite pursuits, and dictated to his servant his Elements of Algebra. He also received another prize from the French academy, for three Memoirs on the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets: which was followed by two others in 1770 and 1772, for his solutions of questions on the Theory of the Moon. In the last mentioned year appeared his Lunar Tables. This great man died of a fit of apoplexy Sept. 7, 1783. Besides the above works he wrote a prodigious number of papers in the Memoirs of several Academies; *Opuscula Analytica*; Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals, &c.—*Encyclopædia Brit.*

EULOGIUS, patriarch of Alexandria in 581. He wrote some books against heretics, fragments of which only remain. He died in 608.—*Moreri.*

EULOGIUS the martyr of Cordova, was elected archbishop of Toledo, but before his consecration he was put to death by the Saracens, in 859. Some of his works are extant.—*Ibid.*

EUMENES, an eminent general under Alexander the Great, after whose death he became very powerful, but was conquered at last by Antigonus; and put to death 316 B. C. He was a man of strict probity, mild, and generous.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nep.*

EUMENES I. king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philetarus, B. C. 263, and reigned 22 years.—EUMENES II. nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B. C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and reigned 38 years.—*Univ. Hist.*

EUMENIUS, a celebrated orator, who flourished about 310. Some of his orations are in the Panegyrici Veteres.—*Moreri.*

EUNAPIUS, a writer and physician of the 4th century, who wrote a book of the Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists, in which he speaks rancorously of christianity. He also composed the history of the Cæsars, which is lost, but the substance of it may be seen in Zosimus.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

EUNOMIUS, an heresiarch of the 4th century. He was a native of Cappadocia, and the secretary of Arius, whose errors he embraced and enlarged, which produced a sect called Eunomians. In 360 he was made bishop of Cyzicum by Eudocius

Bishop of Antioch, who was afterwards obliged to depose him by order of Constantius. He died in exile, in 394. Some of his works are extant.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

EUPHEMIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 490. He had some disputes with the pope about admitting certain names into the calendar of saints, and the pope being supported by the emperor Anastasius, he was sent into exile, and died at Ancyra, in 515.—*Ibid.*

EUPHORIION, a Greek poet and historian, born at Chalcis in Eubœa, B. C. 274. Only a few fragments of his poems are extant. There were two others of the same name; the first was a son of Æschylus, and wrote some tragedies; the other was the author of epigrams in the Anthologia.—*Moreri.*

EUPHRATES, a heretic of the 2d century, who held that the serpent which deceived our first parents was Christ himself under that form, and therefore he and his followers paid reverence to serpents, on which account they were called *ophites*. There were besides two philosophers of this name, one a platonist, under Perdiccas; and the other a stoic, under Adrian.—*Ibid.*

EUPHRANOR, an Athenian painter and sculptor, who lived about 352 years B. C. He wrote some books on the arts which he professed, but they are lost.—*Ibid.*

EUPOLIS, a comic poet of Athens, who lived about 435 B. C. Alcibiades is said to have caused him to be cast into the sea for writing a play against him, but Ælian says that he died at Egina. Some fragments of his remain.—*Voss. Poet. Græc.*

EVREMONT, ST. (Charles de St. Denis, lord of), a French writer, was born in Normandy, in 1613, and being a younger son was designed for the law, which profession he quitted for the military life. He served some time under the duke of Enghien, as lieutenant of the guards, and in the civil wars of France was major-general. He attended Mazurine in the negotiation with Spain, but having betrayed some confidential secrets, in a correspondence with the marquis de Crequi, he was obliged to quit France. On this he went to England, where he was in great esteem with king Charles II. He died there in 1703, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was a man of wit and ingenuity. His works were printed in 1728, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Des Maiseaux.*

EURIPIDES, a Grecian tragic poet, was born in the island of Salamis, B. C. 480. He studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician. Euripides was twice married, but was very unfortunate in both his wives. He left Athens in disgust, on account of the rivalry of Sophocles, and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. As he was walking one evening in a wood, he was assaulted

by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. He was then in his 75th year. The Athenians, out of respect for his talents, went into mourning. Only 19 of his tragedies are extant, and the best editions are those of Barnes, Cambridge, 1694, folio; and Musgrave, Oxford, 1778, 4to. Euripides has been well translated into English by Wodhull and Potter.—*Moreri.*

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander, Perdiccas, and of Philip, father of Alexander the Great. She conspired against her husband, from a criminal love she had for her daughter's husband. The plot, however, was discovered by Amyntas, who forgave her. On his death Alexander ascended the throne, but he perished through his mother's ambition, as did Perdiccas. But Philip preserved his crown from all her attempts, on which she died, but what became of her is unknown.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

EURYDICE, a daughter of Aridæus, the natural son of Philip. On the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus ascended the throne, and was governed by his wife. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, conquered the usurpers, and put them to death, 319 B. C.—*Ibid.*

EUSEBEN (Laurence), an English poet born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1718 he obtained the laureatship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the Dunciad. He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. Some of his poems are in Nichols's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

EUSEBIUS, a Greek by birth, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome in 310, and died the same year. He was violent against readmitting lapsed Christians to communion, which gave great offence at Rome, and the emperor Maxentius banished the pope to Sicily.—*Plotina. Bower.*

EUSEBIUS (Pamphilus), an ecclesiastical historian, was born in Palestine about 270. In the persecution by Dioclesian, he greatly assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name out of veneration he assumed. When that storm was over, Eusebius was chosen bishop of Cæsarea, about 313. He was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted, but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with a panegyric address. He was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a very particular esteem for him, and shewed him several tokens of favour. He died about 338. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, the Life of Constantine, and other works. The best edition of his Ecclesiastical History is that of Cambridge, 3 vols. folio, 1720. He wrote besides this many other works, the principal of which

is that of Evangelical Preparation, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1628.—*Fabricius. Cave. Moreri.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Berytus, of Nicomedia, and lastly of Constantinople. He was a turbulent arian, and a great persecutor of Athanasius. He died in 341.—*Cave. Fabricius. Moreri.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Emesa in Syria, of whom some homilies are still extant. He also was an arian, and died in 360.—*Ibid.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Vercelli in Piedmont, and a zealous defender of Athanasius, for which he was banished to Syria, but after the death of Constantius he returned to his see, and died in 371. Some Letters of his are extant.—*Ibid.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Samosata. He was at first an arian, but afterwards became a zealous opposer of that sect. He was banished by the emperor Valens, and in 378 was killed by a tile thrown upon his head by an arian woman.—*Moreri.*

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Dorylæum, in Phrygia, in the 5th century. He was at first a lawyer, but entering the ecclesiastical state, became bishop of Dorylæum, about 448. He was a zealous opponent of the Eutychians, by whose means he was deposed in 449. Some of his works exist.—*Ibid.*

EUSTACHE (David), a French protestant minister, and pastor of the church at Montpellier. In 1659 he was deputed by the national synod of Ludun to present their address to the king, on which occasion his speech was much applauded. He wrote some practical and polemical pieces.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

EUSTACHIUS (Bartholomew), an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he formed his anatomical tables in 1552, which were not published till 1714. A second edition appeared in 1728. Boerhaave published this author's *Opuscula Anatomica*, in 1707. He died in 1570.—*Tiraboschi.*

EUSTATHIUS, a saint of the Greek and Roman calendar, and bishop of Antioch in 325. He strenuously opposed the arians, for which he was banished by Constantius, and died at Trajanopolis in 360.—*Moreri.*

EUSTATIUS, archbishop of Thessalonica, was born at Constantinople, and lived in the 12th century. His Commentaries on Homer were printed at Rome, in 1550, and those upon Dionysius the geographer, at Paris, in 1577, and at Oxford in 1697, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

EUSTOCHIUM, the daughter of Paula, an eminent Roman lady, and like her mother distinguished for her knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages. She resided in the monastery at Bethlehem, but was driven from it by the Pelagians, and died about 419.—*Ibid.*

EUSTRATIUS, archbishop of Nice, in the 12th century. His Commentaries, in Greek, on Aristotle's Analytics and Ethics, are ex-

tant, and were printed at Venice, 1534, and 1536, folio.—*Moreri.*

EUTHYMIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 906. The emperor Leo VI. having deposed Nicholas Mysticus, placed Euthymius in his room; but Alexander II. banished him, and restored Nicholas. He died in 911, and was interred at Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

EUTHYMIUS (Zigabenus, or Zigadenus), a Greek monk, who wrote, at the command of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, a work entitled *Panoplia*, or a Defence of the Orthodox Faith. He also wrote a Commentary on the Psalms, printed in Latin in 1590, folio; a Treatise against various Heresies; Commentaries on the Epistles, &c. He died after 1118.—*Ibid.*

EUTOCIOUS, of Afcalon, in Palestine, a Greek mathematician of the 6th century. He wrote Commentaries on Apollonius's Conics, to be found in Halley's edition of that work; and also Commentaries on Archimedes, in the works of that writer, printed at Oxford in 1792, folio.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Moreri.*

EUTROPIUS (Flavius), a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under Julian in his Persian expedition. He wrote an Epitome of the History of Rome, of which numerous editions have been printed.—*Moreri.*

EUTROPIUS, the eunuch, and minister of the emperor Arcadius, who in 399 made him consul. His conduct in this situation was so oppressive, that his master was obliged to banish him. He was afterwards beheaded, A.D. 399.—*Ibid.*

EUTYCHES, a Greek monk, and abbot of a convent near Constantinople. In opposing nestorianism, he broached a new heresy, by denying the human nature of Christ, and asserting that his body was only an aerial vehicle. This heresy was condemned in the council of Constantinople, and Eutyches deposed. But his opinions had many supporters.—*Mosheim. Cave. Moreri.*

EUTYCHIANUS (Pope), succeeded Felix in 275, and suffered martyrdom in 283. He was a native of Tuscany, and a warm defender of the rights and orders of the church.—*Platina. Bower.*

EUTYCHUS, patriarch of Constantinople. He reproved Justinian when that emperor fell into an error, for which he was deposed and banished in 564, but in 578 he was restored to his see. He died in 585.—*Moreri.*

EUTYCHUS, a christian physician and divine, born at Cairo in 876. After practising physic for many years, he was ordained, and in 938 became patriarch of Alexandria. He died in 950. He wrote, in Arabic, *Annals* from the Creation to 900, published at Oxford by Pocock in 1659, 4to. Eutychius also wrote a History of Sicily, the MS. of

which is in the public library at Cambridge.
—*Cuv. D'Herbelot.*

Euzotus, a deacon of Alexandria, who was deposed for arianism, but on his submission was made bishop of Antioch, and died about 376. There was another of the same name, who was bishop of Caesarea in the 4th century. He was a great restorer of learning.—*Moreri.*

EWALD (John), a Danish poet, was born at Copenhagen in 1743. Being of a wandering and adventurous turn, he entered into the Prussian service, and rose to the rank of serjeant, but deserted and returned to Denmark, where he applied to the study of divinity, but never entered into the ecclesiastical state. He studied the English language, to make himself acquainted with our best poets. He died in 1781. He wrote a kind of dramatic poem, entitled *Adam and Eve*; Poems in the style of Ossian; a theatrical piece, called "The Fishermen;" and other works, which shew great fire and imagination. They were printed at Copenhagen in 1791, 4 vols.—*Gen. Biog.*

EXPILLI (Claude d'), president in the parliament of Grenoble, born at Voiron, in Dauphiné, in 1561, and died in 1636. He wrote Pleadings, printed at Paris in 1612, 4to; Poems, 1624; the Life of Bayard, 1620; and a book on French Orthography, 1618.—*Ibid.*

EXUPERIUS, bishop of Thoulouse, and a saint of the Roman calendar, who expended all his own property and the sacred vessels to maintain the poor in the time of famine. He died about 417.—*Ibid.*

ERYCK (Hubert van), an eminent painter, and founder of the Flemish school, was born at Maaseyk in 1366, and died in 1426. There is a fine picture, painted by him and his brother, in a church at Ghent, of the adoration of the Lamb. He at first painted in distemper, and afterwards in oil.—*Pil- ington.*

ERYCK (John van), brother of the above, was born in 1370, and died in 1441. He painted history, portraits, and landscapes; but is chiefly known now by his being the inventor of oil painting.—*Ibid.*

EYKENS (Peter), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1599. In a church at Antwerp is a fine picture by him, representing the last supper; and in another a noble piece of the Baptist preaching in the desert.—*Ibid.*

EZEKIEL, the third of the greater prophets. He was the son of Buzi, and a descendant of Aaron. In 597 B.C. he was carried captive to Babylon. Here he wrote his prophecies, the style of which, according to bishop Lowth, is bold, vehement, and tragical, and worked up occasionally to a kind of tremendous dignity.—*SS. Lowth's Prælectiones.*

EZEKIEL, a Greek Jew and poet, who composed tragedies on scriptural subjects. Fragments of one on the departure of the Israelites from Egypt are preserved by Clemens Alexandrinus, and Eusebius. He flourished about 300 years B.C.—*Whitaker's Origin of Arianism.*

EZRA, son of Seraiah, priest of the Jews, and a descendant of Aaron. He was carried into captivity to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar; but Artaxerxes Longomanus sent him to his own country with a colony of the Jews, and all the sacred vessels and ornaments of the temple, which he had in charge to rebuild. On his arrival at Jerusalem 467 B.C. he set about the reformation of abuses, particularly that of strange marriages. He restored the whole canon of the Old Testament. There is in the Bible a book under his name, and in the Apocrypha two others. Josephus says, that he died at Jerusalem; but others assert that he returned, and ended his days in Persia.—*Ezra. Nehemiah. Prideaux's Connection.*

F.

FABER (John), a German divine, born at Hailbron in 1500. He was created doctor at Cologne, and in 1526 was appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, who, when he became emperor, gave him the see of Vienna. He was called the mallet of heretics, and owed his preferment to the zeal which he shewed against Luther. He died in 1542, aged 63. His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio. There was another of the same name and profession, who wrote at that period several publications against the protestants.—*Moreri.*

FABER (Basil), a learned German protestant, who published in 1571 a work, entitled *Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ*, since improved by Cellarius and others into 2 vols. folio. He died in 1576.—*Ibid.*

FABIAN, a pope and saint, according to the Roman calendar ascended the papal chair in 326. He built many churches, and sent bishops into Gaul to propagate christianity. He suffered in the persecution under Decius in 250.—*Ibid.*

FABIAN (Robert), an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and filled the offices of alderman and sheriff. He died in 1512, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. His Chronicle of England and France was first printed at London in 1516, and again in 1553, in 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Br.*

FABIUS (Maximus Rullianus), an illustrious Roman. Being appointed master of the horse by the dictator S. Papirius, censor in the war against the Samnites, he

charged the enemy, and obtained a victory; but having done this in the absence of the dictator, and contrary to his orders, he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the people. In 303 B.C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations near Rome, and served the office of dictator a second time B.C. 237.—*Livy.*

FABIVS MAXIMVS (Quintus), surnamed *Verrucosus*, was a lineal descendant of the above. He distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time B.C. 233, when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. When Hannibal defeated the Romans at the battle of Thrasymenus, he was nominated pro-dictator to oppose that general. Fabius surrounded Hannibal in a defile, from whence he escaped by stratagem, on which the Roman commander was recalled by the senate, who refused to confirm an agreement which he had made for the ransom of prisoners. On this Fabius sold his estates to raise the money. When the time of his dictatorship expired, he advised his successor, Paulus Æmilius, not to hazard an engagement, which, however, was neglected, and thus was lost the famous battle of Cannæ. Fabius was now looked upon as the only refuge of the Romans, and he quickly recovered Tarentum, which had been betrayed to Hannibal. In his advanced years he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. He died B.C. 203, aged near 100.—*Plutarch. Livy.*

FABIVS (Pictor), the first writer of the Roman history, who flourished B.C. 225. There is a work extant under his name, but it is a manifest forgery.—*Voss. Hist. Lat.*

FABRE (John Claude), a French priest of the oratory at Paris, who compiled two dictionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's Ecclesiastical History. He died in 1753, aged 85.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FABRETTI (Raphael), an Italian antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He was an advocate, and filled several distinguished situations at Rome, in Spain, and Urbino. He died in 1700. He wrote, *De Aquis & Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ*, 1680; *De Columna Trajani*, 1683, folio; *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio*, fol. 1699.—*Tiraboschi.*

FABRI (Honorius), a learned French jesuit, born in 1607 at Bellay, and died at Rome in 1688. He wrote, *Physica*, seu *reum corporearum Scientia*, 6 vols. 4to.; *Synopsis Optica*, 4to.; *De Plantis*, de *Generatione Animalium & de Homine*, 4to. &c. He is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.—*Moreri.*

FABRIANO (Gentile da), an eminent historical painter, born at Verona in 1332,

and died in 1412. He was ennobled by the state of Venice.—*Pilkington.*

FABRICIUS (Caius), a Roman general, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites, and Lucanians; but his integrity and contempt of riches have done more honour to his memory than his military renown. Being sent ambassador to Pyrrhus, he rejected every attempt, both of bribery and threat, to corrupt his integrity. He also discovered to Pyrrhus a plot formed to poison him by his physician. He died in poverty about 250 B.C.—*Bayle. Univ. Hist.*

FABRICIUS (George), a learned German, was born in Misnia in 1516. His Latin poems were printed at Balle in 1567, in 2 vols. 8vo. He also wrote a Description of Rome; *Saxonia illustrata seu origines Saxonica*, 2 vols. folio, &c. He died in 1571.—*Moreri.*

FABRICIUS (Jerome), an Italian physician, usually called *Aquapendente*, from the place of his birth. He professed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua forty years. He died in 1619. His works on anatomy have been printed in 2 vols. folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

FABRICIUS (John Albert), a learned divine, was born at Leipzig in 1668. He became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, where he died in 1736. The principal of his works are, *Bibliotheca Latina*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 vols. 4to.; *Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, 4to.; *Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica*, fol.; *Bibliotheca medix et infimæ Latinitatis*, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

FABRICIUS (William), surnamed *Hildanus*, a famous surgeon, was born near Cologne in 1560. He became public physician at Berne, where he died in 1634. His Six Centuries of Observations and Cures were published in 1606, 4to.; besides which he wrote on Gangrene and Spacelus; on Burns; on Gun-shot Wounds; on Lithotomy, &c. All his works were published in folio at Frankfort, in 1682.—*Halleri Bib. Anat.*

FABRICIUS (Vincent), an ingenious Latin poet of the 17th century. He was born at Hamburg in 1613, and became syndic and burgomaster of Dantzic. He died in 1667. The best edition of his poems is that of Leipzig, in 1685.—*Moreri.*

FABRICIUS (John Lewis), a Swiss protestant divine, born at Schaffhausen in 1639. He became professor of theology and philosophy at Heidelberg, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector, who also employed him in state matters. He died at Frankfort in 1697. He wrote *De Viis Dei*, an et quoque sint similes *Viis Hominum*; *De Symbolica Dei Visione*; on Infant Baptism, &c.—*Moreri.*

FABRICIUS (Baron), a German writer,

who was a great favourite of Charles XII. of Sweden, and of Stanilaus, king of Poland. He was also in favour with George I. king of England, and attended him in his last journey to Hanover. He wrote a volume of letters relative to Charles XII. during his residence in Turkey, 8vo. 1761, London.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FABRICIUS (Charles), a celebrated painter of perspective and portrait, born at Delft. He was cut off in the flower of his age in a melancholy manner, for his house being near the powder magazine it suddenly blew up, and the painter and his disciple, Matthias Spoor, were killed on the spot.—*Pilkington.*

FABROT (Charles Hannibal), a learned French lawyer, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1580, and died in 1659. He published *Basilicon*, or the Constitutions of the Eastern Emperors, in 7 vols. folio, 1647; editions of Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastasius, &c. 2 vols. folio; The Works of Cujacius, 10 vols. fol. &c.—*Moreri.*

FACCHETTI (Pietro), an eminent portrait painter, born at Mantua in 1535, and died at Rome in 1613. He painted with admirable taste.—*Pilkington.*

FACINI (Pietro), an historical painter of Bologna, born in 1560, and died in 1602. He was the disciple of Annibal Caracci.—*Ibid.*

FACIO (Bartholomew), a writer of the 15th century, born at Spezzia, in the territory of Genoa, was secretary to Alphonso, king of Naples. He died about 1457. His works are, *De Bello Veneto* Claudiano, 8vo. 1578; *De rebus* ab Alphonso I. Rege Neapolitano gestis, lib. x.; *De Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate*; *De Viris illustr. sui Temporis*.—*Moreri.*

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermiana in Africa, who defended the books called the *Three Chapters*, at the council of Constantinople, in 547, for which he was banished. He wrote some pieces, which are extant.—*Dupin. Mosheim.*

FADLALLAH, or *Chofu Raschid Addin Fadlallah*, a Persian historian. He was vizir to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Taurus, at whose command he compiled a History of the Moguls, which he finished in 1294. He added a supplement to this work by the order of Cazan's successor. The first part was translated into French by La Croix.—*Moreri.*

FÆRNO (Gabriel), a Latin poet of the 16th century. He wrote some Latin elegies, and fables in the same language in iambic verse. Bentley has given his notes upon Terence in his edition of that author. He died at Rome in 1561.—*Ibid.*

FAGAN (Christopher Barthélemi), a French comic writer, who died in 1755, aged 53. His plays were printed in 4 vols. 12mo. 1760.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

FAGUS (Paul), a German protestant divine, whose real name was Buchlein. He

was born in 1504, and studied at Heidelberg and Strasbourg. For some time he exercised the office of a schoolmaster, but afterwards entered into orders. In 1541 the plague broke out at Isna, where he resided, but Fagius remained in the place, comforting and administering to the sick. In 1543 he and Bucer went to England, where archbishop Cranmer employed them in a new translation of the scriptures. Fagius died at Cambridge in 1550, and Bucer about a year after. In Mary's reign their bodies were taken up and burnt. Fagius wrote several books on the Hebrew language and the Targums.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FAGNANI (Prospero), an eminent Italian canonist of the 17th century. He was secretary to the holy congregation, and composed a Commentary on the Five Books of the Decretals. He died in 1678, aged 80.—*Moreri.*

FAGNANO (Julius Charles, count of), an excellent geometer of the last century. He had also the title of marquis of Toschi, and was born at Sinigaglia, in the Roman state, about the year 1690. His works were published by himself, at Pesaro, in the year 1750, in 2 vols. 4to. of which the greatest part contains his discoveries relative to the property and the use of the geometrical curve, which is commonly called the *Lemniscate*. He died about 1760.

FAGON (Guy Crescent), physician to Lewis XIV. was born at Paris in 1632. He defended the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendent. He died in 1718.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

FAGUNDY (Stephen), a Portuguese jesuit, who died at Lisbon in 1645, aged 68. He wrote *Quæstiones de Christianis Officiis et Caribus Conscientiæ in vi Ecclesiæ Precepta*; *De Justitiæ*, &c.—*Moreri.*

FAHRENHEIT (Gabriel Daniel), an experimental philosopher, was born at Ham-
burgh in 1686. He improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, grounded upon the most accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted this scale, but the French prefer Reaumur's. Fahrenheit wrote a Dissertation on Thermometers, and died in 1736.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

FAIRCLOUGH (Samuel), a pious minister of the nonconformist persuasion, was born at Haveril in 1594, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he became minister of Barnardiston, in Suffolk, and afterwards of Ketton, in the same county; from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, and died in 1678. He was a man of exemplary character, moderate in his judgment, and a friend to episcopacy, though he scrupled against some things in the liturgy. He published a *Funeral Sermon* for Sir Nathaniel Barnardis-

ton, 1653, and some others on public occasions. His son, *Samuel Fairclough*, was deprived of the rectory of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire, and died in 1691; and his son *Richard* lost the living of Wells, in Somersetshire, on the same account. He died in 1682. They were both men of eminent piety and talents.—*Calamy. Pa'mer's Nonconform. Mem.*

FAIRFAX (Edward), an English poet, was the son of sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire. He translated Tasso's poem of Godfrey of Bouillon into English verse, and wrote a curious book, entitled *Demonology*, in which he avows his belief of witchcraft. He died about 1632.—*Biog. Br.*

FAIRFAX (Thomas lord), general of the parliament's army in the civil wars, was the eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, and born at Denton, the family seat in Yorkshire, in 1611. He commenced his military career in the army under lord Vere in Holland; and when the difference broke out into hostility between the king and parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, as well as his father, a zealous presbyterian. He had a principal command in the north, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements, particularly at Adderton Moor, in June 1643. Afterwards sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston-moor, that in the new-modelling of the army, he was nominated general in the room of the earl of Essex. In June, 1645, he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched into the west, where he subdued a number of places. In 1648 he succeeded to the title by the death of his father, and the same year took Colchester, after a brave resistance by sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, whom his lordship, after the surrender, safely caused to be shot. Though he pretended to be against the putting the king to death, he took no steps to prevent it, and at the time of execution was kept in prayer by major Harrison; a piece of canting hypocrisy scarcely to be credited. He lived retired till the restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II. and upon whom he waited at the Hague. He died in 1671.—*Biog. Brit. Clarendon.*

FAISTENBERGER (Anthony), a painter of Inspruck, born in 1678, and died in 1792. His landscapes are beautiful. He had a younger brother, called *Joséph*, who was also a good painter.—*Pilkington.*

FAITHORNE (William), an English painter and engraver. He was a soldier in the royal army during the civil wars, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty he went to France, where he studied under Champagne. At his return he practised painting in miniature and engraving, but chiefly the latter. He also published a book on drawing, graving, and etching. He died in 1691, aged about 75.

His son, William, was a good engraver in mezzotinto.—*Strutt's Dict. of Engravers.*

FALCANDUS (Hugh), the author of a history of Sicily under William I. and written in 1166. When he died is unknown.—*Moreri.*

FALCONBERG (Mary, countess of), the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. She was a woman of considerable talents, a constant member of the church of England, and contributed materially to the restoration of monarchy. She died in 1712.—*Granger.*

FALCONE (da Benevento), an Italian historian, and secretary to pope Innocent II. He wrote a Chronicle, or History of Naples, from 1102 to 1140.—*Tiraboschi.*

FALCONER (William), a Scotch poet, was born in the county of Fife, of humble parents, and bred to the sea. Though possessing few advantages arising from education, he had good natural talents, which he cultivated with assiduity. In 1751 he published a poem on the Death of the Prince of Wales, which possesses merit; but his reputation rests on the Shipwreck, a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It originated in the circumstance of the author's being shipwrecked in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only three of the crew escaped. Falconer also wrote an Ode to the Duke of York, which obtained him the post of purser to the Royal George. He likewise compiled a useful work, entitled *The Marine Dictionary*, 4to.; and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchill, under the title of *The Demagogue*. He sailed from England in 1769 in the *Aurora* for the East Indies, but after her departure from the Cape of Good Hope the ship was never heard of.—*Dr. Anderson's Life of Falconer in Brit. Poets.*

FALCONET (Camillus), a French physician, born at Lyons in 1671. He was a great collector of books, and died in 1762, aged 91. His works are, 1. A Translation of Villemot's *Systema Planetarum*; 2. Several editions of curious books, with notes; 3. Dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FALCONIA (Proba), a Latin poetess in the time of Theodosius. She was a native of Horta, in Etruria, and composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse.—*Moreri.*

FALDA (John Baptist), an Italian engraver of the 18th century, whose etchings are held in great esteem. He executed views of palaces and views in Rome, which are valuable and curious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FALLETI (Jerome), an Italian poet of the 16th century, born in the state of Genoa. He wrote a poem on the wars of Charles V. printed in 1557, and other pieces.—*Ibid.*

FALIERI (Ordelafo), doge of Venice, who sailed with a fleet to the assistance of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. He conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other

provinces; but in laying siege to the city of Zara, he lost his life, 1120.—*Moreri*.

FALIERI (Marino), doge of Venice in 1354. He formed the design of murdering all the senators to render himself absolute, but the plot being discovered, he was beheaded.—*Ibid*.

FALK (John Peter), an ingenious Swede, was born in Westrogothia in 1727. He studied medicine at Upsal, where also he applied assiduously to botany under Linnæus, by whose recommendation he was appointed professor of botany in the apothecaries' garden, and keeper of a cabinet of natural history at Peterburgh, where he shot himself in a fit of melancholy, to which he was greatly subject, in 1774. His observations made in his travels were published at Peterburgh in 1785, 3 vols. 4to.—*Supplem. to the Encyc. Brit.*

FALKENSTEIN (John Henry), a voluminous writer of Franconia, was born in 1682. In 1714 he was appointed director of the nobles' academy at Erlangen; and afterwards, on turning Roman catholic, he entered into the service of the bishop of Eichstadt, on whose death he was patronised by the margrave of Anspach. He died in 1760. He wrote the *Antiquities of Nordgau*, in the Bishopric of Eichstadt, 3 vols. fol.; and several other works of a similar kind.—*Gen. Biog.*

FALLÉ (Philip), the author of a history of the isle of Jersey, where he was born in 1685. He received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and on entering into orders, became rector of St. Saviour's, in his native island, where he died.—*Gen. Biog. D.*

FALLOPIO (Gabriel), an eminent physician and anatomist of Modena, born in 1490. He discovered the tubes of the uterus, which now bear his name. He was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died in 1563. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio, at Venice, in 1584.—*Tiraboschi*.

FALS (Raymond), an ingenious engraver of medals, born at Stockholm in 1658. He went to Paris, where he obtained a pension. He died at Berlin in 1703.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FANCOURT (Samuel), a dissenting minister, was born in the west of England in 1678. He became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, from whence he was obliged to remove, for rejecting the Calvinistic notions of election and reprobation. He then went to London, where he established the first circulating library about the year 1740, in which he had little encouragement. He wrote some controversial tracts, and died poor in 1768.—*Gent. Mag.* 1784.

FANNIUS, surnamed Strabo, was twice consul of Rome, and rendered himself remarkable by a law, which prohibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily. His son was distinguished for his eloquence. He was consul in the 631st

year of Rome. There was another of the same name, who wrote a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted. He lived in the time of Trajan.—*Moreri*.

FANSHAWE (sir Richard), a statesman and poet, was born in Hertfordshire in 1608, and educated at Cambridge. In 1635 he was sent ambassador to Spain, from whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II. in 1659. At the restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal, where he negotiated the marriage with the king and the infanta Catherine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and died there in 1666. He translated into English the Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd of Guarini; also the Lusid by Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

FARDELLA (Michael Angelo), professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, was born in Sicily in 1650, and died at Naples in 1718. He wrote several books, which are little known.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FARRÉ (Charles Augustus, marquis de la), a French writer, was born in 1644. He was a captain in the guards, and died in 1712. He began to write verses at the age of 60, and his poems are lively and ingenious. He also wrote *Memoirs and Reflections* on the reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FAREL (William), a protestant divine, was born at Gap, in Dauphiné, in 1489. He studied at Paris, but having embraced the reformed religion, he thought it necessary to quit France; and after visiting several parts of Germany and Switzerland, he went to Geneva, where he laboured with great zeal against popery, and was the chief person in establishing the reformation there. He was banished from thence, together with Calvin, in 1538, for refusing to submit to the synod of Berne. Farel then settled at Neuchâtel, where he died in 1565. His writings are few.

FARIA DE SOUSA (Emanuel), a Portuguese knight, who died at Madrid in 1650. He wrote, *A History of Portugal* to the reign of Henry Cardinal; *A History of the Portuguese dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa*; and some other works.—*Moreri*.

FARINATO (Paul), an Italian painter and architect, born at Verona in 1522. There is a picture by him in the church at Verona, not inferior to one of Paul Veronese, placed next to it. He died in 1606.—*Pilk.*

FARINELLI; see BROSCHI.

FARRINGTON (Anthony), an English divine, was born at Sunning, in Berkshire, in

1576, and admitted a scholar of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1612. He was chosen fellow of that society in 1617, and three years after took the degree of M. A. In 1634 he obtained the vicarage of Bray, in Berkshire, of which he was cruelly deprived in the civil wars, and reduced to great straits, when he was invited by the paritioners of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, to be their minister. He died there in 1658. His Sermons, in 3 vols. folio, have been published.—*Wood's A. O.*

FARMER (Hugh), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Shrewsbury in 1714. He completed his academical studies under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, after which he became chaplain in the family of a Mr. Coward, at Walthamstow in Essex, where also he officiated to a small congregation. Owing to the oddness of Mr. Coward's temper, Mr. Farmer went to live with a Mr. Suett, a gentleman in the same neighbourhood, still continuing his connection with the congregation at Walthamstow, till 1761, when he was appointed one of the lecturers to the congregation of Sadlers' hall. Mr. Farmer's first publication, except a thanksgiving Sermon, was, *An Enquiry into the Nature and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness*, 8vo.: in this work he considers that event as a divine vision, representing the different scenes of our Saviour's future ministry. It was answered by several writers. In 1771 he published his principal performance, "A Dissertation on Miracles." His next publication was "An Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," which he maintains to have been only natural diseases: this work was replied to by Dr. Worthington and Mr. Fell; to the former Mr. Farmer returned a temperate answer, but on the other he was unmercifully severe. His last performance was entitled "The general Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the ancient Heathen Nations asserted and proved:" this was also attacked by Mr. Fell, in an acute and learned treatise, in 1785. That year Mr. Farmer was almost deprived of his sight, but was relieved by a surgical operation, and enabled to pursue his studies. He died at Walthamstow, in 1787. He directed his executors to burn all his papers, but some of his letters and fragments of a Dissertation on the story of Balaam were published in 1804, with his Life prefixed.

FARMER (Richard), a divine and antiquary, was born at Leicester in 1735, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1760, and the same year was appointed classical tutor. In 1767 he took the degree of B. D. and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. The year before he published his Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, in which he completely proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology

possessed by our immortal bard, was drawn from translations. In 1775 Mr. Farmer was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He also became chancellor and prebendary of Litchfield; librarian to the university of Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, which last he resigned for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. The doctor had collected ample materials for a history of Leicester, but those with the plates he gave to Mr. Nichols for the use of his history of that county. He died in 1797. His collection of scarce and curious books, which was very extensive, as sold by auction a short time after his death.—*Necrology*, 1798.

FARNABY (Thomas), an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and admitted a servitor of Merton college, in 1590. From thence he was drawn away by a Jesuit, whom he accompanied to a college of that order in Spain. But being disgusted with his new connection, he escaped and entered on board the English fleet; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, in Somersetshire, from whence he removed to London, where he gained a great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M. A. at Cambridge. In the civil wars he was imprisoned for his loyalty. He died in 1647. He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's Tragedies; Martial; Lucan's Pharsalia, and other classical authors with notes: Index Rhetoricus & Poeticus; Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum; & Systema Grammaticum.—*Biog. Brit.*

FARNESE (Peter Louis), first duke of Parma and Placentia. He was the son of pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, in 1547.—*Moreri*.

FARNESE (Alexander), a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above, and born in 1520. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. He died in 1589.—*Ibid.*

FARNESE (Alexander), third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the Low Countries, and afterwards in the catholic army in France, in support of the league against Henry IV. He was wounded at the siege of Caudebec, and died soon after at Arras, in 1592, aged 46.—*Moreri*.

FARNEWORTH (Ellis), an English divine, born in Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carlington in Derbyshire, where he died the year following. He translated the Life of Pope Sixtus V. from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France, 1757, 2 vols. 4to.; the works of Machiavel, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Diss.*

FAUCONER (George), a comic writer, was born at Londonderry in Ireland in 1678, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, which he soon quitted to join a company of comedians. Not succeeding in Ireland, he went to London, where he received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenantancy in his lordship's regiment. In 1698 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled *Love in a Bottle*, which met with success. This was followed, in 1700, by the *Constant Couple*, or *Trip to the Jubilee*; the same year we find him in Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in his *Letters*. In 1701 appeared the comedy of *Sir Harry Wildair*, and the year following his *Miscellanies*. In 1703 he brought out the *Inconstant*, or the *Way to Win Him*. His next piece was the popular play of the *Recruiting Officer*. His last performance was the *Beaux Stratagem*, which also had a great run. He died in the midst of its success in 1707, leaving two orphan daughters unprovided for. Farquhar's comedies are lively, natural, and full of business; but they are also extremely licentious.—*Biog. Dram.*

FASTOLF (sir John), a famous general, born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, in 1377. He served with great glory in France, where he obtained several high posts while the English held possessions in that kingdom. In 1440 he returned to his own country, where he distinguished himself as a friend to the poor, and an encourager of learning. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge, and to Magdalen college, Oxford. Fastolf died in 1459. Though there be a strong similarity in the names, yet he is not to be taken for the whimsical knight rendered ridiculous by Shakspeare.—*Biog. Brit.*

FAVART (Charles Simon), a French composer of operas, born at Paris, in 1710, and died there in 1793. His pieces are very numerous and excellent. They make ten vols. in 8vo. His wife was an admirable actress and singer. She died in 1772, aged 45.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

FAUCHET (Claude), a French antiquary, who died in 1601, aged 72. His works are, *Gaulish and French Antiquities*; on the *Liberties of the Gallican church*; on the *Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heraldry*; *Origin of Dignities and Magistracies in France*. All printed together at Paris, in 1610, 4to.—*Moreri*.

FAUCHET (Claude), a French priest, was born at Dorne, in the Nivernois, in 1744. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Louis XVI. That monarch, however, was disgusted with his excessive vanity and theatrical mode of action; which, it is said, made Fauchet espouse the revolutionary cause with ardour. He took a leading part in storming the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving

sermon on the occasion. In another he had the impudence to call Jesus Christ the first *sans culotte* of Judea. He entered among the *Illuminati*, and in 1791 became what was called the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was also deputy for the department of Calvados, to the legislative assembly, and afterwards a member of the convention. He was guillotined in 1793. His works are, a *Panegyric on St. Lewis*, pronounced before the French academy; a *Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans*; *Eloge on Benjamin Franklin*; *Discourse on Universal Manners*, &c.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

FAUCHEUX (Michael le), a French protestant divine, who was greatly admired for his eloquence. The marquis de la Force said, after hearing him preach against duelling, "If a challenge were to be sent to me, I would refuse it." He died at Paris in 1667. He wrote, a treatise on oratorical Action; Sermons; Christian Prayers and Meditations; a treatise on the Eucharist.—*Bayle*.

FAULKNER (George), a celebrated Irish printer at Dublin, and the friend of dean Swift and lord Chesterfield. He carried on business many years with great reputation. Having the misfortune to lose his leg, Foote took him off in his Orators in 1762, under the title of Peter Paragraph. Faulkner commenced an action against the poet, but the affair was terminated by lord Townshend. He was chosen one of the aldermen of Dublin, and died there in 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher, was born at Arles, in Gaul, and flourished in the time of Adrian. He also taught rhetoric at Rome with great reputation. An historical work by him is quoted in Luccretius.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

FAVORINUS (Varinus), a disciple of Politian, and a benedictine monk. In 1514 he was made bishop of Nocera, and died in 1537. He published a Greek Lexicon at Rome, which was reprinted at Venice in 1712. He also wrote *Cornucopia & Horti Adonis*.—*Ibid.*

FAUR (Guy de), lord of Pibrac, born at Toulouse in 1528. He became an eminent advocate, and was sent by Charles IX. to the council of Trent, where he well defended the liberties of the Gallican church. He afterwards became advocate-general in the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state. He died in 1584. He wrote, an *Apology for the Massacre of Paris*, and *Quatrains*, or *Moral Maxims in French verse*, which have been translated into several languages.—*Moreri*.

FAVRE (Antony), in Latin *Faber*, an able lawyer, born in 1557 in the duchy of Savoy, and died in 1624. His works form 10 volumes in folio.—*Ibid.*

FAUST, or **FUST** (John), a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been

the inventor of printing. He is, however, supposed only to have assisted Guttenberg and his son-in-law Schaeffer, in bringing this noble discovery to perfection. The first production, by the new process of metallic types, was, *Durandi rationale divinarum officiorum*, by Faust and Schaeffer, in 1459; which was succeeded by the *Catholicon Joannis Januensis*. But the greatest work of all was the Bible in 1462; previous to which they had executed two beautiful editions of the Psalter. The story of Faust's being taken up as a magician at Paris, on account of the exactness of the copies of the Bible, which he took thither for sale, is not entitled to credit. He was there in 1466, and is supposed to have died soon after. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FAUSTA (Flavia Maximiana), the second wife of Constantine the Great. By her false accusations the emperor put his son, Crispus, by a former wife, to death; but her infidelity becoming notorious, she was suffocated in a bath A. D. 327.

FAUSTINA (Anna Galeria), called the Elder, was the daughter of Annus Verus, and the wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her debaucheries, the emperor would not divorce her. She died in 141, aged about 37. Her daughter was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and exceeded her mother in dissoluteness. She died in 175.

FAUSTUS, a learned prelate of the 5th century, was a native of Britain, and in 455 became bishop of Riez, in Provence. He wrote against the doctrines of election and reprobation, which pieces have been abridged by Dupin. He was banished from his see in 481, and died soon after. —*Dupin*.

FAWKES (Francis), an English poet and divine, was born in Yorkshire about 1721, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he settled at Bramham in his native county, but afterwards he obtained the vicarage of Orpington in Kent, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Hayes, where he died in 1777. He published a volume of poems and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His version of the *Argonautics* of Apollonius, was published in 1780. Mr. Fawkes also lent his name to an edition of the Bible with notes. —*Nichols's Anc. of Brit.*

FAYDIT (Anselm), a provençal poet or troubadour, who was patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion. He died in 1190. He wrote a poem on the Death of Richard I. The Palace of Love; and several comedies. —*Moreri*.

FAYDIT (Peter) a French priest of the congregation of the Oratory, from whence he was compelled to remove for publishing a book on the Cartesian philosophy, contrary to a prohibition from his superiors. He also wrote *Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History*, &c. A *Treatise on the Trinity*,

for which he was imprisoned; and a wretched critique on *Telemachus*. He died in 1709. —*Moreri*.

FAYETTE (Mary Magdalen, countess of), the wife of the count de la Fayette. She wrote the romances of *Zaide*, and the *Princesses of Cleves*, also the *Princess of Montpensier*; *Memoirs of the court of France*; the history of *Henrietta of England*; and other works. She died in 1698. —*Moreri*.

FEARLY (Daniel), an English divine, born at Charlton, in Oxfordshire, in 1632. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of Corpus Christi college. He was for some years chaplain to the English embassy in France, and soon after his return became chaplain to archbishop Abbot, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. Dr. Fearly was the last provost of Chelsea College, which station he quitted on his marriage in 1625. He wrote several polemical treatises, principally against the church of Rome. At the commencement of the civil war he was chosen one of the assembly at Westminster, but his correspondence with archbishop Usher at Oxford being intercepted, he was sent to prison. On regaining his liberty he retired to Chelsea College, where he died in 1644. —*Wood's A. O.*

FECUT, or FECUTIUS (John), of Brisgaw, a Lutheran divine, born in 1636, and died in 1716. He wrote a *History of Cain and Abel*; a treatise on the Religion of the Modern Greeks, &c. —*Moreri*.

FECKENHAM (John de), the last abbot of Westminster, was born at a village of that name in Worcestershire. When the reformation commenced he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till queen Mary's accession, soon after which he was made abbot of Westminster. Queen Elizabeth, whose life he had saved by his remonstrances with Mary when she designed her death, would have given him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would have conformed, but this he refused. He sat in her first parliament, and protested strongly against the reformation, for which he was committed to the Tower in 1560. He continued in confinement till 1563, and then was delivered to the charge of the bishop of Winchester. He died in the castle of Wisbeach in 1585. He was a learned and liberal man, and very charitable to the poor. He wrote some controversial pieces. —*Wood*.

FELIJO (Benedict Jerom), a learned Spaniard of the order of St. Benedict, who died in 1765. He endeavoured to reform the vitiated taste of his countrymen, and to introduce enlarged and liberal notions in philosophy and medicine. His *Treatise Critica* in 14 vols. 4to. is full of curious matter, and very free on the licentiousness of the priests and the ignorance of the monks. He also exposed the abuses of pilgrimages, exorcisms and false miracles: for which he

narrowly escaped the most violent persecution, but was protected by several eminent men of that nation.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

FERRIUS (Evrard), a learned German protestant of the 16th century, who in the troubles of the Low Countries retired to France, where he was greatly esteemed by Cafaubon and De Thou. One day while walking in Rochelle he was invited into a house, and was never seen afterwards. His *Antiquitates Homericae* appeared at Strasbourg, in 12mo. 1742.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

FELIBIEN (Andrew), historiographer and counsellor to the French king, born at Chartres in 1619, and died in 1695. He wrote *Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellens Peintres*, 5 vols. 4to. *The Principles of Architecture, Painting and Sculpture*, 4to; and *Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting*. His two sons *John Francis*, and *Michael*, were also ingenious men. The first succeeded him in his places, and wrote the *Lives of celebrated Architects*, 4to.; and a *Description of Versailles*. He died in 1733. *Michael* was a benedictine of St. Maur, and wrote the *History of the Abbey of St. Dennis*, folio: and began the *History of Paris*, which was afterwards completed by Lobineau in 5 vols. folio. He died in 1719.—*James FELIBIEN*, the brother of Andrew, was canon of Chartres and archdeacon of Vendome. He wrote several religious works, and died in 1716.—*Moreri.*

FELIX, governor of Judea, A. D. 53. St. Paul, when brought before him, delivered an admirable discourse, which made him tremble. Nero recalled him on account of his rapacity.—*Ibid.*

FELIX I. succeeded pope Dionysius in 269. He suffered death in 274, and was canonized. An epistle by him against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is extant.—FELIX II. antipope. He was placed in the papal chair in 355, by the emperor Constantine, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constantine would have had the two popes reign together, but the people exclaimed, *One God, one Christ, and one bishop!* Felix was then exiled, and died in 365.—FELIX III. succeeded Simplicius, in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the western church, and died in 492.—FELIX IV. a native of Beneventum, ascended the chair after John I. in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530. He introduced extreme unction.—*Moreri.*

FELIX, bishop of Urgella, in Catalonia. He espoused the notion of his friend Eilpand, archbishop of Toledo, that Jesus Christ was the Son of God only by adoption. For this Charlemagne caused him to be deposed and banished to Lyons, where he died in 815.—*Moreri. Mabiusim.*

FELL (John), a learned prelate, was born at Longworth in Berkshire in 1623, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the rebellion he was

ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the restoration he was made canon and dean of Christ church, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and in 1675 was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanry in commendam. He died in 1686. His works are: *The Life of Dr. Hammond*; a *Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles*; editions of several ancient authors with notes, as Cyprian and others. The bishop's father was turned out of his deanry by the rebels in 1647, and died of grief for the murder of the king.—*Biog. Br.*

FELL, (John), a dissenting minister, was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1732, and bred a taylor; which occupation he followed in London for some time, but his love of letters being discovered, he was enabled by a friend to pursue his studies at an academy, after which he became pastor of a congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth, from whence he removed to Thaxted, in Essex, where he also kept a boarding-school. After residing there several years, he accepted an invitation to be resident tutor in the dissenting academy at Homerton. But he had not been there long before a misunderstanding arose between him and the managers of that institution, which ended in his dismissal without suffering him to be heard in his own defence. Some respectable friends then subscribed a yearly stipend of one hundred pounds, for which he was to deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of christianity. Four of these were preached by him in 1797, but the treatment he had received brought on a complaint of which he died, Sept. 6, in that year. The lectures were completed and published by the late Dr. H. Hunter. Mr. Fell was the author of an answer to Mr. Farmer's *Essay on the Demoniacs*; and another in reply to that gentleman on the *Idolatry of Greece and Rome*; an *Essay on the Love of one's Country*; *Genuine Protestantism*; *A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws*; *An Essay towards an English Grammar*, &c.—*Necrology. Fun. Sermon by Dr. Hunter.*

FELLER (Joachim Frederic), a learned German, born in 1673, and died in 1726. He was secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published *Monumenta varia inedita*, 1714, 4to. *Miscellanea Leibnitiana: Genealogy of the House of Brunswick*, &c.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

FELLER (Francis Xavier), an ex-jesuit, was born at Brussels in 1735, and died at Ratisbon in 1802. He published at Luxembourg an historical and literary Journal, from 1774 to 1794; a *Geographical Dictionary*; and the *Historical Dictionary*, in 8 vols. 8vo. at Liege. The editors of the last edition of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique* are very severe on him, on account of this last work, which they pronounce to be a piracy, committed on their own. Feller also wrote *Observations on the Philosophy of Newton* an impartial Examina-

tion of the *Époques of Nature*, by Buffon, &c.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

FELTON (John), a catholic gentleman, who placed the pope's bull, excommunicating queen Elizabeth, upon the gates of the bishop of London, for which he was executed in 1570.—His son *Thomas* was an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Francis, and visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed in 1588.—*Moreri.*

FELTON (John), an obscure man, who rendered himself remarkable by stabbing George Villiers duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, in 1628. He had been a lieutenant of a foot company, the captain of which was killed in the unsuccessful attack on the isle of Rhé; and being disappointed in the expectation of succeeding him, Felton left the army, and turned puritan and malcontent. Fanaticism and revenge operating on his mind, he flattered himself that he should render God service by committing this action, for which he was soon afterwards executed.—*Clarendon's Hist. R. rebellion.*

FELTON (Henry), an English divine, was principal of Edmund hall, Oxford. He dedicated to his pupil the duke of Rutland, an ingenious little volume entitled, "A Dissertation on reading the Classics, and forming a just style." He was also the author of a volume of sermons, and died in 1739.

FENELON (Francis de Salignac de la Motte), archbishop of Cambray, was born of an illustrious family, at the castle of Fenelon, in 1651. He completed his studies at Paris, where, when quite young, he distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1686 he was employed as a missionary in Saintonge to convert the protestants. In 1689 he became tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, which office he so well discharged, that in 1695 he was preferred to the archbishopric of Cambray. About this time he fell into trouble, on account of his book, entitled, *The Maxims of the Saints*, which was charged with favouring the principles of madame de Guyon. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy of that celebrated mystic, immediately attacked the archbishop, and by his influence with the king, obtained an order for his banishment to his diocese. The book was also condemned at Rome; and to this censure Fenelon submitted with profound deference, and even read the pope's decrees himself from the pulpit. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, for he never recovered the king's favour, which was in a great measure owing to his composing for his royal pupil the duke of Burgundy, that inestimable work for the instruction of a prince, *Telemachus*, which Lewis considered as a satire upon himself. The good archbishop, however, bore his exile with the serenity of conscientious integrity; uniting in his deportment the dignity of a nobleman, with the exemplary care of a prelate; and the tender affection of a good

pastor. His charities were unbounded, and so revered was his character, that the duke of Marlborough and other generals of the allies, when possessed of that part of Flanders, particularly exempted his lands from pillage or exaction. He died in 1715, without money and without a debt. Besides the above works, he wrote *Dialogues of the Dead*; *Dialogues on Eloquence*; a treatise on the Education of Daughters; a Demonstration of the Existence of God; and *Spiritual Works*.—*Moreri.*

FENTON (sir Geoffrey), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and died at Dublin in 1608. He translated Guicciardini's *History of the Wars of Italy*, and some other books.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FENTON (Elias), an English poet, was born at Shelton, in Staffordshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, for the church, but this design was frustrated by his refusing the oaths to William and Mary. He was for some time usher of a school in Surrey, and afterwards master of one at Sevenoaks in Kent. He removed from thence in 1710, to be secretary to the earl of Orrery, and tutor to his son. He afterwards lived with lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire in 1730. He wrote some poems; the *Life of Milton*; the *Tragedy of Mariamne*, and assisted Pope in his translation of the *Odyssey*.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

FERRAJOLI (Nuzio), an Italian painter of landscape, was the disciple of Luca Giordano, and born in 1661. His pictures are beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

FERDINAND I. emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Charles V. in 1558, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia. He made peace with the Turks, and died in 1564, leaving the character of a wise and humane prince.—FERDINAND II. was the son of the archduke of Styria; elected king of Bohemia in 1617, and of Hungary in 1618. Soon afterwards he succeeded Matthias as emperor. The Bohemian states having chosen the elector palatine Frederick to be their king, Ferdinand marched against him, and defeated him at Prague in 1620. A league was then formed against the emperor by the protestant princes, headed by Christian IV. of Denmark, who was defeated by Tilly, and forced to make peace. Another league was then formed, of which Gustavus Adolphus had the lead: he defeated the imperialists in different battles, and was himself slain at that of Lutzen in 1632. A partial peace was afterwards made between the emperor and some of the protestant princes. He died in 1637.—FERDINAND III. surnamed Ernest, was the son of the preceding, born 1608, made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the imperialists, which ter-

minated with the peace of Munster in 1648. The emperor died in 1657.—*Moreri*.

FERDINAND I. king of Castile and Leon, called the Great, was the second son of Sancho III. king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo, who was slain in 1037, he became king of Leon: on which he made war against the Moors, from whom he took a number of cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother Garcias IV. king of Navarre, in which that prince lost both his kingdom and life. Ferdinand died in 1065.

—**FERDINAND II.** son of Alphonso VIII. king of Leon and Castile. He gained great advantages over the Portuguese, and made their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used with moderation. He died in 1187, after reigning 30 years.—**FERDINAND III.** son of Alphonso IX. He obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother, Berengere, in 1217, and that of Leon by the death of his father, in 1230. He took many places from the Moors, and while he was projecting an expedition against Morocco, he died in 1252. He was canonized by pope Clement X.—**FERDINAND IV.** succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence. He died in 1312.—**FERDINAND V.** called the Catholic, son of John II. king of Arragon. He married Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV. and thereby united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. Ferdinand declared war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro in 1476. He next conquered Grenada, and in 1516 he expelled the Moors out of Spain; but the most remarkable event of his life was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also rendered himself master of part of Navarre. He died in 1516.—**FERDINAND VI.** son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1746. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence. He restored liberty to the prisoners, proclaimed pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigned two days in a week to render justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1748, by which means one of his brothers obtained the crown of the two Sicilies, and the other the dukedom of Parma and Placentia. He re-established his marine, and reformed and promoted the arts and agriculture. He died at Madrid without issue, in 1759, aged 46.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, succeeded his father Peter the Justicer in 1367. On the death of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, he assumed that title, on which a war ensued between him and Henry of Trantamare, who ravaged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace on condition of marrying his daughter. This marriage he afterwards disowned and entered into an alliance with John

of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castilian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to sue for peace. Another war was again entered into, in which he was supported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity of making peace. He died in 1383.—*Id.*

FERDINAND, king of Naples, and of Sicily, succeeded Alphonso in 1458. He died in 1494, aged 70, detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the University of Naples.—*Univ. Hist.*

FERDINAND of Cordova, a learned Spaniard of the 15th century. He is said to have been master of numerous languages and sciences, and perfectly accomplished in all the polite arts. He wrote a treatise, entitled, *De Artificio omnis Scibilis*; also Commentaries on the *Almagest* of Ptolemy.—*Moreri*.

FERDINAND (John), a jesuit of Toledo, who died at Palantia in 1595, aged 59. He wrote a book entitled, *Divinarum Scripturarum, juxta Patrum sententias locupletissimus Thesaurus*, in 1594.—*Moreri*.

FERDINAND de Jesus, a Spanish monk, of the order of Carmelites, at the beginning of the 17th century. On account of his eloquence he was called *Golden-mouthed*. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle and the Scriptures.—*Moreri*.

FERDINANDI (Epiphanius) a celebrated physician, born in Otranto in 1569, and died in 1638. He published *Observationes & Casus Medici*; *Theoremata Medica*; *De Vita Propaganda*; *De Peste*.—*Ibid.*

FERDOUSI, a Persian poet, whose principal piece is called the *History of the Persian Kings*. He died A.D. 1020.—*Ibid.*

FERG, or **FERGIE** (Francis Paul), an eminent landscape painter, born at Vienna in 1689. He settled in London, where his talents were greatly admired, but he was reduced to poverty by an imprudent marriage, and died in misery in 1740. He adorned his landscapes with ruins in a grand taste.—*Pilkington*.

FERGUS I. king of Scotland. He was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, for which he was chosen king. He was drowned in his passage to Ireland about 404.—*Boetius*.

FERGUSON (Robert), a nonconformist of considerable notoriety in his day. He was ejected in 1602, from the living of Godmerham in Kent; after which he became a schoolmaster, but distinguished himself by his political intrigues, and was accounted a court spy. He joined the duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betrayed. He was never steady to any party, and died very poor in 1714. *Ferguson* wrote the *Interest of Reason in Religion*, &c.; a discourse concerning *Justification*, &c.—*Galexy, Burnet's Hist. of his own Times*.

FERGUSON (James), an ingenious philosopher and astronomer, was born in 1710, at Keith, a village in the shire of Bamf, in Scotland. His parents being poor, he was placed out as servant to a farmer, who employed him in keeping sheep; in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars, and his abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him home to his house, where he learnt decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry from the butler. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made one in three weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems. He afterwards made a wooden clock and a watch, in consequence of which he was employed by some of the gentry in repairing and cleaning clocks; and having a taste for drawing, he earned something by drawing patterns for ladies work. He next began to draw portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he went to London, where he published some astronomical tables and calculations, and gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of our Saviour's Crucifixion, 8vo.; also an Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System. But his greatest work is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." It first appeared in 1756, 4to. and has been several times reprinted in 8vo. On the accession of the present king, to whom he had read lectures, Mr. Ferguson obtained a pension of fifty pounds a year. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission fee, or the annual subscriptions: the same year appeared his Astronomical Tables and Precepts, 8vo. In 1767 he published Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences, 8vo. Besides these works he was the author of Select Mechanical Exercises; the Young Gentleman and Lady's Astronomy; an Easy Introduction to Astronomy; an Introduction to Electricity; the Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy; and several tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1776. Mr. Ferguson was a man of unassuming manners, meek, innocent, and religious.—*Life prefixed to his Mechanical Exercises. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

FERGUSON (William), a Scotch painter, who excelled in painting dead birds and still life. He died about 1690.—*Pilkington.*

FERGUSON (Robert), a Scotch poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1750. He was educated for the ministry, but a love of poetry and dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the clerical clerk's office at Edinburgh. He died in-

sane in the Asylum for lunatics at that city in 1774. His poems, which are pastoral, humorous, and lyric, are in Dr. Anderson's collection.—*Life by Irving, 1799.*

FERMAT (Peter), a French mathematician, born at Toulouse in 1590, and bred to the profession of the law. He became councillor to the parliament of Toulouse, and died in 1664. His mathematical works, which are highly valued, were printed at Toulouse, in 2 vols. folio, 1679. His son Samuel Fermat was also a learned man, and the author of several works.—*Moreri.*

FERMOR (William), count von, a celebrated Russian general, was born at Plaskow in 1704. His father was a native of Scotland, in the Russian military service. In the war against the Turks in 1736, young Fermor displayed great bravery and was made a general. In 1755 he obtained the chief command, and made himself master of Prussia, for which the emperor Francis made him a count of the empire. He gained the famous battle of Zorndorff against Frederick II. of Prussia, and had a considerable share in taking Berlin. He died in 1771.—*Gen. Biog.*

FERNANDEZ (Anthony), a Portuguese Jesuit, who was for many years superior of his order in India, and died in Portugal in 1628. He wrote commentaries on Isaiah, and the visions of the Old Testament. He is not to be confounded with *Benedito Fernandez*, another Portuguese of the same order, who wrote commentaries on Genesis and the gospel of St. Luke. He died at Lisbon in 1630. Nor with *Alphonso Fernandez*, a Spanish monk of the dominican order, who published an Ecclesiastical History of his time, and other works. He died about 1640.—*Moreri.*

FERNEL (John Francis), physician to Henry II. was born at Mont Didier, in Picardy, in 1506, and died 1538. His works, which are wholly on medical subjects, have been often printed.—*Moreri.*

FERRACINO (Bartholomew), a self-taught genius of Padua. He was born in 1692, and bred a sawyer. His first invention was a saw worked by the wind. He made curious clocks, and hydraulic engines, but his greatest work is the bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for the boldness of the design, and its firmness. He died about 1764.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

FERRAND (Louis), a lawyer, born at Toulon in 1645. He became advocate in the parliament of Paris, and died in 1699. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms; several pieces against the Protestants; *Conspicius five Synopsis Libri Hebraici qui inscribitur Annales Regum Mancix et Regum Domum Othomanica*; *Reflections on the Christian Religion*, &c.—*Moreri.*

FERRAND (Anthony), a French counsellor, who died at Paris in 1719, aged 42. He wrote songs, epigrams, and madrigals.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

FERRAND (James Philip), a painter in enamel, born at Joigni, in Burgundy, in 1653, and died at Paris in 1732. He wrote a treatise on his art.—*Ibid.*

FERRANDUS (surnamed *Fulgentius*), a deacon of Carthage, who died about 550. He was a disciple of St. Fulgentius, whom he accompanied in his exile to Sardinia. His collection of Ecclesiastical Canons was published at Paris in 1588, 8vo. There are also extant two of his letters, an exhortation on the duties of a Christian Soldier, and other remains.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Merri.*

FERRAR (Robert), an English bishop, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshure, and received his education at Cambridge and Oxford. About 1533 he became chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, by whose means he obtained the bishopric of St. David's, but he was imprisoned at the latter end of king Edward's reign, on some charges alleged against him. In that of Mary he was condemned as a heretic and burnt at Caermarthen in 1555.—*Fox's Acts and Mon. W. cod.*

FERRAR (Nicholas), a pious gentleman, was born in London in 1591. His father was an East India merchant. He received a liberal education at Cambridge, after which he travelled over most part of Europe. On his return he became secretary of the new Virginia company, and was chosen in 1624 member of parliament, by whom he was appointed, with two others, to draw up articles of impeachment against the lord treasurer Cranfield. Soon afterwards, being of a pious and ascetic turn, he and his family retired from public life to a seat in Huntingdonshire, called Little Gidding, which they converted into a kind of protestant monastery. Mr. Ferrar also entered into deacon's orders in 1626, and died in 1637. He translated Valdesso's Considerations on Religion, from the Spanish into English.—*Peckard's Life of Ferrar, &c. 1792.*

FERRARI (Anthony), one of the founders of the Barnabites, in 1520; the other was James Morigia. This order was confirmed by pope Paul III. in 1535, and multiplied exceedingly. Ferrari became superior of it, and died in 1544.—*Moreri.*

FERRARI (Lewis), an Italian mathematician, who invented the method of resolving biquadratic equations. He was a native of Milan, and studied under Cardan. He became mathematical professor at Bologna, where he died in 1565, aged 45.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

FERRARI (Octavian), an Italian writer, born at Milan, in 1518. He became professor first at Padua, and afterwards at Milan, where he taught philosophy till his death in 1586. He wrote, 1. *De Sermonibus Exotericis*, Venice, 1575; 2. *De Origine Romanorum*, 1607. He also translated Athenæus into Latin.—*Ibid.*

FERRARI (Francis Bernardin), a learned

Italian, was born at Milan in 1577. He collected a prodigious number of books, which laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library, of which he was the keeper. He died in 1669. He wrote *De Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere*, 1619; *De Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ concionum Lib. iii.* *De veterum acclamationibus & plausu Lib. vii.*—*Moreri.*

FERRARI (Octavio), another learned man of the same family, born in 1607, and educated at the Ambrosian college, where he became professor of rhetoric. He afterwards removed to Padua, where he died in 1682. He wrote *Origines Lingue Italianæ*, Padua; *De lucernis Sepulchralibus veterum*, de Pantomimis & Mimis, de Balnis & Gladiatoribus; *Electorum*, &c.—*Ibid.*

FERRARI (John Baptist), a jesuit of Sienna, who published a Syriac dictionary in 1622, 4to. He also wrote *De Malorum Aureorum Cultura*, 1646; and *De Florum Cultura*, 1639. He died in 1655.—*Ibid.*

FERRARI (Giovanni Andrea), an eminent painter, born at Genoa in 1599, and died in 1669. He painted history, landscape, animals, and flowers.—*Pittington.*

FERRARS (George), a lawyer and poet, was born in Hertfordshire in 1512, and educated first at Oxford, and next at Lincoln's-inn. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII. who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the Mirror for Magistrates, published in 1559; and the History of Queen Mary, in Grafton's Chronicle. He died in 1579.—*Biog. Br.*

FERRARS (Edward), a gentleman of Warwickshire, who wrote some tragedies and comedies, and died in 1564.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FERRARS (Henry), of the same family with the last mentioned. He made collections towards a history of his native county, which were made use of by Dugdale. He died in 1633, aged 84.—*Ibid.*

FERRERIN (Anthony), professor of medicine in the Royal College at Paris, and member of the French academy. He took his degrees at Montpellier, and distinguished himself by his Lectures on Medicine and the Materia Medica. He died at Paris in 1769, aged 76.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FERRERAS (don John de), a learned Spanish divine, born in 1652. He was a member of the Spanish academy at its commencement, to whose dictionary he was a considerable contributor. He also wrote a History of Spain, 10 vols. 4to. and other works, and died in 1795.—*Moreri.*

FERRETI, of Vicenza, an Italian poet and historian of the 14th century. He wrote a history of his own times, from 1259 to 1338; and some other works in verse and prose.—*Moreri.*

FERRETI (Emilius), an Italian civilian, born in 1489, and died in 1552. His Opera Juridica appeared in 1598.—*Bayle.*

FERRI (Paul), a German protestant

vine, born in 1591, at Metz, where he became a popular preacher, and died in 1669. His works are: *Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen*; *Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodoxo*; *Catechisme general de la Reformation*, &c.—*Bayle*.

FERRI (Ciro), an eminent painter, born at Rome in 1634. He was employed by pope Alexander VII. and several Italian princes. He also distinguished himself as an architect, and designed several churches. He died in 1689.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington*.

FERRIER (Arnaud du), professor of law at his native city Toulouse. In 1562 he was sent ambassador to the council of Trent, where his bold language gave so much offence, that he was sent as ambassador to Venice. He assisted father Paul in writing the history of that council, and on his return he avowed himself a protestant. He died in 1585.—*Moreri*.

FERRIER (Jeremiah), a French protestant minister, who turned papist, and obtained some civil employments. He died in 1626. He was the reputed author of a noted book called *Catholique d'Etat*, in 1625, and of another on *Antichrist*.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

FERRIER (John), a French jesuit, born at Rodez, in Rouergue. He succeeded father Annat as confessor to Lewis XIV. He was a zealous opponent of the jansenists, and wrote several books. He died in 1674.—*Moreri*.

FERRIERES (Claude de), a doctor of law of the university of Paris, who published several books on jurisprudence. He died in 1715, aged 77. His son Claude Joseph published a dictionary of law in 2 vols. 4to. 1771.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

FERRON (Arnauld du), a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who wrote a continuation of *Æmilius's History of France*. He died in 1563, aged 48.—*Ibid.*

FERTÉ (Henry de Senecsterre mareschal de), a famous French general, who defeated the duke of Lorraine in 1650, for which he was made mareschal of France. In 1656 he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards at the siege of Valenciennes. He died in 1681, aged 82.—*Ibid.*

FERTUS (John), a learned German of the Franciscan order, born at Metz, where he died in 1554. He wrote commentaries in Latin on several books of the Scripture, in which he so much favoured the protestants, that his works were placed in the *Index Expurgatorius*.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

FESTUS (Porcius), pro-consul and governor of Judæa, before whom St. Paul was accused by the Jews, but the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome.—*Acts Apost.*

FESTUS (Pompeius), an ancient grammarian, who abridged Verrius Flaccus' "de Significatione Verborum," the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1681. *Mar.*

FETTI (Dominico), an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1599. He was the disciple of

Civoli, and his pictures are highly valued. He died in his 35th year. His sister, who was a nun, painted also very well, and adorned her convent with several of her works.—*D'Argenville*.

FEU ARDENT (Francis), a Franciscan friar, born in Lower Normandy in 1541. He was a bigoted zealot, and a seditious preacher against Henry III. and Henry IV. He wrote furiously against the protestants, and died in 1610.—*Moreri*.

FEUILLEE (Louis), a French mathematician of the order of Minims, born in Provence in 1660. Lewis XIV. sent him into various countries, and granted him a pension. He died in 1732. He wrote a *Journal of Observations*, physical, mathematical, and botanical, made on the Coasts of South America and New Spain. 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

FEUQUERES (Anthony de pas, marquis of), a French general, was born in Artois of a noble family, in 1618. He distinguished himself in Germany, but being disappointed of a marshal's staff, he wrote with great bitterness against all the other commanders of his time in his *Military Memoirs*, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1711.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

FEURBORN (Iustus), a German protestant divine, born in Westphalia in 1587, and died rector of the university of Gießen in 1656. He wrote several theological works in Latin.—*Moreri*.

FRUTSKING (John Henry), a German protestant divine, was born in the duchy of Holstein in 1672. He became doctor in divinity at Wittemberg, where he was afterwards professor. He was also ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and confessor to the elector of Saxony. He died in 1713. His theological works in the Latin and German languages are very numerous.—*Moreri*.

FEVRE (Claude), a French painter, who excelled in portraits, flowers and historical subjects. He died in London in 1675, aged 42.—*Pilkington. Walpole*.

FEVRE (James le), or *Faber Stapulensis*, a learned French divine, born in Picardy about 1440. At the reformation he fell under the suspicion of lutheranism, owing to his intimacy with several eminent protestants. His enemies persecuted him so much that he was obliged to retire to Navarre, where he died in 1537. He wrote severely against Erasmus, with whom he had been very friendly, on his alteration of the Scriptures. Faber translated the New Testament into French, and wrote commentaries on several parts of the Scripture.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

FEVRE (Guy le) *seur de la Balverie*, a French poet, born in lower Normandy, in 1541. He is supposed to have been an ecclesiastic. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and assisted in the edition of the Polyglot by Montanus. He also published several works on the Syriac and Chaldaic languages, he died in 1598.—*Ibid.*

FEVRE (Anthony le), brother of the preceding, was born about 1555. Henry IV. employed him in several embassies, particularly to England. His memoirs were published at Paris in 5 vols. 12mo.—He died in 1615.—*Moreri*.

FEVRE (Nicholas le), or Faber, a learned man, born at Paris in 1544. Henry IV. appointed him preceptor to the prince of Condé, and after the death of Henry he was tutor to Lewis XIII. He died in 1611. His works were printed at Paris in 1614. 4to.—*Moreri*.

FEVRE (James le), a French ecclesiastic, who wrote several books against the protestants. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and died in 1710.—*Moreri*.

FEVRE (Roland le), a painter, commonly called le Fevre of Venice, but born in Anjou. He painted portraits and naked figures, and had a curious method of staining marble. He died in England in 1677.—*Pilkington*.

FEVRE (l'annegui le), or *Tanaquil Faber*, a learned critic, was born at Caen in 1615. Richelieu settled upon him a pension of 2000 livres, to inspect the books that were printed at the Louvre; but on the death of the cardinal, his salary was stopped. He then removed to Saumur, where he embraced the reformed religion, and obtained the classical professorship. He died in 1672. He was the father of the celebrated Madame DACIER. His son was a protestant minister, but afterwards turned papist. He published a tract, entitled, *De inutilitate Poetice*, 1697. Le Fevre published several comments on Greek and Latin authors; 2 vols. of Letters; Lives of the Greek Poets in French; Greek and Latin poems; a Method of Education.—*Moreri*.

FEVRE (N. le), a French jesuit, who died in 1755. He wrote a Treatise on True Religion, and a critical Examination of the Works of Bayle.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

FEVRET (Charles), a French civilian, born in 1583. He was counsellor to the parliament of Dijon, where he died in 1661. He wrote *De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus*, and *Traité de l'Abus*.—*Ibid.*

FEVRET de Fontette (Charles Maigne), great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1710, and bred to the law, in which he became eminent. He was a man of letters, and died in 1772.—*Novo. Hist. Dict.*

FEYDEAU (Matthew), a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1616, and died in exile at Annonai in Vivares, in 1694. He was a zealous jansenist, and wrote a Catechism on Grace; on the Harmony of the Gospels, &c.—*Moreri*.

FIASCELLA (Domenico), an Italian painter, born in 1589, and died in 1669. He was called *Barbaccia* from the place of his birth. He excelled in painting portraits and history.—*Pilkington*.

FIEDARD (John), an eminent lawyer of Frankfort, who died in 1581, aged 69. He wrote *Onomasticon Philosophico Medico Syntomum*; *De Causella*; *Concilium Magni*

moniale; *Vitz Virorum qui emendatione clamerunt*, &c.—*Moreri*.

FICINUS (Marfilius), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1433. His father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, by whom Marfilius was greatly esteemed on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Plato. Under the patronage of Cosmo, he made a great progress in all kinds of learning, and was appointed first-president of an academy founded by him at Florence. After this he published a complete version of Plato's works in the Latin language. He also translated Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus, and other Platonists. Lorenzo the Magnificent was also a liberal patron of Ficinus, and thus Platonism revived with great splendour in Italy. At the age of forty-two he entered into orders, and obtained some considerable preferment. He died in 1499. His works were collected and printed together in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

FICORONI (Francesco), a Roman medalist, who wrote several books in Italian on antiquarian subjects. He died in 1747, aged 83.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FIDDES (Richard), an English divine, born at Hunmanby in Yorkshire, in 1671, and educated at Christi college, Oxford, first in Corpus, and afterwards at University college. In 1694 he entered into orders, and soon after obtained a living in his native county; but the air of the place proving unhealthy, he was suddenly deprived of his speech, which he never perfectly recovered. After this he was appointed chaplain to the garrison at Hull, of which he was deprived on the death of queen Anne. He died at Putney in 1725. His principal works are, the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, which brought on him the charge of being popishly affected; a Body of Divinity, folio, for which the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D.; Fifty-two practical Discourses; a Treatise on Morality, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FIELD (Richard), a learned English divine, was born in Hertfordshire in 1561, and educated at Oxford. In 1598 he was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and in 1609 dean of Gloucester. He died in 1616, just as he was about to be nominated to the see of Oxford. He wrote a learned work "Of the Church" in folio.—*Wood's A. O.*

FIELDING (Henry), a celebrated writer, was born at Sharpham, in Somersetshire, of a good family, in 1707. After receiving the rudiments of education at home, he went to Eton, from whence he was sent to Leyden, where he studied two years, and then returned to England. The narrowness of his father's circumstances and the largeness of his family, prevented him from providing for his eldest son in a proper manner. He then commenced writer for the stage, his first piece being entitled, *Love in several Masques*, which met with a favourable re-

ception; as did his next performance, called *The Temple Beau*. Some of his dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was *damned* at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane." He afterwards had the good luck to marry a lady of some fortune, and by the death of his mother, he came into the possession of 200*l.* a-year. His extravagancies, however, were such, that at the age of thirty he had reduced himself to his former condition, on which he entered the Temple, and studied the law with considerable ardour, still exercising his pen for immediate support. One of his publications was, *The History of Jonathan Wild*, a notorious character, whose story Fielding wrought up into an entertaining romance. In 1742, appeared his *Joseph Andrews*, a novel, full of humour and admirable delineations of human nature. During the rebellion of 1745, he published some spirited patriotic pieces, for which he was made a Middlesex justice, in which situation he gained considerable reputation, by his Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies; and his Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor. About this time he wrote his principal work, the novel of *Tom Jones*, which exhibits a great knowledge of life, and is equally rich in comic delineation and pathetic expression. The moral, however, is suspicious. His *Amelia*, which followed in 1751, is more correct in its sentiment, but deficient in humour and variety. A complication of complaints had now produced a dropsy, and after undergoing the operation of tapping, he went with his family to Lisbon, where he died Oct. 8, 1754. All his works have been printed uniformly in 12 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed, by Mr. Murphy, from whence this is taken.

FIELDING (Sarah), sister of the preceding, was born in 1714, and died unmarried in 1761. She wrote the novels of *David Simple* and *the Cry*; and translated *Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates* into English.—*Biogr. Br.*

FIELDING (Sir John), half brother of Henry and his successor as a justice for Middlesex. Though blind from his childhood, he discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1780. He published some tracts on police; a Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster, &c.—*Ibid.*

FIELING (William), Lord Say and Sele, was born at Brighton, in Oxfordshire, in 1582, and educated at New college, Oxford. In 1624 he was made a viscount. In the rebellion he sided with the most violent of the parliament party, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king, after whose murder he joined the independents, and during the protectorate retired to the isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, where he continued till Cromwell's death. As the restoration he was made privy seal,

and chamberlain of the household. He died in 1662. His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the quakers.—*Granger. Wood.*

FIENNES (Nathaniel), second son of the above, was born in 1608, and educated at New college, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. Being entrusted with the command of Bristol, he surrendered it to prince Rupert, for which he was condemned by a council of war, but his father's interest saved his life. Cromwell, with whom he was in great favour, made him one of his lords. He was a considerable leader of the independent party, and printed some speeches and pamphlets. He died in 1669.—*Wood's A. O.*

FIENUS (Thomas), a physician, born at Antwerp in 1566. He was chosen professor of physic at Louvain, and died there in 1631. His works are, *De viribus Imaginationis*; *De Formatione & Animatione Fetus*; *Apologia pro eodem*; *De Cauteris*; *Libri Chirurgici*.—*Moreri.*

FIESCO (John Lewis), a noble Genoese, who out of ambition and hatred to the famous Andrew John Doria, formed a conspiracy, with the assistance of France and pope Paul, to revolutionize Genoa in 1547. In the attempt to seize the galleys Fiescho fell overboard and was drowned. The conspirators disheartened gave up the enterprize, and the family of Fiescho was proscribed.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

FIGINO (Ambrozio), an Italian painter, was born at Milan. Lord Pembroke has a fine picture of the ascent from the cross by him. He died in 1590.—*Pilkington.*

FIGRELIUS (Edmundus), a learned Swede, who was professor of history at Upsala and died in 1676. He wrote *De Statu illustrium Romanorum*.—*Gen. B. D.*

FILANGERI (Gaetano), a political writer, was born at Naples in 1752. He studied the law but never practised. In 1777, he entered into the service of the court, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and an officer in the marine. In 1780 he published the beginning of his work on Legislation, and the 8th volume in 1791. It was never completed. In 1787 he obtained a place in the royal college of Finance, and died the same year. His work has gone through several editions.—*Gen. Biog.*

FILARCO (Francis), or *Philadelphus*, one of the restorers of letters, was born in Aucona in 1398, and after studying at Padua, he opened a school of rhetoric at Venice, the state of which appointed him chancellor and ambassador to Constantinople. While there he assiduously studied the Greek language, and married a daughter of Chrysoloras. On his return to Venice he brought with him many Greek manuscripts. In 1428 he removed to Bologna, where he was appointed professor of moral philosophy, but in 1429 he went to Florence. A difference between him and Cosmo de Medici, obliged him to go to Sienna, and

afterwards to different other places. He died at Florence in 1481. He was a man of great learning and abilities, but restless and quarrelsome. His epistles were printed at Venice in 1502. His eldest son GIAMMARIA, or *Murius Philolophus*, was also a good scholar, and died at Milan in 1480.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

FILESAC (John), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris. He died in 1638. His works were printed in 1621, 3 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

FILICAIA (Vincenzio da), an Italian poet, was born of a noble family at Florence in 1642, and died in 1707. His poems in Latin and Italian are very elegant.—*Tiraboschi.*

FILMER (sir Robert), an English writer, born in Kent, at the beginning of the 17th century, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He wrote *The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy; Patriarcha*, in which he proves that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; and the *Freeholder's Grand Inquest*. He died about 1688. Mr. Locke wrote against his book of government.—*Gen. B. D.*

FINZUS (Orontius), or Finé, professor of mathematics in the Royal college at Paris. He was born in 1494. Notwithstanding his great reputation, he died poor in 1755, and left a family greatly distressed. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

FINCH, (Heneage), first earl of Nottingham, was the son of sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was born in 1621, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. Charles II. made him solicitor-general, and created him a baronet. He was returned to parliament for the university of Oxford in 1661. In 1670 he was appointed attorney general, and soon after lord keeper, with the rank of a peer. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham, but died the year following. Several of his speeches are in print.—*Collins's Peerage.*

FINCH (Daniel), eldest son and heir of the above, was born in 1647, and finished his education at Christ church, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1682 succeeded his father as earl of Nottingham. He opposed the arbitrary measures of James II. but though he favoured the prince of Orange he was against his taking possession of the throne, and strenuously supported the convention in favour of the regency. However, William offered him the post of lord chancellor, which he declined, but he was for a short time secretary of state. On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and soon after was made president of the coun-

cil, but in 1716 he was dismissed on account of a speech which he made in the behalf of the Scottish lords, condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became earl of Winchelsea on the death of John, fifth earl, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Heneage, and wife of sir Moyle Finch, his great grandfather. He died in 1730, aged 83. He was an able speaker and also a man of learning, as appears from his reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford, and of the bishop and clergy of London.—*Collins's Peerage. B. B. Cox's Hist. of sir Robert Walpole.*

FINCH (sir John), a man of wit in the courts of James I. and Charles I. He was born in Kent in 1571, and died in 1641. He wrote a book, entitled, *Fineti Philoxenus, or Observations touching the Reception, Precedency, &c. of foreign Ambassadors in England*.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

FINCK (Thomas), a Danish mathematician, was born in South Jutland in 1561. He took the degree of doctor in physic at Basil, after which he became physician to the duke of Sleswick. In 1591 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, in 1603 professor of eloquence, and the year following that of medicine. He died in 1656. He wrote *Geometriae rotundi; de Constitutione Matheseos; de Medicina Constitutione, &c.*—*Moreri.*

FIRENZUOLA (Angelo), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1493. He was in orders and had a rich abbey at Rome, where he died in 1545. His works were printed at Florence in 1763, in 3 vols.—*Tiraboschi.*

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (Julius), a christian writer of the 4th century, whose book *De Erroribus profanarum Religionum* has been frequently printed; an Astronomical or Astrological Treatise, printed first at Venice in 1497, has also been ascribed to this author.—*Fabric. Bibl. Lat. Moreri.*

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia. He was the friend of Origen, and took part with St. Cyprian in the dispute concerning the rebaptization of converted heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata, and died in 269.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

FIRMIN (Thomas), a benevolent English tradesman, was born at Ipswich in Suffolk in 1632, and apprenticed to a tradesman in London. When out of his time, he began business for himself in the linen trade, in which he had good success. His uprightness, piety, and charity were so distinguished, that some of the greatest divines of the age were glad of his friendship, particularly archbishop Tillotson. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French protestants came over he set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor,

nor was there any public charity in which he had not some concern. This truly good man died in 1697. He published in 1678, "Some Proposals for the employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the city of London and for the Prevention of Begging," 4to.—*Life of Firmin by Cornish.*

FIRMIN (Giles), an English divine of the nonconformist persuasion. He was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge, after which he went to New England, and practised as a physician. On his return he was ordained in the Presbyterian way, and became minister of Shalford, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He then resumed the practice of physic, and died in 1697. He wrote 'The real Christian, a book of practical Religion; a Treatise of Schism, and other works.—*Culamy.*

FIRONZABADI, surnamed *Shirozi*, a Persian doctor of the 11th century, who wrote a work highly esteemed among the Mussulmans; entitled, *Al Tanbidh, or General Information on the Mohammedan Law.* There was another of the same name, who compiled a dictionary of the Arabic language; called, *The Ocean.* He died A.D. 1414.—*D'Herbelot. Moreeri.*

FISH (Simon), an English lawyer of the 16th century, who on account of his activity for the reformation, was obliged to fly to Germany, where in conjunction with William Tyndale, he wrote the *Supplication of Beggars against Monks and Friars.* This piece so pleased Henry VIII. that Fish had liberty to return. He also translated from the Dutch, a little book, entitled, *The Sum of the Scriptures.* He died of the plague in 1571.—*Wood.*

FISHER (John), an English prelate, was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, in 1459, and educated at Cambridge. He became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. He was afterwards chosen chancellor of that university, and was a liberal encourager of learning. In 1504 he was made bishop of Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the reformation, and of the king's divorce from queen Catherine. Great efforts were made to bring him to acknowledge the king's supremacy, which proving ineffectual, he was sent to the Tower. While in confinement the pope made him a cardinal, which so enraged the king, that he caused him to be tried for high treason, condemned and beheaded in 1535. He was a man of considerable learning, strict integrity, and fervent piety. He wrote a commentary on the seven penitential psalms; a Defence of the king's book against Luther; a funeral Sermon for the lady Margaret, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

FISHER (Mary), a quaker of the 17th century, who took it into her head to go to

Constantinople, to convert the grand seignor. The sultan Mahomet IV. heard her patiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went to Languedoc, to preach the tenets of quakerism among the protestants there.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

FITZHERBERT (sir Anthony), a learned judge in the reign of Henry VIII. was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he was removed to one of the inns of court. In 1523 he was made a judge in the court of common pleas, and died in 1533. He wrote *The Grand Abridgment; a Collection of Cases; The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace; The Office of Sheriffs; Natura Brevium, &c.* He is also supposed to have written of the *Surveying of Lands, and of the Book of Husbandry.*—*Biog. Brit.*

FITZHERBERT (Thomas), grandson of the preceding, was born in Staffordshire in 1552, and educated at Oxford. On account of his zeal for the Roman catholic religion he found it necessary to go abroad; and in 1614 he entered among the jesuits at Rome, after which he removed to Brussels to preside over the English mission. Being appointed rector of the English college at Rome, he returned thither, and died in 1640. His writings are wholly controversial.—*Biog. Brit.*

FITZHERBERT (Nicholas), another grandson of the judge, was born about 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. About 1572 he went to Italy, and resided with cardinal Allen. He was accidentally drowned in 1612. He wrote a Description of the University of Oxford; on the Antiquity and Continuance of the Catholic Religion in England; the Life of Cardinal Allen, &c.—*Ibid.*

FITZJAMES (James), duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins in 1671, and entered early into the French service. At the age of 15 he was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry, and the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed on various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. He gained the victory of Almanza over the English and their allies, which fixed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Philipsburgh, in 1734.—*Moreci.*

FITZ-STEPHEN (William), a monk of Canterbury, in the 12th century, who wrote the life of his master Thomas Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London. He died in 1191.—*Leland. de Script. Brit. Cuvr. Hist. Lit.*

FIXLWILLNER (Placidus), a German astronomer, was born near Linz, in Austria.

He displayed a turn for mathematics very early in life, and pursued it with ardour at Stralsburg under professor Stuard, after which he embraced the monastic life, and entered into orders. He became professor of ecclesiastical law, in the academy attached to his monastery at Kremsmunster, and discharged it with reputation forty years. An observatory was also erected there under his direction of which he became astronomer, and he published an account of numerous observations, besides other works relative to the celestial science. He was also the author of some books on the canon and the origin of the church. He died in 1791, aged 71.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

FIXES (Anthony), an eminent physician of Montpellier, who died in 1765, aged 75. He published *Opera Medica*, 4to.; *Leçons de Chymie*, 12mo.; *Tractatus de Febribus*, 12mo.; *Tractatus de Physiologia*, 12mo.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

FLACCOURT (F. de), director general of the French East India company, who commanded a colony in the island of Madagascar in 1648, but was at last obliged to abandon it and return to France, where he wrote a history of that island in one volume, 4to.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

FLACCUS (Caius Valerius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant, the best edition of which is that of Burman 1723.—*Voss. Poet. Lat. Moreri.*

FLACIUS, or **FRANCOWITZ** (Mathias), a Lutheran divine, born in Istria, which being a part of the ancient *Illyrium*, he assumed the name of Flacius Illyricus. In 1541 he became a disciple of Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg, where he taught privately the Hebrew and Greek languages, and afterwards became professor. He was the principal author of the *Centuriæ Magdeburgenses*, and a great defender of the rigid principles of Luther against those who were for moderate doctrines, on which account he settled at Magdeburg, and afterwards removed to other places. He died at Frankfurt in 1575, aged 55. He wrote *Clavis Sacre Scripturæ*, 2 vols. folio; *Catalogus Testimonii Veritatis*, folio; *De Translatione Imperii Romani ad Germanos, de Electione Episcoporum quod æque ad plebem pertineat*, 8vo.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Theol. Bayle.*

FLAMAEL (Pertholet), a Flemish painter, born at Liege in 1614. After studying the principles of his art in his own country he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself. In 1647 he returned to Liege, which city he adorned with many excellent works. He died in 1675.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

FLAMEL (Nicholas), a notary of Paris in the 14th century, who accumulated a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes, and the endowment of hospitals and churches. The ignorant multitude

ascribed his great wealth to his being possessed of the philosopher's stone, but it is supposed to have risen from commercial speculations. Two foolish books on alchemy are falsely attributed to him.—*Moreri.*

FLAMINTO (Giovanni Antonio), a learned Italian, was born at Imola in 1464. He became an eminent teacher of the belles lettres at Bologna, where he died in 1536. He wrote Latin poems; Epistles, and the lives of St. Dominic, Albertus Magnus, &c. His son *Marc Antonio* was also a man of letters. He accompanied cardinal Pole to the council of Trent, and died at Rome in 1550, aged 52. He wrote *Carmina quinque illustrium poetarum*, 1549; *An Exposition of the Psalms; Epistles*—*Tiraboschi.*

FLAMINIUS, or **FLAMININUS** (Titus Quintus), a Roman general, who served the office of consul, B. C. 198. He defeated Philip, king of Macedon, in the desiles of Epirus, and afterwards in Thessaly, and restored Greece to freedom, for which the people paid him a profusion of honours at the Isthmian games. In 190 he secured the office of censor, and afterwards was ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, whom he prevailed upon to deliver up Hannibal, who then poisoned himself to prevent his falling into the Roman power.—*Livy Plutarch.*

FLAMINIUS (Nobilis), an Italian divine and critic, who died at Lucca in 1590. He corrected the Vulgate translation of the Scriptures by the Septuagint, and wrote a book on Predestination.—*Moreri.*

FLAMSTEED (John), an English astronomer, was born at Derby in 1646, and educated at the grammar school there. When very young he discovered a great turn for mathematical learning, and in 1669 he calculated an eclipse of the sun which was to happen next year; and also five appulses of the moon to the fixed stars. He sent the same to the royal society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this he went to London, where he was introduced to the most learned mathematicians of the time. From thence he went to Cambridge, and entered himself of Jesus college. One of his best friends was sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and most of the nobility at court. In 1674 that gentleman procured for him the place of astronomer royal, and the same year he entered into orders. In 1675 the foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was laid, and as he was the first resident and astronomer royal, it was called *Flamsteed-house*, by which name it continues to be known. In 1725 appeared his great work, entitled, *Historia Cœlestis Britannica*, in 3 vols. folio. In the Philosophical Transactions are many of his papers, and in sir Jonas Moore's *System of Mathematics* is a tract by Mr. Flamsteed, on the Doctrine of the Sphere. He died in 1719. Mr. Flamsteed never received any other church pre-

ferment than the crown living of Burflow, in Surry.—*Biog. Brit.*

FLASSANS (Taraudet de), a Provençal poet of the 14th century, who wrote a piece on the Treacheries of Love. Joan the queen of Navarre sent him ambassador to the emperor Charles IV. when he passed through Provence.—*Moreri.*

FLATMAN (Thomas), an English poet, was born in London in 1633, and educated at Winchester-school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. On leaving the university he entered himself of the Inner Temple. He died in 1688. His poems, which are licentious and poor, were printed in 1682, 8vo.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLAVEL (John), a nonconformist divine, was born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1650 he was ordained in the presbyterian way at Salisbury. Afterwards he settled at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he wrote his *Navigation Spiritualized*. He was ejected from his living in 1662, but continued to preach privately. At the accession of James II. he returned to Dartmouth. He died suddenly at Exeter in 1691. His works, which are held in considerable esteem, and have been extensively beneficial, make 2 vols. folio, and 6 vols. 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his Works. Calamy.*

FLAVIAN patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382, but it occasioned a schism, numerous bishops adhering to Paulinus and others to Flavian. The prudence of the latter at length restored peace to the church. He was a zealous opposer of the Arians, and died in 404.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus in 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople, but the followers of Eutychius afterwards got Flavian banished to Lydia, where he died.—*Ibid.*

FLAVIGNI (Valerian de), doctor of the Sorbonne, canon of Rheims, and professor of Hebrew in the royal college of France, was born at Laon, and died at Paris in 1674. He attacked le Jay's Polyglot, and defended the purity of the Hebrew text of the Pentateuch against Morin.—*Moreri.*

FLAVITAS, patriarch of Constantinople. When Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of a person to succeed him. Flavitas, by bribing the grand chamberlain, gained admittance into the church, and inscribed his own name in the letter; on which he was chosen patriarch. He died about three months afterwards, and the cheat being discovered, the chamberlain was executed.—*Moreri.*

FLAUST (John Baptiste), an advocate in

the parliament of Rouen, who spent fifty years in compiling an *Explication of the Jurisprudence Usage of Normandy*, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1783, aged 82.—*Th.*

FLECHIER (Esprit), a famous French bishop, born in 1632, at Pernes, in the country of Avignon. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations put him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his *History of Theodosius the Great*. In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur; on which the king said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nismes. As a bishop he was exemplary, and by the mildness of his behaviour he drew several protestants to the Roman church. When a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and manifested to all persons without any respect to religious persuasion. He died in 1710. His works are: *Miscellaneous Works*, 12mo.; *Panegyrics of the Saints*; *Funeral Orations*; *Sermons*; the *Lives of Cardinals Ximenes and Commendon*; *Letters*; *Posthumous Works*: they were all published together at Nismes in 1782, in 10 vols. 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

FLEETWOOD (William), an English lawyer, and recorder of London, was born in Lancashire. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died about 1592. He wrote the history of Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII. 1597.; the *Office of a Justice of peace*, &c.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLEETWOOD (William), an English prelate, was born in London in 1656, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge. Soon after the revolution he became chaplain to William and Mary, and fellow of Eton. In 1702 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, and in 1706 he succeeded bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died in 1723. He wrote *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge*, &c.; *Chronicon Preciosum*, or an *Account of the English Money, the Price of Corn*, &c. 8vo.; *A plain Method of Christian Devotion*, 8vo.; *An Essay upon Miracles*, 8vo.; *The reasonable Communicant*; *Sermons on the relative Duties*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Tracts and single Sermons*.—*Biog. Brit.*

FLEMING (Robert), a Scotch presbyterian minister, born at Bathens in 1630, and educated at St. Andrews. At the age of 23 he was called to a pastoral charge, but at the restoration he went to Rotterdam, where he officiated to the Scotch congregation, and died in 1694. He is best known by a book entitled *The fulfilling of the Scriptures*.—*Fun. Sermon by D. Burgess.*

FLEMING (Robert), son of the above, was born in Scotland. He studied at Leyden and Utrecht, and became minister of an English congregation at the former place,
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from whence he removed to the Scotch church at Amsterdam. After residing there some years he went to London, where he officiated to the Scotch church in Lothbury, and was lecturer at Salters' Hall. He died in 1716. He wrote several sermons and tracts, but he is principally known by a work entitled *Christology*, 3 vols. 8vo.; and a discourse on the rise and fall of Popery; in which are many passages that correspond very strangely with the early events in the French revolution.—*Eur. Mag.* 1793.

FLEMING (Caleb), a nonconformist minister, was born at Nottingham in 1698. In 1738 he became pastor of a congregation of dissenters in London, and in 1752 was chosen assistant to Dr. James Foster at Pinners' Hall. He died in 1773. Dr. Fleming was of the Arian party, and published several books, the principal of which is, "A Survey of the Search after Souls," 8vo.—*Fun. Sermon by J. Palmer.*

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE (Richard), an English prelate, was born at Croston, in Yorkshire. He received his education at University college, Oxford, and in 1408 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He was for a time a zealous defender of Wickliffe's doctrines, but he afterwards strenuously opposed them. In 1442 he became bishop of Lincoln, and soon after was sent deputy to the council of Constance, where he greatly distinguished himself by his eloquence. At his return he executed the decree of that assembly in digging up Wickliffe's bones and burning them. He was next raised to the see of York by the pope, but the king refusing his consent, he was obliged to remain at Lincoln. He founded Lincoln college, and died in 1431.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLETCHER (Richard), an English prelate, born in the county of Kent, and educated at Cambridge. In 1583 he was made dean of Peterborough; and in 1586 he attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution, with a view of drawing her over to the protestant religion, but in this he failed. In 1589 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, from whence he was afterwards translated to Worcester, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again, which gave such offence to queen Elizabeth, that she caused him to be suspended from his episcopal function. He died suddenly in 1596.—*Godwin de Preful.*

FLETCHER (Giles), brother to the above. He received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.D. in 1581. In 1588 he was sent ambassador to Russia, and on his return was made secretary to the city of London, and treasurer of St. Paul's. He died in 1610. He wrote a piece, entitled, "Of the Russe Commonwealth;" which is a very curious description of that country, 1591, 8vo. in Hackluyt's *Voyages*.—*Biog. Br.*

FLETCHER (John), an English dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop of London, and born in 1576. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. He died of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral, entitled, "The Faithful Shepherdess."—*Biog. Brit.*

FLETCHER (Phineas), son of Giles Fletcher, was born about 1582, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem, entitled, *The Purple Island*, which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser, reprinted at London in 1783. His *Piscatory Eclogues* were printed at Edinburgh in 1772. His younger brother Giles was also a divine and poet, and wrote *Christ's Victory*. He died in 1623.—*Ibid.*

FLETCHER (Andrew), a political writer, was the son of sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, in Scotland, and born in 1653. He was bred up under the care of Dr. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, after which he went abroad. On his return to his own country, he became commissioner for East Lothian in the Scotch parliament, in which he so strongly opposed the court measures, that he found it expedient to withdraw soon after to Holland. In 1685 he landed in the west of England with the duke of Monmouth, but was dismissed for shooting a gentleman who had remonstrated with him for stealing his horse. One of Fletcher's biographers says, that "he was a man of breeding and nice honour, in whose constitution anger was extremely predominant," and this is all the reflection he makes upon the murder. But Fletcher was a republican. After this he was engaged in the Hungarian service against the Turks. At the revolution he returned to his own country, and was a member of the convention for settling the government of Scotland. He died at London in 1716. His publications, which are wholly political, and filled with the boldest extravagancies, were collected into one volume, 8vo. 1732.—*Life by Lord Buchan.*

FLETCHER (Abraham), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Little Broughton, in Cumberland, in 1714, and bred to his father's business, which was that of a tobacco-pipe-maker. He learned to read and write entirely by his own application, after which he taught himself arithmetic, mathematics, and botany. At the age of thirty he turned schoolmaster, to which profession he added those of astrologer and doctor, by which means he acquired a fortune of 3000*l.* He died in 1793. He published a compendium of practical mathematics, under the title of the *Universal Measurer*, 1 vol. 8vo. a book of merit.—*Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.*

FLEURY (Claude), a French writer, born

at Paris in 1640. He was at first a lawyer, but afterwards embraced the ecclesiastical state, and obtained the abbey of Loc Dieu, in the diocese of Rhodéz. He was also appointed confessor to Louis XV. and died in 1723. The chief of his works are: 1. *The Manners of the Israelites*; 2. *The Manners of Christians*; 3. *Ecclesiastical History*, 13 vols. 4to.; 4. *Treatise on Public Law*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

FLEURY (Andrew Hercules de), cardinal and prime minister of France, was born in 1653, in Languedoc. In 1698 he was appointed bishop of Frejus, by Lewis XIV. who also nominated him in his will tutor to his successor Lewis XV. over whom he gained a great influence. In 1726 he was made a cardinal, and notwithstanding his great age, he managed the affairs of government with great vigour and political wisdom. In 1733 he concluded a peace with the emperor, and gained Lorraine to France. He died in 1743, and was magnificently buried in the church of the Louvre.—*Moreri*.

FLINK (Govert), an eminent Dutch painter. He was the disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with success; but afterwards he studied the best Italian masters. He died in 1660.—*Houbraken*.

FLODOARD, or **FRODOARD**, a French historian. He was an ecclesiastic in the church of Rheims, and wrote a Chronicle from 919 to 966; also a History of the Church of Rheims to 949. He died in 966, aged 79.—*Moreri*.

FLOEGL (Charles Frederic), a German writer and professor of philosophy in the academy of nobility at Leignitz, and died there in 1788, aged 59. He wrote a history of the Human Understanding; present State of the Belles Lettres in Germany; History of Comic Literature, &c. all in German.—*Gen. Biog.*

FLORENTINO (Stephano), an historical painter, born at Florence in 1301. He studied under Giotto, and died in 1350.—*Pilkington*.

FLORIAN (John Peter Claris de), a French writer, was born in 1755, of a genteel family, in Languedoc. He was related to, and educated under Voltaire, who procured for him the place of page to the duke de Penthièvre. The duke had a great regard for him, made him his confidential friend, and obtained him a captain's commission in his regiment. He devoted himself, however, principally to letters, and produced a great number of works, chiefly of the romantic kind. His first production was *Galathée*, published in 1782, which was followed by his Theatre, containing *Les deux Bilets*, *le bon Ménage*, *le bon Pere*, *la bonne Mere*, and *le bon Fils*. His Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Jura gained him the prize given by the French academy, of which society he afterwards became a member. His *Estelle* is reckoned equal to *Galathée*, and

his *Numa* is also highly esteemed. For the latter he was sent to prison in the tyranny of Robespierre. In his confinement he began a poem on the story of William Tell, and finished another, entitled, *Ebrahim*. He gained his liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died at Seaux, Sept. 13, 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FLORIMOND de Remond, a French writer, was born in Guienne. He became counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and died in 1602. He was a zealous defender of the Romish tenets against the Calvinists: the principal of his works are on Antichrist; and on the Origin of Heresies.—*Moreri*.

FLORIO (John), a French refugee of the protestant persuasion, who settled in England in the reign of Elizabeth. He taught the French and Italian languages at Oxford, and died in 1625, aged 80. He compiled a dictionary, Italian and English, 1597, folio, and translated Montaigne's Essays.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLORIS (Francis), a painter of Antwerp, born in 1520. He studied the works of Michael Angelo in Italy, and on his return to his own country he became so greatly employed as to acquire a good fortune. He died at the age of 50.—*Houbraken*.

FLORUS (Lucius Annaeus), a Latin historian, of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an abridgment of the Roman History, in four books, which is concise and elegant. He flourished A.D. 116. The best editions of Florus are Duker's, 2 vols. 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1722, Grævius, *Lips.* 1760, and that of Fischer, 8vo. *Lip.* 1760.—*Voss. Hist. Lat. Biog. Classica*.

FLORUS, surnamed the *Master*, a deacon of the church of Lyons in the 9th century. He answered Erigena on Predestination, which piece is to be found in the Bibl. Pat. tom. 8. He was also the author of Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul, and other works.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri*.

FLUDD (Robert), an English philosopher, was the son of sir Thomas Fludd, and born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. He received his education at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then travelled abroad. In 1605 he returned to England, and took his degree of M.D. after which he settled in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians. His writings are wholly on alchemy, and the mysticism of the Rosicrucians. He died in 1637.—*Wood's A. O.*

FOES, or **FORESIUS** (Anutius), a learned physician, born at Metz in 1528. He translated the works of Hippocrates into Latin, and died in 1596.—*Moreri*.

FOOLIETTA (Uberto), a Genoese historian and divine, born in 1518. He was banished from Genoa for the freedom of his writings. He then retired to Rome, where he died in 1581. His principal works are; 1. *Historia Genuensium*, 1585; 2. *De Causis Mag-*

titudinis Turcarum Imperii; 3. Della Repubblica di Genoa. &c.—*Tiraboschi*.

Fo hi, the first Chinese monarch, who is said to have founded that kingdom 900 years after the deluge. To him the Chinese are indebted for musical instruments, a code of laws, and the regulation of marriages.—*Dubalde*.

FOINARD (Frederic-Maurice), a French priest, was born at Conches, in Normandy. He was learned in the Hebrew, and became vice-principal of the college of du Pleffis. He died in 1743. He published *Breviarium Ecclesiasticarum*, 2 vols. 8vo.; The book of Genesis explained, Latin and French, 2 vols. 12mo.; The Psalms in historical order, &c.—*Moreri*.

FOIX (Mark Antony de), a French Jesuit, was born in 1627. He was a distinguished preacher, and died provincial of the college of Billon in Auvergne, in 1687. He wrote the *Art of Preaching*, and the *Art of Educating a Prince*, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

FOIX (Odor de), lord of Lautrec, a French general of eminence. He was wounded at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, and afterwards driven out of Italy. In 1528 however he returned into that country, took Pavia, and died the same year before Naples.—*Moreri*.

FOLARD (Charles), a French officer, born at Avignon, in 1669. In 1702 he became aid-du-camp to M. de Vendome, who undertook nothing without consulting him. For his services he was rewarded with a pension, and the cross of St. Louis. He was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and taken prisoner in that of Malplaquet; being exchanged he was sent to Malta, to assist in its defence against the Turks. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Fredericksburg, when that prince was killed. He then returned to France, and served under the duke of Berwick. He died in 1752. He wrote commentaries upon Polybius, 6 vols. 4to.; A book of new Discoveries in War; and a treatise on the Defence of Places.—*Moreri*.

FOLENGO (Theophilus), an Italian poet, who assumed the name of *Merlin Coccaye*. He was born near Mantua in 1491, and became a benedictine, but being of an amorous turn, he quitted his habit and resumed it again, after leading a rambling life some years. He died in 1544. He distinguished himself by writing Macaronic verses, the first edition of which appeared at Venice in 1513. He also wrote a licentious poem, entitled, *Orlandino*; and an obscene piece called *Chaos del Triperuno*, and other works.—*Tiraboschi*.

FOLENGIO (John Baptist), an Italian benedictine monk, born at Mantua in 1490. He died abbot of Treviso in 1559. He wrote Commentaries on the Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, and the first of St. John, 1655, 8vo. which work was placed in the

Index expurgatorius, as was his Commentary on the Psalms, 1557, folio.—*Moreri*.

FOLKES (Martin), an English philosopher and antiquary, was born in Westminster in 1690. After receiving a private education, he was sent to Clare-hall, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and in 1723 was nominated by sir Isaac Newton, one of the vice-presidents. In 1741 he succeeded sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was elected about the same time a member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. He was also created doctor of laws by both universities. He died in 1754. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, a *Table of English Silver Coins*, from the Norman conquest to the present time, 1745. A new edition of this valuable work appeared in 1763.—*Biog. Br.*

FONSECA (Anthony de), a Portuguese monk of the order of St. Dominic. He was preacher to the king, and professor of theology in the university of Coimbra. He wrote *Remarks on cardinal Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible*, folio. There was a learned Portuguese jesuit, called Peter Fonseca, who published a *System of Metaphysics*, in 3 vols. folio. He died in 1559.—*Moreri*.

FONT (Joseph de la), a French comic writer, who died in 1725, aged 39. He wrote five comedies and some operas.—*ib.*

FONT (Peter de la), a French divine of the jansenist party, who wrote, *Entretiens Ecclesiastiques*, 5 vols. 12mo. and four volumes of *Sermons*. He died in 1798.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FONTAINE (John de la), a French poet, was born at Chateau-Thierry in 1621. He was educated first at Rheims, and afterwards under the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of excessive simplicity of manners, credulous, fearful, and uncommonly absent. He lived for some time with the superintendant Fouquet, who allowed him a pension. Afterwards he was in the service of princess Henrietta of England, and next lived with madame de la Sabliere. He was married, but his wife had as little knowledge of economy as himself. He died in 1695, and on being laid out, a hair shirt was found next his skin. His *Tales* are very licentious, but his *Fables* are usually put into the hands of young people. They are very natural, poetical and entertaining. He also wrote *Les Amours de Psyche*, a romance; some *Comedies*; *Letters*, &c. to be found in his miscellanies.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FONTAINE (Nicolas), a member of the society of Port Royal, and superintendent of the students there. In 1664 he was sent to the Bastille, and released in 1668. He died at Melun in 1709, aged 84. His works are; *Illustrations of the New Testament*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Lives of the Patri-*

archs, Prophets, and Saints; on the Figurative Language of the Bible, published under the name of Royaumeont; Memory of the Solitaries of Port Royal.—*Moreri*.

FONTAINES (Peter Francis Guyot des), a French critic, born at Rouen in 1685. He was educated under the jesuits, and was admitted a member of that society, which he quitted at the age of 30. In 1724 he succeeded the abbé Bignon in the management of the Journal des Sçavans. He conducted several periodical publications, and died in 1745. He translated Virgil into prose, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo.; and a number of other books.—*Moreri*.

FONTANA (Domenico), an eminent architect and mechanic, born at Milan in 1543. He raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's, a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. He died at Naples in 1607.—*Life by Bellori*.

FONTANA (Prospero), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1512. He was preceptor to Ludovico and Annibal Carracci. His daughter Lavinia was also an excellent artist in portrait, and was patronized by pope Gregory XIII. She died in 1602.—*Pilkingtoun*.

FONTANINI (Giusto), archbishop of Ancona, born in 1666, in the duchy of Frioul, and died at Rome in 1736. His principal works are; Bibliotheca della Eloquenza Italiana; a Literary History of Aquileia, 1742; a Collection of Bulls of Canonization.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FONTE MOBERATA, a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo, born at Venice in 1555, and died in 1592. She wrote two poems, one entitled Il Floridoro; the other on the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ; also a book in prose, in which she holds that the women are not inferior in understanding to the men.—*Ibid.*

FONTENAY (John Baptiste Blain de), a French painter, born at Caen in 1654. He was a disciple of Monnoyer, and had a happy taste in painting fruits and flowers, with insects. He died in 1715.—*D'Argenville*.

FONTENAY (Peter Claude), a French jesuit, was born at Paris in 1683. His learning in ecclesiastical antiquities occasioned his being employed to continue Longueval's History of the Gallican Church. He died in 1742.—*Moreri*.

FONTENELLE (Bernard le Bovier de), a celebrated French writer, was born in 1657 at Rouen, where his father was a counsellor. Young Fontenelle was also bred to the same profession, which however he abandoned. His first literary efforts were in the dramatic line, under the auspices of his uncle Thomas Corneille, but in this he did not succeed. In 1683 he published his Dialogues of the Dead, which met with a good reception. His Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds, which ap-

peared in 1686, gained him a great reputation. The year following, he published the History of Oracles, taken chiefly from Van Dale. In 1688 he printed pastorals, which also became popular. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1691, and afterwards became secretary of that eminent body, which office he filled with honour forty-two years. He wrote a History of the Academy, and distinguished himself by the excellent eulogies which he wrote of deceased members. He died in 1757. Besides the above works, he wrote a History of the French Theatre; Elements of the Geometry of Infinites; Moral Discourses, &c.—*Moreri*.

FONTENU (Louis François), a French antiquary and historian, born at Lilledon, in Gatinois, in 1667. He wrote several dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and died in 1750.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FONTIUS (Bartholomew), an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1445. He was librarian to Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, and died in 1513. He wrote a Commentary on Perſius, and some orations.—*Ibid.*

FOOTE (Samuel), an English dramatic writer and actor, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1722. His father was a justice of peace for that county, and his mother sister to sir John Dinely Goodere, of Herefordshire. Foote was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple, but he quitted the study of the law and took to the stage. His first performance was in the character of Othello. In 1747 he opened the little theatre in the Haymarket, with a dramatic piece of his own, called, The Diversions of the Morning, which succeeded very well, as did another. The exhibition next season, was called An Auction of Pictures, in which he took off some of the most noted characters of the day. He still continued to play at one or other of the theatres, and frequently produced new pieces. In 1760 he brought out the Minor at his own House, in the Haymarket. In 1766 he had the misfortune to break his leg in such a manner that it was obliged to be amputated. The duke of York, out of compassion, procured for him a patent for life for the theatre in the Haymarket. In 1776 he attacked the duchess of Kingston in a piece, which was suppressed by authority. Soon after this a man-servant, whom he had dismissed, charged him with an unnatural offence; and though he was honourably acquitted, the circumstance made so deep an impression on his spirits, that he never recovered it. He died at Dover, on his way to France for his health, in October, 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Foote had an infinite fund of comic humour, both in writing and conversation; but he took unwarrantable liberties in taking off persons merely on ac-

count of some natural failings and peculiarities of manner. His farces have procured him the title of the English Aristophanes.—*Biog. Brit.*

FOPPENS (John Francis), a Flemish divine, born about 1689, and died in 1761. He was divinity professor at Louvain, and archdeacon of Mechlin. He compiled the *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 2 vols. 4to. containing the works of some learned Belgians. He also published a new edition of Miræus's *Opera Historica & Diplomatica*, and other works.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

FORBES (Patrick), a Scotch prelate, born in 1564, of a noble family in the shire of Aberdeen. In 1618 he was made bishop of Aberdeen, and died in 1635. His Commentary upon the Revelation was printed at London in 1613. He was a pious prelate, and a liberal patron of learned men.—*Biog. Brit.*

FORBES (John), son of the above. He also became bishop of Aberdeen, but the covenanters obliged him to go abroad. He continued in Holland about two years, and then returned to his own country, where he led a retired life, and died in 1648. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. folio, 1703.—*Ibid.*

FORBES (William), the first bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen in 1585. After studying at several universities, he went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I. erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it, but he enjoyed this dignity only three months, dying in 1634. He wrote *Considerationes modestæ & pacificæ controversiarum de Justificatione*, &c. 8vo. reprinted by Fabricius at Frankfort in 1707.—*Ibid.*

FORBES (Duncan), an eminent Scotch judge, and an excellent writer, was born at Culloden in 1685, and educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Utrecht. In 1708 he commenced advocate at the Scotch bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor general of Scotland, and in 1725 lord advocate. He afterwards became president of the court of session. He died in 1747. His lordship was a man of great piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew scriptures, as appears from his Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings and Discoveries, in 1732; Thoughts concerning Religion, natural and revealed, 1735; and Reflections on Incredulity; the whole collected into one volume, 12mo. 1750.—*Life of Duncan Forbes*, 8vo. 1748.—*Encycl. Brit.*

FORBIN (Claude, chevalier de), a French naval commander, born in 1656. He served in the East Indies some years, and was admiral to the king of Siam. He greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, and was in great favour with Lewis the Fourteenth. He died in 1733. His Mé-

moirs were published in 1749, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

FORCE (James, duke de la), son of Francis, lord de la Force. He was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when they were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew; and being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalized himself greatly under Henry IV. and afterwards joined the protestants against Lewis XIII. However, he soon made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan in 1630. He died in 1652.—*Moreri.*

FORDUN (John de), a Scotch historian of the 14th century. He wrote a history of Scotland, which was printed by Hearne at Oxford, in 5 vols. 8vo. and by Goodal at Edinburgh, in 1 vol. folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FORDYCE (David), an ingenious writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1711. He was educated at that university, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal college. Though licensed as a preacher, he never became a stated minister. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy; and on his return the following year was drowned on the coast of Holland. He wrote Dialogues concerning Education, 2 vols. 8vo. The Elements of Moral Philosophy, which first appeared in Doddsley's Preceptor. Theodorus, a Dialogue, concerning the Art of Preaching. The Temple of Virtue, a Dream.—*Preface to Theodorus.*

FORDYCE (James), an eminent divine, was born in 1720 at Aberdeen, and educated at that university. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Brechin, from whence he removed to Alloa; and while in that station he distinguished himself by some elegant pulpit compositions, particularly one preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the folly, infamy, and misery of unlawful pleasures, for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. About 1762, he removed to London, where he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence of Monkwell-street, and afterwards his successor. Here he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence, and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. He published a Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, printed with his brother's Theodorus; Sermons to Young Women, 2 vols. 12mo.; Addresses to Young Men, 2 vols.; Addresses to the Deity; a volume of poems and single sermons.—*Encycl. Brit. Gen. Mag.*

FORDYCE (George), an eminent physician, was the nephew of the preceding, and born near Aberdeen in 1736. He received his education in that university, where he obtained the degree of M.A. at the age of 14,

The year following he was placed with his uncle, who was a surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham in Rutlandshire. He went from thence to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, where, in 1758, he took his doctor's degree. In 1759 he settled in London, and commenced lecturer on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation for many years. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and in 1776 a fellow of the royal society. In 1787 he was elected *speciali gratia*, a fellow of the college of physicians, which is a very unusual distinction. He died in 1802. Dr. Fordyce is known, as a medical writer, by his *Essays on Fever*; an *Essay on Digestion*; *Elements of the Practice of Physic*; and various miscellaneous papers. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published *Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation*.—*Monthly Mag. Gen. Biog.*

FORZIRO (Francis), a Portuguese monk, of the dominican order, was born at Lisbon. The king of Portugal sent him to the council of Trent, where he was greatly admired as a preacher, and was appointed, with two others, to draw up a catechism. He died at Lisbon in 1587. He published at Venice, in 1562, a Latin translation of the Prophecy of Isaiah, with a commentary. — *Moreri*.

FOREST (John), painter to the king of France, born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1712. His landscapes are very beautiful. — *Moreri*.

FORESTI or FORESTA (James Philip of), usually called Philip of Bergamo, was an Augustinian monk. He wrote a chronicle from Adam to 1503; also a Confessional, printed at Venice in 1487; and a Treatise on illustrious Women, in 1497. — *Bayle*.

FORESTUS (Peter), a Dutch physician, born in 1522. He studied in Italy, and afterwards became medical professor at Leyden. He died in 1597. His *Observations on Medicine* were printed at Frankfort in 1623, in 6 vols. folio. — *Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

FORMEY (John Henry Samuel), a Prussian writer, was born at Berlin in 1711. He was for some years pastor of a French church in that city; which office he resigned on being chosen professor of philosophy in the French college. On the restoration of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was also made a privy counsellor. He died in 1797. Formey conducted, in conjunction with Beausobre, the *Bibliothèque Germanique*. He also wrote *Le Philosophe Chrétien*; *Pensées raisonnables*; *Anti-Émile* against Rousseau; the *History of Philosophy* abridged; an *Abridgement of Ecclesiastical History*; [these two have been translated into English]; *Researches on the Elements of Matter*; *Considerations on the Tusculans of Cicero*, &c.

— *Eloge de M. Formey in Mem. Acad. de Berlin*.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded pope Stephen V. in 891. The Roman people were greatly displeased with him, and when he died in 896, they threw his body into the Tiber. — *Platina. Bower*.

FORSKAL (Peter), a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1736. He studied at Göttingen, and afterwards at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1761 he went, at the request of the king of Denmark, with Niebuhr and others to Arabia, to make discoveries. He died at Jerim, in that country, in 1763. In 1759 he printed a tract, entitled, *Thoughts on Civil Liberty*; and from his papers Niebuhr published *Descriptions Animalium, & eque in itinere orientali observavit*, 4to.; *Flora Ægyptiacq Arabica*, 4to.; *Icones rerum naturalium quas in itinere orientali depingi curavit Forskal*, 4to. — *Gen. Biog.*

FORSTER (John), a learned protestant divine, born at Augsburg in 1495. He taught Hebrew in the university of Wittenberg, where he died in 1556. A Hebrew lexicon by him was published at Basle in 1564, folio. He is not to be confounded with another John Forster, who published *Commentaries on some parts of scripture*. — *Melch. Adam's Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FORSTER (John Reinhold), a celebrated naturalist, was born in Prussia in 1729. He made, when young, a great progress in the learned and modern languages. In 1748 he entered the university of Halle, where he studied divinity: from thence he removed to Dantzic, and commenced preacher. He afterwards went to Russia, in expectation of some considerable preferment; but being disappointed, he proceeded to England, where for some time he was tutor in the French and German languages at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage round the world. He returned to England in 1775, and was honoured by the university of Oxford with the degree of LL.D. Having published, contrary to the engagement entered into with government, a botanical account of plants discovered in this voyage, he was treated with such coolness, that he quitted England and went to Halle, where he was made professor of natural history. He died in 1798. He was the author of *Observations made in a Voyage round the World*; *History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North*; on the *Byssus of the Antients*; several *Papers in the Philosophical Transactions*, &c. — *Monthly Mag. Suppl. Encyc. Brit.*

FORSTER (George), son of the above, was born at Dantzic in 1754. He accompanied his father in his voyage round the world. After his return he became professor of natural history at Cassel; from whence he removed to Wilna, in Poland, and next to Mentz, where he was appointed president

of the university. He was nominated by the people of Mentz as their representative at Paris, in the beginning of the revolution, and died there in 1792. He wrote a *Voyage round the World*, 2 vols. 4to.; a *Defence of the same* against Mr. Wales, 4to.; a philosophical and picturesque *Journey along the Banks of the Rhine*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a *Journey through England* in 1790.—*Life of Forster by Poggens.*

FORSTER (Nathaniel), a learned divine, was born at Plymstock in Devonshire in 1717. He was educated first at Plymouth, and next at Eton. In 1733 he was entered of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in which he proceeded to his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. His first church preferment was the rectory of Hethe in Oxfordshire. In 1750 he became chaplain to bishop Butler of Durham, who made him his executor. At this time he took his degree of D.D. In 1752 he was appointed chaplain to archbishop Herring. In 1754 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Bristol, and the vicarage of Rochdale in Lancashire. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain to the king; and next year preacher at the Rolls. He died the same year in Westminster. His works are, *Reflections on the Antiquity, &c. of Egypt*; *Platonis Dialogi quinque*, &c. 1745; *Appendix Liviana*, 1746; *Poetry destructive of the Evidence of Christianity*, a Sermon; a *Dissertation on the Account given of Jesus Christ by Josephus*; *Biblia Hebraica, sine Punctis*, 4to.; on the *Marriages of Minors*, 8vo.—*Gin. Biog.*

FORSTNER (Christopher), a German lawyer, born in 1598, and died in 1667. He wrote, 1. *De principatu Tiberii*; 2. *Notæ politicæ ad Tacitum*; 3. *Hypomnemata, Politica*; 4. *Epistola*.—*Moreri.*

FORT (Francis le), a soldier and statesman. He entered into the service of Peter the Great, who entrusted him with the siege of Azoph, where he shewed so much bravery, that the emperor made him his first minister of state, and commander of all his forces. He died at Moscow in 1699.—*Moreri.*

FORTESCUE (sir John), an English judge, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. He was made, in 1442, chief justice of the king's-bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI. and accompanied him in his exile to Scotland. Henry made him chancellor, but he never exercised the office. He was afterwards in Flanders, and while abroad wrote his famous book, entitled, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, which however was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. since which it has been frequently printed. He returned to England with queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, where he died at the age of 90.—*Biog. Brit.*

FORTIGUERRA (Nicholas), an Italian prelate and poet, was born in 1674, and made a bishop by pope Clement XI. He died in 1735. He wrote a poem, in burlesque of Ariosto, entitled, *Ricciardetto*, and translated Terence into Italian.—*Tiraboschi.*

FOSCARI (Francis), a doge of Venice, who conquered Brescia and Bergamo; but the expence attending these acquisitions proved so offensive to the Venetians, that they deposed him, and he died in 1457, aged 84. His son died in prison, into which he was thrown upon a false charge of having murdered a senator.—*Moreri.*

FOSCARINI (Michael), a Venetian senator, who completed Nani's History of Venice, published in 1692. He died in 1692, aged 64. He also wrote some novels.—*Tiraboschi.*

FOSSE (Charles de la), a French painter, and pupil of Le Brun. After studying in Italy he returned to Paris, and gained a great reputation by several public works which he executed. A pension was granted him, and he became rector of the academy of painting. The duke of Montague invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house, now the British Museum. He died in 1716.—*D'Argenville.*

FOSSE (Anthony de la sieur d'Aubigny), nephew of the above, was born at Paris in 1658. He wrote some tragedies and poems in French, and several pieces in Italian. His *Manlius Capitolinus* is the best of his dramatic compositions. He died in 1708.—*Moreri.*

FOSTER (Samuel), an English mathematician, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1696 he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college. He was one of the first members of the scientific association, which afterwards obtained the name of the Royal Society. He died in 1652. The chief of his works are, the *Art of Dialling*; a *Description of sundry Instruments*, invented or improved by him; and *Miscellanies*. There were two other mathematicians of his name in the same century: WILLIAM FOSTER, who was a pupil of Oughtred, and afterwards a teacher in London; and MARK FOSTER, the author of a *Treatise on Trigonometry*.—*Biog. Brit.*

FOSTER (James), an eminent nonconformist minister, was born in 1697 at Exeter, and educated there under Mr. Hallet. In 1718 he commenced preacher at Exeter; but the disputes which broke out in that place, respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, occasioned his removal to Milborne-port in Somersetshire, and afterwards to Trowbridge in Wiltshire. At this place he turned baptist; and in 1724 was chosen successor to Dr. John Gale, in the meeting in Farbam, London. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Jeremiah Hunt in the congregation at Pinners'-hall. In 1748 the degree of D.D. was

conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen. He died in 1753. Dr. Foster was a man of considerable learning; and so celebrated as a preacher, that Pope has bestowed a fine compliment on him in the epilogue to his Satires. He wrote a Defence of the Christian Revelation against Tindal; Tracts on Heresy; Sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo.; Discourses on natural Religion and social Virtue, 2 vols. 4to.; &c.—*Biog. Brit. Gen. Biog.*

FOSTER (John), a learned divine, was born in 1731 at Windsor, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became an assistant in Eton school, and in 1765 head master, which station he soon resigned in consequence of his infirmities; and in 1779 obtained a canonry of Windsor. He died the year following at Spa, whither he had gone for his health. He published an essay on the nature of accent and quantity, with their use and application in the pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, 8vo.; and a prize dissertation at Cambridge, on the moral Doctrines of Epicurus and the Stoics.—*Genl. Mag.*

FOSTER (Michael), an eminent lawyer, was born at Marlborough in Wiltshire in 1689. He was educated at the free school of Marlborough, from whence he was removed to Exeter college, Oxford. In 1707 he was entered of the Middle Temple, and in regular course called to the bar. In 1735 he was chosen recorder of Bristol. The same year he published a pamphlet, entitled, an Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex by Bishop Gibson. In 1745 he was appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In 1762 he published a Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in the year 1746, in the county of Surrey. He died in 1763.—*Genl. Biog.*

FOTHERGILL (George), an eminent divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1705, and educated at Kendal school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was elected principal of Edmund hall, and presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. He died in 1760. He wrote two volumes of sermons.—*Genl. Mag.*

FOTHERGILL (John), an eminent physician, was born in 1712 at Carr End, in Yorkshire, of reputable parents, who were quakers. He served his time to an apothecary; after which he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil at St. Thomas's hospital, and in 1740 went abroad. On his return he settled in London; and in 1748 acquired a great reputation, by a tract, entitled, an Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers. This disease

was at that time very prevalent and fatal. In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians; and in 1763 a fellow of the Royal Society. When the differences broke out between this country and the American colonies, he laboured much to prevent hostilities, and had conferences with the celebrated Dr. Franklin for that purpose. Dr. Fothergill was a man of most amiable manners, a skilful physician, a great encourager of learning, and an excellent botanist. He died in 1780. His works, consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have been printed in 3 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed. He was at the expence of printing Purver's translation of the Bible, and of an edition of Percy's Key to the New Testament, for a seminary of quakers in Yorkshire. His brother Samuel was a considerable preacher among the quakers, and died in 1773.

FOUCAULT (Nicholas Joseph), a French antiquary, was born at Paris in 1643. He discovered, in 1704, the ancient town of the Viducassians, near Caen, of which he gave an account to the Academy of Inscriptions. He also discovered the MS. of Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum. He died in 1721.—*Moreri.*

FOUCHER (Simon), a French priest, born at Dijon in 1644. He died at Paris in 1696. He wrote a Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients; Letters, tending to exhibit the History and Principles of the academic Philosophy, 6 vols; a Treatise on Hygrometers, &c.—*Moreri.*

FOUCHIER (Bertram de), a Dutch painter, born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1609. He painted portraits and conversations; and died in 1674.—*Houbraeken.*

FOUCQUET (Nicholas), marquis of Belleisle, was born in 1615. He became superintendent of the finances under Mazarine; but he abused the trust in such a manner, that in 1661 he was arrested at Nantes, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He died in the citadel of Pignerol in 1680.—*Moreri.*

FOUCQUET (Charles Louis Augustus), count of Belleisle, grandson of the above, was born in 1684. His gallant conduct at the siege of Lille, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons, brought him into favour with Lewis XIV. after whose death he was for some time in disgrace, and confined in the Bastille. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and became the confidant of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and the year following attended the diet of Frankfort as plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles. In 1743 he was taken prisoner near Hanover, but soon obtained his liberty. He died in 1761.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

FOUILLON (James), a French ecclesiastic, of the jansenist persuasion, born at Rochelle in 1670. He was educated among

the jesuits, whom he afterwards forsook. He died at Paris in 1736. He had a concern in writing the History of the Case of Conscience, 1705, 8 vols.; and in the work against the bull *Unigenitus*, called Hexaples, 7 vols. He was also the editor of Arnauld's Letters, &c.—*Moreri*.

FOULON (William), a modern Latin poet, born at the Hague, where he kept a school. He died in 1558, aged 75. He wrote three Latin comedies: *Martyrium Johannis Pistorii*; *Hypocrisis*, 1554; *Acolastus, de filio prodigo*. He is not to be confounded with John Foulon, a learned Jesuit of Liege, who died in 1668. He wrote a Commentary in the Maccabees; and *Historia Leodienfis*, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

FOUNTAIN (Sir Andrew), an English antiquary, was born at Narford in Norfolk, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language; and wrote a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's *Theaurus*, entitled, *Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica*. King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He had also a taste for the fine arts, and made a noble collection of antiquities and curiosities. He drew the designs for the Tale of a Tub, by Swift, with whom he was very intimate. In 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint. He died in 1753.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

POUQUIERES (James), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and became so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. He died in 1659.—*Pilkington*.

FOURMONT (Stephen), professor of the Arabic and Chinese languages at Paris, was born in 1683. He succeeded M. Galland as Arabic professor in the royal college, and died at Paris in 1743. His principal works are; *Critical Reflections upon Ancient History, to the Time of Cyrus*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Meditationes Sinicæ*, folio; and a Chinese Grammar in Latin, folio. His brother Michael was a professor of Syriac in the royal college, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1746.—*Moreri*.

FOURNIER (Peter Simon), an eminent engraver and letter-founder, was born at Paris in 1712. He published, in 1737, a Table of Proportions, to determine the height and relation of letters; but his chief work is entitled *Manuel Typographique*, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FOURQUVAUX (Raimond of Pavia, baron of), an Italian writer and soldier. He was of an ancient family of Pavia; but when the wars raged between the Guelphs and Ghibelines he went to France, where he was appointed governor of Narbonne. He died in 1574, aged 66. He wrote the Lives of eminent French Generals, printed at Paris in 1543, 4to.—*Moreri*.

FOWLER (John), an English printer, was

born at Bristol. He was for some time a fellow of New college, Oxford, which he resigned in 1559, and went to Louvain, where he conducted the printing business, chiefly in defending the tenets of the Roman church, to which he was zealously attached. He died in 1578.—*Wood's A. O.*

FOWLER (Edward), an eminent prelate, was born at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, in 1632, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1673 he obtained the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-street. In 1675 he was made prebendary of Gloucester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The same year he took his doctor's degree. For his zeal in promoting the revolution, he was promoted to the see of Gloucester in 1691. He died in 1714. Besides several sermons and tracts he wrote, *The Principles and Practices of certain moderate Divines of the Church of England*, abusively called Latitudinarians, 8vo. 1670; *The Design of Christianity*, 8vo. 1671; (this last is an excellent book and has been several times printed;) *Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty*, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

FOX (Edward), an English bishop and statesman, was born at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, and educated first at Eton and next at King's college, Cambridge; of which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and gained him the appointment of ambassador to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1535 promoted to the see of Hereford. He died in 1538. This bishop was a great friend to the reformation. He wrote *De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas et Virtus utriusque*.—*Biog. Brit.*

FOX (Richard), an English prelate, was born of low parentage at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in the reign of Henry VI. He was educated first at Boston school, and afterwards at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence, on account of the plague, he removed to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He next went to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, Dr. Fox was made privy counsellor, and preferred to the see of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies, and after obtaining different church preferments, was advanced to the see of Durham, from whence he was removed to Winchester. He founded Corpus Christi college, in Oxford, and several free schools. He died in 1528.—*Biog. Brit.*

FOX (John) an English divine, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford,

from whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen college. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, which reduced him to great distress. At length Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house as tutor to his children. Afterwards he removed to London, and was employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children. Here he continued till the reign of queen Mary, when his life being in danger on account of his principles, he withdrew with his wife and other protestants to the Continent. Mr. Fox settled at Basil, and earned his subsistence by correcting the press for Oporinus the printer. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, where, by means of secretary Cecil, he obtained a prebend of Salisbury. In 1563 he published his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, better known by the name of *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1583, it made two volumes; and in the subsequent ones, three. This book has been always highly esteemed by protestants, though it is stigmatized by the romanists with the name of *Fox's Golden Legend*. He died in 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was some time vicar. Besides his *Acts and Monuments*, he published several books, particularly some Latin comedies on scripture subjects. Mr. Fox was a man of great learning, piety, and humility.—*Biogr. Brit.*

Fox (George), the founder of the sect of quakers, was born at Drayton in Leicestershire, 1624. He was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound apprentice to a shoemaker. In 1643 he became a religious itinerant; and about 1647 commenced public preacher, inveighing, not only against the prevailing vices, but the stated ministers and religious services, affirming that the light within or Christ in the heart is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the ministry. He suffered frequent imprisonment and other rough treatment, which he seems in general to have brought upon himself by his indiscretions in opposing the clergy and vilifying them in their public ministry. The name of *quakers* was given to him and his followers first at Derby, on account of the strange contortions and trembling which accompanied their preaching. In 1669 he married the widow of a Welsh judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited Holland, Germany, and America. Fox died in London in 1690. His *Journal* was printed at London in 1694, his *Epistles* in 1698, and his *Tracts* in 1706; all in folio.—*Swetel's Hist. of Quakers. Neale's Puritans.*

Fox DE MORZILLO (Sebastian), a Spanish writer, was born at Seville in 1528. He was drowned on his voyage from Louvain, to undertake the tuition of Don Carlos,

son of Philip III. He wrote *De Studi Philosphici ratione*; *De Natura Philosophorum*, &c.—*Moreri.*

FRACASTORIO (Jerom), an Italian poet and physician, was born at Verona in 1483. He studied at Padua, where at the age of 19 he became professor of logic. He afterwards settled at Verona, where he gained a wonderful reputation. He was appointed physician to the council of Trent; and died in 1553. His principal poem is, *De Syphilis*; and his medical pieces are, *De Sympathia & Antipathia*; *De Contagiosis Morbis*; *De Causis Criticorum dierum*, &c. His works were printed entire in 2 vols. 4to. at Padua in 1785.—*Moreri.*

FRACCHETTA (Jerom), an Italian political writer, was a native of Rovigno, and died at Naples the beginning of the 17th century. His principal work is entitled *Seminario di Governi di Stato, et di Guerra.*

FRAGUIER (Claude-François), a French writer, born at Paris in 1666. He assisted abbé Bignon in the *Journal des Sçavans*, and died at Paris in 1723. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1729, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

FRANCESCA (Peter), painter to the state of Florence, who died in 1443. He excelled in representing battles and night-pieces.—*De Piles.*

FRANCE. The ancient inhabitants of this country were called Gauls. That part of the country which was called Gallia Narbonensis became a Roman province, B. C. 118. In 57 B. C. Julius Cæsar conquered the Helvetii, and afterwards the Belgæ. Honorius permitted the Goths to reside in the southern parts of Gaul, A. D. 400. In 413 the Burgundi, a people of Germany, seized that part of Gaul next the Rhine; but in 534 the Franks put an end to their kingdom, and in 410 they completed the entire conquest of the country. In 880 the Normans seized Britany, Picardy, and Champagne. In 1204 Philip Augustus, king of France, took Normandy from John king of England. In 1347 Edward I. of England took Calais. About 1372 the French took from the English all their possessions in France, except Calais; but in 1415 Henry V. subdued the greatest part of the kingdom; and on his death in 1422, his son, Henry VI. then a minor, was crowned king of France at Paris; but soon afterwards the English lost almost all their acquisitions in that country. In 1477 Lewis XI. added a part of the duchy of Burgundy to France, and Lewis XII. obtained that of Bretagne. In 1558 the French took Calais. In 1789 a revolution broke out at Paris, the Bastille was destroyed, a new constitution was formed, and after a variety of sanguinary changes, Lewis XVI. was brought to trial, and murdered on the scaffold, January 21. 1793. His queen, Maria Antoinette, of Austria, shortly after suffered the same fate. The same year a

confederacy was formed against France, in which England had a share. In 1799 Buonaparte returned from Egypt, abolished the directory, created a new constitution, and was declared first consul. In 1802, he was proclaimed first consul for life; and in 1804 he assumed the title of emperor of the French.—*Univ. Hist. Henault's Hist. of France. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FRANZESCHINI (Mark Anthony), a painter of Bologna, born in 1648, and died in 1729. He was the disciple of Cignani, whose manner he imitated with great success.—*Pilkington.*

FRANCHI (Antonio), an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1638, and died in 1709. He painted several altar-pieces at Florence.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIA (Francesco), an eminent painter, born at Bologna in 1450. He had been a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied himself wholly to painting. Being employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority, that he fell into a desponding state, of which he died in 1518.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, born in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. On the death of her father in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband to the administration of the government, and on the death of Charles VII. in 1745, he was elected emperor. He was a prince of amiable character and a promoter of the arts. He died in 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FRANCIS I. king of France, ascended the throne in 1515 at the age of 21. He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, grand-daughter to Valentine duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. The Swiss opposed his passage through their territories, and were defeated at the battle of Marignano. Francis then entered the Milanese, and forced Maximilian Sforza to relinquish the sovereignty. A war afterwards broke out between him and the emperor Charles V. in which Francis lost a considerable part of his territories, was made prisoner and conveyed to Madrid. In 1526 he regained his liberty, after renouncing his claim to Naples, the Milanese, Flanders, and Artois. In 1535 he marched again into Italy, and possessed himself of Savoy, but a peace was hastily made up, which was soon after broken, and Francis again lost a good part of his own dominions. He died in 1547, leaving two sons and four daughters by his first wife, Claude of France. He was a great patron of learned men, and founded the royal college of Paris.—*Moreri. Robertson's Ch. V.*

FRANCIS II king of France, succeeded his father Henry II. in 1559, at the age of 16. He married Mary Stuart, daughter of James

V. of Scotland, but died the year after his accession.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS, duke of Alençon and Anjou, the youngest son of Henry II. of France, was born in 1554. He stirred up a revolt against his brother Henry III. for which Catherine de Medicis, his mother, sent him to prison, but the king soon gave him his liberty. In 1581 he went to England, with a view of marrying queen Elizabeth, in which he was disappointed. The year following he was crowned duke of Brabant and count of Flanders. His conduct, however, proved so offensive to the Brabanters, that they obliged him to fly into France, where he died in 1584.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS of Lorraine, duke of Guise. He distinguished himself by his military exploits, and took Calais from the English, and Thionville from the Spaniards. He also defeated the Germans at Renty, and obliged Spain to make peace with Paul IV. After the battle of St. Quintin, he was made lieutenant-general of the army of France. In 1562 he took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated the Hugonots at Dreux. The same year he was slain or assassinated at the siege of Orleans.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS, of Assisi, a Romish saint, and founder of a religious order, called by his name. He was born at Assisi in Italy in 1182, and brought up a merchant, but led for some years a debauched life. At last a severe illness had such an effect on him, that he resolved to renounce the world, and accordingly resigned all claim to his paternal estate. He then gathered some disciples, who entered into vows of voluntary poverty, and their number increasing, pope Innocent III. confirmed the order in 1210. Francis in his zeal went to the east to convert the Sultan, who treated him civilly, and sent him back to Europe. He died at Assisi in 1226. Pope Gregory IX. canonized him in 1230.—*Moreri.*

FRANCIS (of Paulo), another saint of the Roman church, who founded the order of Minims, was born in 1416 at Paulo, in Calabria. Louis XI. of France, being dangerously ill, sent for this devotee, hoping to be healed by him. His successor Charles VIII. built a convent for Francis and his monks, where he died in 1507. He was canonized by pope Leo X. in 1519.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS (Xavier), called the apostle of the Indies, was born at Xavier in Navarre, in 1506, and educated at Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Ignatius Loyola, and bound himself with some others to attempt converting the heathen. In 1541 he embarked at Lisbon for Goa, and laboured with great zeal in various parts of India and Japan. He died on a voyage to China in 1551. He was canonized in 1622. His works are; Epistles, Paris, 1631, 8vo.; a Catechism; Opuscula.—*Moreri.*

FRANCIS (de Sales), a Romish saint, was

born at the castle of Sales, near Geneva, in 1667. In 1602 he was made bishop of Geneva, in which station his conduct was very exemplary. He founded a society of religious, called the order of the Visitation. He died in 1622, and was canonized by Alexander VI. His works are, an Introduction to a devout Life; a Treatise on the Love of God; Letters.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS DE BORGIA, another saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Spain about 1511. He was the grandson of pope Alexander VI. and hereditary duke of Candia. After filling several high offices, on the death of his wife he embraced a religious life, and entered among the jesuits. He refused the dignity of cardinal, and died at Rome in 1572. Pope Clement X. canonized him in 1671. He wrote some pious pieces in Spanish, which have been translated into Latin.—*Moreri.*

FRANCIS (Lucas), called the Old, born at Mechlin in 1574, and employed for some years by the kings of France and Spain. He painted history and portrait, and died in 1643. His son *Lucas*, called the Young, was born at Mechlin in 1606. He studied under Gerhard Segers, and died in 1654.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS (Simon), a portrait painter, born at Tours in 1606, and died in 1671. He acquired great eminence in his profession.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS (Laurence), a French writer, born in Franche Comté in 1698, and died at Paris 1782. He wrote an elementary Treatise on Geography; Evidences of the Christian Religion, 4 vols. 12mo.; an Examination of the Catechism of an honest Man; on the Philosophy of History, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

FRANCIS (Philip), an ingenious divine, was a native of Ireland, where his father was a dean. The son became rector of Barrow in Suffolk, and chaplain to Chelsea hospital. He translated Horace and Demosthenes into English, and wrote two tragedies, *Eugenia* and *Constantia*. He died at Bath in 1773.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FRANCIUS (Peter), a Greek and Latin poet, was born at Amsterdam in 1645. He studied under Gronovius at Leyden; after which he spent some time in England and France. In 1674 he became professor of history and rhetoric at Amsterdam, where he died in 1704. He wrote *Specimen Eloquentiæ Exterioris*; *Poemata*; *Orationes*, &c. His Greek and Latin poems are very fine.—*Gen. Hist. Dict. of Luiscius.*

FRANCK (Francis), called the Old, a Flemish painter, who died in 1616, aged 72. He painted sacred historical pieces, of considerable merit. His son, called Young Frank, was also a good painter, born in 1580, and died in 1642.—*Pilkington.*

FRANCK (George), a German physician, born at Naumbourg in 1643. At the age of 18 he received the poetic crown for his verses in German, Latin, Greek, and He-

brew. After taking his degree in physic, he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg and at Wittemberg. He died in 1704. His works are, *Flora Francica*, 12mo.; *Satyræ Medicæ*, 4to.; *Epistola—Novæ. Diæ. Hist.*

FRANCK (Augustus Herman), a pious German divine, born at Lubeck in 1663. He became professor of the oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity, in the university of Halle. Here he laid the foundation of an orphan-house, which in 1727 had 2196 children, and more than 130 preceptors. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the gospel in Malabar. This good man died in 1727. His works are, *Sermons and Books of Devotion*; *Methodus studii Theologici*; *Introductio ad lectionem Prophetarum*; *Commentario de scopo Librorum veteris & novi Testamenti*; *Manuductio ad lectionem Scripturæ sacræ*; *Observationes Biblicæ*. Some of his practical books have been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

FRANCKEN (Christian), a German divine, was at first a jesuit, but quitted that order, and embraced the socinian creed, on which he went to Poland, and joined the unitarians there. Afterwards he returned to the Roman communion, and died at the close of the 16th century. He wrote a severe satire on the jesuits, entitled, *Breve Colloquium Jesuiticum*; *de Honore Christi*, and other works.—*Moreri.*

FRANCKENSTEIN (Christian-Godfrey), an advocate of Leipsic, born in 1661, and died in 1717. He wrote a Continuation of the Introduction to History, by Puffendorf; *Life of Christina, Queen of Sweden*; *History of the 16th and 17th Ages*. His son *James*, who died in 1733, wrote *De Collatione bonorum*; *de Juribus Jûdæorum singularibus in Germania*.—*Moreri.*

FRANCKLIN (Thomas), an English divine, was born in London about 1720, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he obtained the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Braisted in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died in 1784. Dr. Francklin translated *Phalaris*, *Sophocles*, and *Lucian* into English, and wrote three plays: the *Earl of Warwicl* and *Matilda*, tragedies, and the *Contract*, a comedy. He also published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.—*Europ. Mag.*

FRANCO (Battista), an historical painter of Venice, born in 1498, and died in 1561. He imitated the manner of Michael Angelo.—*Pilkington.*

FRANCO (Nicolo), an Italian satirist, born at Benevento in 1510. He was the friend

of Aretine, whom he afterwards wrote against. He was hanged at Rome for a satire on Pius V. in 1569.—*Moreri*.

FRANKLIN (Benjamin), an American patriot and philosophical writer, was born at Boston, in New England, in 1706. His father was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in that town, and being a man of good understanding, educated his son himself. His elder brother was bred a printer, and Benjamin was placed under him; but a difference happening between them, he removed secretly to New York, from whence he went to Philadelphia, where after serving as a journeyman some time, he attracted the notice of sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to set up for himself. Accordingly he went to England to procure printing materials, but on his arrival he found that the governor had deceived him by false promises, on which he worked as a journeyman printer in London, and in 1726 he returned to Philadelphia, where he became clerk to a merchant. He next entered into partnership with a young man named Meredith, in the printing business, which he afterwards conducted alone. In 1730 he was united to a widow lady, whom he had courted before her first marriage. About this period he contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and in 1732 he published his *Poor Richard's Almanack*, in which he inserted some useful aphorisms or maxims of prudence. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and the year following post-master of Philadelphia. In the French war of 1744 he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of that province. It was about this time that he commenced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account. He had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fire and lightning. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America, but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity as agent, and it was at this period that he was examined at the bar of the house of commons concerning the stamp act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the great contest between England and the colonies, and was sent to the court of France, where in 1778 he signed

a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, which instantly produced a war between that country and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen president of the supreme council. He died in 1790. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces published in 4to. and 8vo. he wrote several papers in the American transactions, and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself, 2 vols. 12mo.

FRANKS (Sebastian), a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1573. He painted landscapes and historical subjects. *John Sebastian Franks*, of Antwerp, who painted after Vandyck and Rubens, is supposed to have been his son.—*Pilkington*.

FRANTZIUS (Wolfgang), a German lutheran divine, born in 1564. He was professor of divinity at Wittenberg, and died there in 1620. His works are; *Historia Animalium sacra*. *Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scripturarum*. *Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarchalium sacra*; *Commentarius in Leviticum*, &c.—*Moreri*.

FRATELLINI (Giovanna), an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1666. She painted historical subjects and portraits in miniature, and died in 1721. Her son *Lorenzo Maria Fratellini* was a good painter of history and landscape. He died in 1729.—*Pilkington*.

FRAUWENLOB (Henry), a German author, who died in 1317. Having written in behalf of the ladies, a number of females attended his funeral, and poured so large a quantity of wine over his grave as to overflow the church.—*Gen. B. D.*

FRASSEN (Claude), a learned French monk, was born at Peronne, in Picardy, in 1620. He was superior of the Franciscan convent at Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne, and theological professor. He died in 1711. His *System of Philosophy*, 2 vols. 4to. has been well esteemed, also his *Disquisitiones Biblicæ*, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

FREDEGARUS, called the Scholastic, an old French historian, who wrote a chronicle which extends to the year 641, to be found in the collection of Duchesne.—*Moreri*.

FREDERIC I. surnamed *Barbarossa*, emperor of Germany, the son of Frederic duke of Suabia, was born in 1121, and crowned emperor in 1152. He was a warlike and enterprising prince, and marched into Italy to settle the tumults which distracted that country in 1155. He was crowned at Rome by pope Adrian IV. who dying in 1160, no less than three antipopes were chosen, who were all opposed by the emperor. The Milanese profiting by these divisions, endeavoured to shake off the imperial yoke, on which Frederic marched into Italy, and took Milan, after which he entered Rome, and set Calixtus on the papal throne, instead of Alexander. The Venetians, however, maintained the cause of the latter with so much vigour,

that Frederic was glad to make his submission to Alexander. He next embarked against the infidels, obtained some victories over them, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was drowned in 1190.

—FREDERIC II. the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI. born in 1194, elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. In 1220 he was crowned by pope Honorius III. at Rome. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Babylon, which so provoked pope Gregory IX. that he anathematized him. On this Frederic returned to Europe, and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines, the former being on the side of the pope, and the other on that of the emperor. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but in 1236 he again excommunicated Frederic, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor, whose German subjects also revolted against him. He died in his kingdom of Naples, in 1250.—FREDERIC III. was the son of Albert I. and chosen emperor in 1314, by some of the electors, but the majority elected Lewis of Bavaria. Frederic died in 1330.—FREDERIC IV. called the Pacific, ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Rome in 1452. He died in 1493, in consequence of the amputation of his leg.—*Morri. Univ. Hist.*

FREDERIC, king of Sweden, was the eldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII. on whose death, in 1719, the states of Sweden elected her queen, but the year following they consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a disadvantageous peace to Sweden. He died without issue in 1751.—*Mol. Univ. Hist.*

FREDERIC I. king of Denmark, succeeded his nephew, Christian II. on his deposition in 1523. He made an alliance with Gustavus I. king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced lutheranism into his dominions. He died in 1533.—FREDERIC II. the son and successor of Christian III. He was a great friend of learning, and patronized Tycho Brahe and other men of science. He had a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570. He died in 1588, aged 54.—FREDERIC III. succeeded his father Christian IV. in 1648, and died in 1670, aged 61, after changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy.—FREDERIC IV. ascended the throne on the death of Christian V. in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace. But when Charles was obliged to fly to Turkey, Frederic drove the Swedes out of Norway. He died in 1730, aged 59.

—FREDERIC V. grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746, and died in 1766. He said on his death-bed, to his successor Christian VII. "It is a great consolation to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood."—*Univ. Hist. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

FREDERIC Augustus I. king of Poland, born at Dresden, in 1670. His father was John George III. elector of Saxony, whom he succeeded in 1694, and made several campaigns against the French and Turks. Having embraced the catholic religion, he was elected king of Poland in 1697. He joined Russia and Denmark against Charles XII. of Sweden, and was for some time successful, but at last fortune changed; Charles took Warsaw, and defeated Augustus at the battle of Cliflow. In 1706, the Swedish monarch entered Saxony, of which he took possession, and Augustus was forced to sign a treaty, renouncing the crown of Poland. After the battle of Pultowa, Frederic recovered the throne, and died in 1733. He was a man of prodigious strength and undaunted courage.—FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II. son of the above, was born in 1696, and elected king of Poland in 1734. In 1756, the king of Prussia invaded Saxony, and kept it till the peace of 1763. Frederic-Augustus died October 5; the same year.—*Ibid.*

FREDERIC-WILLIAM, elector of Brandenburg, and commonly called the *Great Elector*, was born in 1620. He succeeded his father in 1640, and obtained the investiture of Prussia from the king of Poland in 1642. He had a war with Sweden, but was obliged to make peace in 1655, in which year he joined that power against Poland. In 1672 he joined the Imperialists in opposition to Lewis XIV. but soon after he made a separate treaty with France. In 1674 he again joined the allies, on which the French prevailed with the Swedes to attack his dominions. Frederic, however, defeated the invaders, and took several places from them, which he was obliged to restore by a treaty in 1679. He now turned his attention to the improvement of his states, and died in 1688.—*Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg.*

FREDERIC I. king of Prussia, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1657. In 1700 a treaty was concluded at Vienna, to which all the northern powers agreed, and by virtue of which he was crowned king of Prussia the year following. He augmented his dominions by the county of Tecklenburgh, and the principality of Neuchatel and Valengin. He died in 1713. He founded the university of Halle, the royal society of Berlin, and the academy of the nobles. His queen Sophia-Charlotte, of Hanover, was a woman of fine understanding.—FREDERIC-WILLIAM II. son of the above, was born in 1688, and commenced

his reign in 1713. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund, but on the death of Charles he made peace. He died in 1740. Frederic married Sophia, daughter of George elector of Hanover.—**FREDERIC III.** king of Prussia, commonly called *The Great*, the son of the preceding, was born in 1712. He obtained but a scanty education, owing to his father's contempt of letters and predilection for military discipline. On growing up, however, the young prince shewed so strong an inclination to literature and music as to incur his father's displeasure. The severe treatment he received led him, in 1730, to meditate an escape from Prussia, but the scheme being discovered, the prince was confined in the castle of Custrin, and his young companion, Katte, was executed before his face. After a confinement of some months, he obtained his pardon, and in 1733 married the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, in obedience to his father's command, but he never cohabited with her. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary, he marched into Silesia, which was added to his dominions by the treaty of Breslaw. In 1744 the war was renewed against the queen of Hungary, and the same year Frederic took Prague, which, however, he was forced to quit by the approach of a Saxon army under the prince of Lorraine. In 1745 he defeated that prince, at Friedburgh, and then marched into Bohemia, where he also defeated an Austrian army which was superior to his own. Shortly after he took Dresden, and laid it under heavy exactions. A treaty of peace was concluded at the end of this year by the mediation of the English minister; and the interval of tranquillity was employed by Frederic in regulating his dominions, forming a body of laws, and in composing some literary works. In 1750 Voltaire visited Prussia, and was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the king; but the friendship at last ended in a violent quarrel, and the French philosopher quitted Prussia abruptly, and in disgrace. In 1756 a treaty was concluded between England and Prussia, which produced another between France, Austria, and Russia. The seven years war, as it is called, began by the march of Frederic into Saxony and taking the camp of Pirna. The following year he gained the battle of Prague over the Austrians, on which he laid siege to that city; but after reducing it to great straits, he was compelled to retreat by marshal Daun, and retire into Saxony. Frederic was now surrounded by enemies, the French entered Hanover, the Russians and Swedes advanced towards Prussia from the north, and the Imperialists pursued him into Saxony. Still undaunted, he attacked

and defeated the French and Austrians at Rosbach; then marching into Silesia, he beat another army at Lissa. The Russians and Swedes retreated precipitately from Prussia; and the Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Brunswick. In 1758 he received a large subsidy from England; and the same year he entered Moravia, where he laid siege to Olmutz, which was relieved by marshal Daun. He then marched against the Russians, who had laid siege to Custrin, and defeated them after a bloody battle at Zorndorff. But not long after he was surprised and beat by Daun, at Hockkirchen. The next year the king was defeated after a very obstinate and doubtful engagement, at Cunnersdorff, by the Russians; and in 1761, the confederates entered Brandenburg, and took Berlin. Frederic, however, by defeating Daun at Torgau, gave a turn to his affairs, and the Russians and Swedes quitted his territories. In 1762 peace was restored between him and Russia and Sweden, and in 1763 a treaty much in his favour was concluded with the empress queen, by which Silesia was confirmed to Prussia. Still intent upon aggrandizement, he planned the partition of Poland in 1772, and obtained for his share Western Prussia. In 1778 he opposed the design of the emperor Joseph to dismember Bavaria, and marched in person against that monarch, who was assisted by the famous general Laudohn. But no action took place, and by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, the Austrian court renounced the design. After a long and active life, Frederic died in 1786, aged 67. He was very courteous in his manners, lively in conversation, an acute politician, and in general fond of justice and humanity. But he was an avowed infidel, and actuated by no better principle than pleasure and self-interest. He never had any issue. His works published in his lifetime are in 4 vols. 8vo.; and since his death fifteen more have been printed. The principal are, the *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg*: a poem on the *Art of War*: the *History of his own Time*, and the *History of the Seven Years War*—*Towers's Memoirs of Frederic III. of Prussia*.

FREDERICK (Colonel), son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, of whose misfortunes and imprudence he partook. He was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the order of merit from the duke of Wirtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster abbey, in 1796. He wrote; 1. *Memoirs pour servir l'Histoire de Corse*, 1768, 8vo. 2. *The Description of Corsica*, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. 1798, 8vo.—*Necrology Monthly Mag.*

FABRIZIO (Baptist), a doge of Venice in

1478, who was deposed and banished to Fregui for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. He wrote on Memorable Actions; the Life of Pope Martin V.: on learned Women, &c.—*Moreri*.

FREHER (Marquard), a German writer, born at Augsburg in 1565. He studied under Cujacius, and at the age of 23 was made professor of law at Heidelberg. Afterwards he became vice-president of the court of the elector palatine. He died in 1614. His principal works are *De Re Monetaria veterum, Romanorum, & hodierni apud Germanos Imperii*, lib. ii.: *Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores* a Carolo Magno ad Fred. III.: *Corpus Histor. Franciæ*.—*Ibid.*

FREGIUS (John Thomas), a learned German, born at Friburg in the 16th century. He studied the law, and became rector of the new college at Altorf in 1575. He died in 1583. The chief of his works are, *Questiones Geometriæ et Steriometricæ*: *Logicis Consultorum*: *Ciceronis Orationes perpetuis Notis*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Basil, 1753.—*Id.*

FREIND (John), an English physician, was born in 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster school; from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1699 he communicated to the royal society the case of a remarkable hydrocephalus, and in 1701 another of a singular instance of spasmodic affections. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work entitled *Emmenologia*, in qua Fluxus muliebris Menstrui phenomena, periodi, vitæ, cum medendi methodo, ad rationes mechanicas exiguntur, 8vo. The next year he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford, and in 1705 he accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain as physician to the army. On his return in 1707, he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him a considerable reputation. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and published his chemical lectures in Latin. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the royal society, and the same year accompanied the duke of Ormond, as his physician, to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and the same year had a controversy with Dr. Woodward, on the mode of treating fevers in the small-pox. In 1722 he was elected into parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. He died in 1728. Besides the above works, he wrote the *History of Phylis*, 2 vols. 8vo. and all his writings were collected and published in Latin by Dr. Wigan, 1 vol. folio.—*Dr. Robert Freind*, his brother, was master of Westminster school, and died in 1754. He published an edition of Cicero de Oratore.—*Biog. Brit.*

FREINSHEMIUS (John), a learned writer,

was born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1608. He became professor of eloquence at Upsal, in Sweden, and historiographer to queen Christina. He died in 1660. He is best known by his *Supplement to Quintus Curtius and Livy*; besides which, he wrote notes upon Tacitus, and Latin poems, &c.—*Moreri*.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA (Hyacinthe), a Portuguese writer, born in 1597. He was abbot of St. Mary de Chans, and died at Lisbon in 1657. His *Life of Don John de Castro* is an excellent work. He also wrote poems.—*Ibid.*

FREMINET (Martin), a French painter, born at Paris in 1567, and died in 1619. He was chief painter to Henry IV.; and Lewis XIII. conferred on him the order of St. Michael.—*D'Argenville*.

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT (Nicholas), a learned French protestant writer, was the nephew and pupil of Perrot d'Ablandcourt. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became historiographer to the prince of Orange. He died in 1693. He translated Lucian's Dialogue between the Letters and the Supplement to the True History. He also defended his uncle's version of Tacitus against De la Houfflaye; and after his death appeared his *Memoirs on the History of Portugal*, 12mo.—*Bayle*.

FRENICLE DE BESSY (Bernard), a French mathematician, was the friend of Descartes, Merfenne, and Fermat. He was also a member of the French academy, and died in 1675. He wrote a treatise of Right-angled Triangles: on Combinations: on resolving Problems by Exclusions, &c.—*Moreri*.

FRENET (Nicholas), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1688. At the age of 25 he was chosen a member of the academy of inscriptions; on which occasion he presented to the society a dissertation on the Origin of the French, for which, however, he was sent to the Bastille. On his release he wrote some pieces against revealed religion, and several memoirs in the papers of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FRERON (Elie Catherine), a French critic, born at Quimper in 1719. He was bred among the jesuits, whose society he quitted in 1739. His critical works were much read, but owing to some strictures which he passed on Voltaire's writings, that writer attacked him with great asperity. In 1749 he commenced his *Letters on certain Writings of the Times*, which extended to 13 volumes. He then began his *Année Littéraire*, which he continued till his death in 1776. Besides the above works, he wrote, *Miscellanies*; *Les Vrais Plaisirs*; part of a translation of Lucretius.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FREYBAYE (John Vauquelin de la), an old French poet. He was king's advocate at Caen, and president of that city. He died in 1606, aged 72. His works are; 1. *Satires*. 2. *The Art of Poetry*. 3. *Miscellaneous Poems*.—*Moreri*.

FRESNOY (Charles Alphonfus du), a French painter and poet, was born at Paris in 1611, and after studying under Perrier and Vouet, he went to Rome, where he copied the works of the best masters, and planned his Latin poem on the art of painting. He died at Paris in 1665. His poem was printed after his death, with a French translation, by de Piles. Two English translations of it have appeared, one by Dryden, and another by Mason.—*D'Argenville*.

FREWEN (Accepted), an English prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1612. In 1622 he accompanied prince Charles as chaplain to the embassy. In 1681 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, and in 1643 the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe castle in 1664, aged 75.—*Wood*.

FREY (John Cecil), a German physician, was born in the 16th century. He boasted of being the first who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language in Europe. He took his degree of doctor in medicine, and died of the plague in 1631. His *Opuscula* were printed after his death by Baledrens.—*Moreri*.

FREYTAG (Frederic Gotthelb), burgomaster of Nuremberg, was born in 1723, and died in 1776. He wrote, *Rhinoceros veterum scriptorum monumentis descriptus*, 1747. *Analecta Literaria, de Libris varioribus*, 1751. *Oratorum & Rhetorum Græcorum quibus Statuæ honoris Causa positæ fuerunt*, 1752. *An Account of scarce and valuable Books*, vol. i. 1776.—*Gen. Biog.*

FREZZER (Amedé Francis), a French mathematician, was born at Chambéry, in 1682, of a family which came from Scotland. He was employed in taking a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili in 1711, of which he gave an account published in 1716. He was afterwards employed in fortifying St. Maloe's and other places, for which he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. He died at Brest in 1772. He wrote, *Traité des Feux d'Artifice: Elements de Stereotomie, &c.*—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FRICHE, or FRISCHE (James du), a French benedictine monk, born in Normandy in 1641, and died at Paris in 1693. He edited the works of St. Ambrose at Paris in 10 vols. folio. He also wrote the life of St. Augustine.—*Moreri*.

FRISCH (John Leonard), a German naturalist and divine, born at Sultzbach in 1666. He became a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died in 1743. He was the founder of the silk manufactory in Brandenburg, and was the first who cultivated mulberry trees in that country. He was the author of a Dictionary German and Latin: *A Description of German Insects: Dictionnaire nouveau des Passagers*

Francois-Allemand, & Allemand-Francois, 8vo. &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

FRISCHLIN (Nicodemus), a learned German, was born at Balingen in 1547. At the age of 20 he obtained a professorship in Tübingen. He wrote so vehemently in praise of a country life and on the corrupt manners of the great, in a commentary on Virgil, that he was obliged to quit his native country. At length he was imprisoned at Aurach, and in attempting to make his escape fell from the window, and was killed on the spot, in 1590. He wrote a Latin grammar, and poems in that language.—*Moreri*.

FRISCHMUTH (John), a learned German, was born in Franconia in 1619, and died rector of the university of Jena in 1687. He wrote *Illustrations and Dissertations on difficult Passages of Scripture*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FRISIUS (John), a learned Swiss divine, was born in the canton of Zurich, in 1505. He became president of the college at Zurich, where he introduced the study of the Hebrew and other oriental languages. He died in 1565. He translated several of the Hebrew scriptures into German, and published a Latin and German dictionary. His son *John James* was professor of philosophy and theology. He died about 1610. His other son succeeded him as professor at Zurich, and died there in 1611.—*Henry FRISIUS*, of the same family, was professor of languages at Zurich, where he died in 1718. He wrote *de Sede Animæ rationalis: De Communione Sanctorum, &c.*—*Moreri*.

FRITH (John), a protestant martyr, was born at Sevenoaks in Kent, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became one of the canons in Wolfsey's college. Through his acquaintance with Tyndall, he embraced the principles of the reformation, for which he was imprisoned in his college. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and went abroad. On his return he zealously promoted the doctrines of the gospel, for which he was apprehended and burned in Smithfield in 1533. He wrote several books against popery, collected into 1 vol. folio.—*Wood's A. O.*

FRIZON (Peter), a French jesuit, and grand master of the college of Navarre at Paris, who died about 1650. He published an edition of the Bible in French, as translated by the divines of Louvain, with notes. He also wrote a History of the French Cardinals: a History of the Grand Almoners of France: *The Life of Spondzus, &c.*—*Moreri*.

FROBENIUS (John), a German printer, who flourished at Basil in the 16th century, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed, as he did those of Augustine and Jerom. He died in 1529.—*Moreri*.

FROISSEUR (sir Martin), an English na-

vigator, was born near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, and bred early to the sea. The discovery of a north-west passage to India was an object which constantly exercised his thoughts; and after applying to several merchants to engage in the enterprise, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, who enabled him to fit out three small vessels, with which he sailed from Deptford in June 1576. After exploring the coast of New Greenland, he entered the straits which still bear his name, and then returned to England, bringing with him a piece of black stone, which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this, he was sent out again to search for ore, with a quantity of which he returned. A third voyage was undertaken, with a proper number of ships to bring home the riches supposed to exist in the newly-discovered countries; but on the return of the expedition the delusion was discovered. In 1585 Frobisher served under Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 he had a share in the defeat of the Spanish armada. The same year he was knighted. This gallant officer was killed in assaulting a fort near Breff, Nov. 7, 1594.—*Hackluyt. Biog. Brit.*

FROELICH (Erasmus), a learned jesuit, was born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1700. He was a good mathematician and medallist, and died in 1758. His works are *Quatuor Teutermia in re Nummaria*, 4to.; *Annales Rerum et Regum Styriae*, folio.; *De Figura Telluris*, 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

FROILA I. king of Spain, was the son of Alphonfus I. and began his reign in 757. He made good laws, and opposed the progress of the Moors. In 760 he obtained a victory over the Saracens in Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his brother Vimazan, which was avenged by his other brother Aurelius, who deprived him of his crown and his life in 768.—FROILA II. succeeded his brother Ordugno, in 923. He was a cruel prince, which occasioned the province of Castile to revolt against him. He died of the leprosy in 925.—*Univ. Hist.*

FROIDMONT (Libert), an ecclesiastic, was born near Liege, in 1587. He was professor of philosophy and dean of St. Peter's at Louvain, where he also became interpreter of the scriptures to the students. He died in 1653. He wrote *Dissertatio de Cometa*; *Meteorologicorum*, lib. v.; *Brevis Anatomica Hominis*; *In Actus Apostolorum Comment.* &c.—*Moreri.*

FROISSARD, or FROISSART (John), an historian, born at Valenciennes in 1337. His Chronicle, which narrates the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400, is very accurate. The best edition is that of Lyons, in 4 vols. folio, 1559. He was an ecclesiastic, but given to gaiety. He died about 1410.—*Ibid.*

FROMAGE (Peter), a French jesuit, who

resided many years in Egypt and Syria as superior of the missions, and died in the latter country in 1740. He established a printing-press in the monastery of St. John, near Antura, from whence he issued a number of pious pieces in the Arabic language.—*Moreri.*

FRONTÉAU (John), a French divine, born at Angers in 1614. He became chancellor of the university of Paris, and afterwards prior of Benay in the diocese of Angers, and lastly of St. Magdalen of Montargis, where he died in the 48th year of his age. He published, *The Philosophy of Alamandus*; *Antitheses Augustini & Calvinii*; and *De Diebus Festivis*, folio.—*Ibid.*

FRONTINUS (Sextus Julius), a Roman writer, who died under Trajan. He wrote, *De Aquæ ductibus Urbis Romæ*; *Tres Libros Stratagematum*; *De Re Agraria*; *De Limitibus*: which are extant.—*Voss. Hist. Lat.*

FRONTO (Marcus Cornelius), a Roman orator, who was preceptor to Verus and M. Aurelius. The latter made him consul, and erected a statue to his honour.—*Moreri.*

FROWDE (Philip), an English poet, was educated at Oxford. His Latin poems in the *Musæ Anglicanæ* are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies: *The Fall of Saguntum*, and *Philotæa*. He died in 1738.—*Biog. Dram.*

FRUGONI (Charles Innocent), an Italian poet, born at Genoa in 1692. He was bred an ecclesiastic, which state he quitted, and became secretary to the academy of arts at Parma, where he died in 1768. His works were printed at Parma in 1779, in 9 vols. 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

FRUMENTIUS (St.), the first who preached the gospel in Ethiopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331. He died about 360.—*Moreri.*

FUCHS (Leonard), a German physician and botanist, was born in 1501, at Wembdingen in Bavaria. Charles V. honoured him with the equestrian dignity. His greatest work is *Historia Plantarum*, printed at Basil in 1542. He also wrote several medical books. He died in 1566.—*Haller's Bibl. Med. et Nat.*

FUSSLER (John Gaspard), an ingenious Swiss, was born at Zurich in 1706. He was an excellent artist, and generally esteemed for his amiable qualities. He wrote a history of the artists of Switzerland, which is a good work. He died in 1782. His son John Gaspard was a bookseller at Zurich, and died there in 1786. He published some esteemed works on entomology.—*Gen. Biog.*

FUGGER (Huldric), a liberal encourager of learning, born at Augsburg in 1526. He expended considerable sums in purchasing ancient MSS. and getting them printed, which so provoked his relations, that they

instituted a lawsuit against him, by which he was pronounced incapable of managing his affairs. He died at Heidelberg in 1584.—*Moreri*.

FULBERT, a French bishop was a native of Italy, and a pupil of pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and at length the bishopric of Chartres. He was very zealous against Berengarius on the eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. His letters and other works are extant. He died in 1028.—*Ibid*.

FULDA (Charles Frederic), an ingenious Lutheran divine, was born at Wimpfen in Suabia in 1729, and died at Einzingen in 1788. He wrote a Dictionary of the German Roots; An Enquiry into Language; On the Origin of the Goths; On the Cimbri; On the Deities of the Germans; and a Chart of History. He was also an excellent mechanic.—*Gen. Hist.*

FULGENTIUS (St.), a father of the church, was born at Lepta, about 468, of a noble family. When young, he was appointed to a lucrative post, which he abandoned for the monastic profession. In 507 he was chosen bishop of Rufpa. He was afterwards banished with all the African bishops who adhered to the orthodox faith, by Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, who professed arianism. On the death of that monarch they were recalled. Fulgentius died in 553. His works were printed at Paris in one vol. 4to. 1684.—*Cave. Hist. Lit.*

FULKE (William), an English divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1564. The earl of Leicester presented him to the livings of Warley in Essex, and Diddington in Suffolk. He afterwards was made master of Pembroke-hall, and Margaret professor of divinity. He died in 1589. Of his works the most noted is his Commentary upon the Remish Translation of the New Testament, printed in 1580.—*Wool's A. O.*

FULLER (Nicholas), a learned English divine, was born at Southampton, and educated at the free school in that town, after which he became secretary to the bishop of Winchester, on whose death he went to Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. He obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham in Hampshire. He died in 1622. His *Miscellanea Theologica*, printed at Oxford in 1616, may be justly pronounced a valuable body of sacred criticism.—*Ibid*.

FULLER (Thomas), an English historian and divine, was born at Aldwinckle in Northamptonshire in 1608, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney college, and about the same time obtained a prebend of Salisbury. He was also presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor in Dorsetshire,

He afterwards removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. He adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and became chaplain to lord Hopton, who left him at Basinghouse, which was shortly after besieged by sir William Waller, but the garrison being spirited up by Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham in Essex; and between that time and the restoration he published a number of books, the principal of which was the *Church History of Britain*, folio. At the restoration of the king he was made chaplain-extraordinary, restored to his prebend and created D. D. by mandamus at Cambridge. He died in 1661. The year following appeared his *History of the Worthies of England*, a work of value. Besides the above mentioned, he published, *The History of the Holy War* folio; *The Holy State*, folio; *Pisgah's Sight of Palestine*, folio; *Abel Redivivus, or Lives of eminent Divines*, 4to.; *Sermons and Tracts*. He is said to have had so strong a memory as to tell in their exact order the names of the signs then placed over every tradesman's door, after a walk between Temple-bar to the Royal Exchange. His style is exceedingly quaint, and he was too fond of punning.—*Biog. Brit.*

FULLER (Isaac), an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the Resurrection at All Souls' college, Oxford; another at Magdalen college; and a picture at Wadham college; which last is the best. He studied in France under Perrier. He died in 1676.—*Walpole's Anec. of Painters*.

FULLO (Peter), an heretical bishop of Antioch in the 5th century. He embraced the eutychian heresy, to which he added a notion of his own, that all the persons of the Trinity suffered on the cross. He usurped the see of Antioch from Martyrius, for which he was deposed, but Zeno the emperor restored him to it again.—*Moreri*.

FULVIA, the wife of Marc Anthony, was a woman of a most vindictive spirit. When Octavius returned to Rome, and had a quarrel with her, Fulvia took up arms against him, which gave so much offence to Anthony, that he treated her with roughness. This behaviour operated upon her so much, that she retired to Greece, and died there of grief. When the head of Cicero was brought to her, she took it in her lap, spit upon it, and then thrust repeatedly a silver bodkin through the tongue.—*Bayle*.

FURETIERE (Anthony), a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1620. After practising with reputation as an advocate, he entered into orders, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuvines. He was expelled from the French academy for undertaking his dictionary of the French

tongue, in opposition to their own. It was printed in 1690, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1688.—*Moreri*.

FURINI (Francesco), an eminent historical painter, born at Florence in 1604, and died in 1646. He excelled in painting naked figures, as nymphs bathing, &c.—*Pilkington*.

FURIUS, surnamed Bibaculus, an old Latin poet, born at Cremona about 100 B.C. He wrote annals and satires, of which only some fragments are extant.—*Voss. d. Poe. Lat.*

FURNEAUX (Philip), an ingenious divine of the nonconformist persuasion, was born at Totness in Devonshire, in 1726. After receiving an academical education for the ministry, he became assistant in a presbyterian congregation in Southwark, and afterwards one of the lecturers at Salters'-hall. In 1758 he succeeded Mr. Lowman as pastor of a congregation at Clapham. He obtained his doctor of divinity's degree from one of the Scotch universities, and died in 1783. Dr. Furneaux wrote Letters to Judge Blackstone concerning his Exposition of the Act of Toleration; and An Essay on Toleration.—*Genl. Mag. Dec. 1783*.

FURST (Walter), one of the founders of the liberties of the Swiss. In 1807 he headed some other brave men, and took the forts belonging to the Austrians and destroyed them, which was the first step to the restoration of the Swiss independence.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FURSTEMBERG (Ferdinand de), an eminent prelate, was descended from an antient and noble family in Westphalia, and born in 1626. Pope Alexander VII. gave him fe-

veral ecclesiastical benefices, and in 1678 he obtained the see of Munster, at which time he was also declared apostolical vicar of the north of Europe. He was a liberal encourager of learning, and supported several foundations for the propagation of Christianity in distant countries. He died in 1683. This bishop published a valuable work, entitled *Monumenta Paderbornensia*, 1672, 4to.; and a Collection of Latin Poems.—*Moreri*.

FUSI (Anthony), a French ecclesiastic, who turned protestant at the beginning of the 17th century. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and held the living of St. Bartholomew in Paris; but having expressed free opinions and declared war against the jesuits, he was thrown into prison on the charges of lewdness and heresy. After a long confinement he was liberated and went to Geneva, where he openly renounced popery, and died about 1630. He wrote an account of his case, and a book against the Romish errors and corruptions.—*Ibid.*

FOZELIER (Lewis), a French dramatic writer, and one of the editors of a periodical work called the *Mercury*. He died in 1752, aged 80. His pieces are written with spirit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FYOT DE LA MARCHE (Claude), count of Bosjam, a French ecclesiastic, born at Dijon in 1630. Lewis XIV. conferred on him several distinctions, particularly that of a counsellor of state and prior of Notre Dame. He died at Dijon in 1721. He wrote a History of the Abbey of St. Stephen, folio, and some religious pieces.

G

GAAL (Barent), a Dutch painter, born about 1650. He was the disciple of Philip Wouvermans. His landscapes are very fine.—*Houbraken*.

GABRIANI (Antonio Domenico), an historical and portrait painter of Florence, born in 1652, and died in 1726. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold as he was at work.—*Pilkington*.

GABINUS (Aulus), a Roman consul 58 years B.C. He was successful in a war against Alexander, the son of Aristobulus, king of Judea; and placed Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return to Rome he was accused of extortion, and banished. He died B.C. 40.—*Josephus. Univ. Hist.*

GABRIEL (Severus), a Greek bishop, born at Monembasia, in Peloponnesus. He was consecrated bishop of Philadelphia in 1577, but afterwards went to Venice, and was bishop of the Greek church in that republic. He wrote in Greek a Treatise on the Sacraments, and a Defence of the Greek Church, published at Paris in 1671, 4to.—*Moreri*.

GABRIEL (Siontia), a learned maronite,

and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome and at Paris, at which last place he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of *Geographia Nubienfis*, 1619, 4to.—*Ibid.*

GABRIEL (James), a French architect, was born at Paris in 1661, and died in 1742. He was made inspector-general of buildings, and chief architect and engineer. He had the order of St. Michael conferred on him.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GABRIELLE (de Bourbon), daughter of Louis de Bourbon count de Montpensier, married in 1485 Louis de la Trimouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525, and by whom she had Charles count de Talmond, killed at the battle of Marignan in 1515. She died in 1510. This princess was a woman of talents and eminent virtue. She wrote several pious tracts, which were never published.—*Ibid.*

GABRINO (Augustin), the chief of a sect of fanatics who called themselves "Knights of the Apocalypse," was a native of Brescia. He assumed the title of "Prince of Number Seven, and Monarch of the Holy F f 3

Trinity." The object he professed was, to defend the catholic church against anti-christ; he collected about eighty followers, who wore a device on their habits to distinguish them. In 1694 Gabrino was confined in a madhouse, where he died, and his disciples were dispersed.

GACON (Francis), a French satyrst, who wrote against Bossuet, Rousseau, and Le Motte. He was born at Lyons in 1667, and became a priest of the oratory; gained the prize for poetry of the academy in 1717, and died at his priory of Baillon in 1725.—*Moreri*.

GADDESSEN (John), an English physician, author of a treatise on medicine, entitled *Rosa Anglica*. He lived in the 14th century. Like most of his profession in those times, he was in holy orders.

GADDI (Gaddo), an historical painter of Florence, born in 1239, and died in 1312: He performed several great works in mosaic. His son Taddeo and his grandson Agnolo were also excellent artists.—*Pilkington*.

GAELLEN (Alexander van), a Dutch painter, born in 1670, and died in 1728. He settled in London, and painted some battle pieces, particularly one of the Boyne.—*Ibid*.

GÉTANO (Scipio), a Florentine painter, born in 1550, and died in 1588. He painted historical subjects and portraits.—*Ibid*.

GAERTNER (Joseph), an eminent naturalist, was born at Calu, in Suabia, in 1732. His father was physician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He received his education at Tubingen, where he studied theology, being destined for the church. An ardent thirst for natural history and mathematics drew him from this profession, and he applied to medicine. From Tubingen he went to Gottingen, where he attended the lectures of Haller. He afterwards travelled through several parts of Europe, and on his return to his own country, took the degree of M.D. In 1759 he went to Leyden, where he carefully attended the botanical lectures, and about this time applied himself to vegetable anatomy. With this view he went to England, where he communicated some interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the principal of which is a Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of *Conserve*, &c. Here he gained the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age, and was admitted a fellow of the royal society. In 1768 he went to Petersburg, where he was appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that place with the greatest credit, and exploring the Ukraine for botanical discoveries, he returned to his native place in 1770. In 1778 he went again to London, to make drawings and descriptions of fruits to illustrate the great work in which he was then engaged, his *Carpology*, the first volume of which he dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. He died in 1791. He left a number of valuable MSS. behind him.—*Life of Gaertner by Delessert*.

GAFFARELL (James), a French writer, was born at Mantes, in Provence, about 1601. He adopted the mysterious doctrines of the Cabala, in defence of which he wrote a quarto volume in Latin. He was appointed librarian to cardinal Richelieu, who gave him several preferments. He died at Sigonce, at the age of 80. Besides the above, he wrote a book, entitled "Unheard-of Curiosities, concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians; the Horoscope of the Patriarchs; and the Reading of the Stars."—*Moreri*.

GAFFURIO (Franchino), a professor of music, was born at Lodi in 1451. He entered into orders, and became head of the choir in the cathedral of Milan, where also he was appointed musical professor. He died there about 1520. His works in Latin are *Theoricum Opus Musicae disciplinae*; *Practica Musicae utriusque Cantus*; *Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musicae materna lingua Script.*; *De Harmonica Musicorum Instrumentorum*, &c.—*Tiraboschi*. *Howkins*. *Burney*.

GAGE (Thomas), an Irishman by birth, and a monk of the jacobin order in Spain, was sent a missionary to the Philippines in 1625. On finishing his mission, he retired to England, where in 1651 he published an *Account of the East Indies*.

GAIGNER (John), a learned orientalist, was a native of Paris. He was bred a Roman catholic, but turned protestant and settled in England. He was patronised by many eminent persons, and received the degree of M. A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Joseph Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's Life of Mohammed, in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford. He died in 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Diet*.

GAIGNY (John), a learned French divine, and first almoner to Francis I. He was chancellor of the university of Paris, and died in 1549. He published an edition of the Psalms in verse, and Commentaries on the New Testament, &c.—*Moreri*.

GAGUIN (Robert), a French historian, was born at Colines, near Amiens, and educated at Paris. He was keeper of the royal library, and general of the order of trinitarians, and died in 1501. His principal work is, *Compendium super Francorum gestis a Pharamondo usque ad an. 1491*, published at Lyons in 1524.—*New. Diet. Hist*.

GAICHNIK (John), a French writer, was born in 1648. He became a priest of the oratory, and was for many years a prebendary at Soissons. He died at Paris in 1731. He wrote *Academical Discourses*, *Maxims for Pulpit Orators*, &c.—*Ibid*.

GAILLARD (de Lonjumeau), bishop of Apt, in Provence, who died in 1695. He was the first who projected a great universal historical dictionary, and employed Moreri, who was his almoner, to execute the

work; causing researches to be made for it in all valuable libraries. Moreri dedicated to him the first edition of his dictionary.

GAINAS, a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius. He put Eutropius, the favourite of that emperor, to death, as likewise the prefect Rufinus. Being refused a church for the Arians, he took Constantinople; but after ravaging Thrace, he was defeated by the Huns, and his head sent to Arcadius, A. D. 400.—*Univ. Hist.*

GAINSBOROUGH (Thomas), an English painter, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1727. He was self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature, in the woods of his native county. From Sudbury he went to London, where he commenced portrait painter, in which line he acquired great eminence. His greatest excellence, however, was in landscape, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Ruysdael. He died in 1788. His eldest brother was also a good artist; and another, who was a dissenting minister at Henley, in Oxfordshire, was a very ingenious mechanic.—*Europ. Mag. Pilkington.*

GALADIN (Mahomet), emperor of the Moguls in the 16th century. He gave audience to his subjects twice a day; and that none might be repulsed, he ordered a bell to be fixed in his apartments, with a cord that descended into the street; and when he heard the bell, he either went down, or caused the petitioner to be brought to him. He died in 1605.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GALANTINI (Hippolito), a painter and capuchin, whence he is frequently called Capuchino, born at Genoa in 1627. He painted history and portraits in miniature. He died in 1706.—*Pilkington.*

GALANUS (Clement), an Italian monk of the order of Theatins, who was employed as missionary in America many years. He published at Rome in 1695 a grammar of the Armenian language, and in 1650 various treatises in that tongue, accompanied with Latin translations, in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GALAS (Mathew), one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at Trent in 1589. He served in Italy and Germany under the celebrated Tilly, in the command of the Imperial armies, and rendered eminent services to the emperor Frederic II. and Philip IV. king of Spain. He was deprived of the command, after being defeated by the Swedes near Magdeburg, but was afterwards restored, and died at Vienna in 1647.—*Moreri.*

GALATEO (Antonio), a learned physician, was descended from a Greek family, and born in 1444 at Galatino in the territory of Otranto. He was appointed physician to the king of Naples, and died at Lecce, in his native province, in 1516. He wrote *De Situ Iapygiæ*; *De Situ Elementorum*; *De Situ Terrarum*; *De Mari et Aquis*, &c.—*Ibid.*

GALATIN (Peter), a franciscan monk, who flourished about 1590. He wrote *De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis*, a work of considerable reputation, the best edition of which is that of 1672, folio.—*Ibid.*

GALBA (Servius Sulpicius), emperor of Rome, was descended from the ancient family of Sulpitii. He was successively prætor, proconsul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired at length to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant having issued an order for his death, Galba proclaimed himself emperor, and Gaul declaring for him, Nero put himself to death. Galba gave himself up to the government of three obscure men, whom the Romans called his school-masters. He was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead, A. D. 69.—*Cæsar.*

GALE (John), an eminent divine among the baptists, was born at London, in 1680. At the age of 17 he was sent to Leyden, where he received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy in his 19th year. From Leyden he went to Amsterdam to study under professor Limborch; and there he became acquainted with Le Clerc. The History of Infant Baptism, by Mr. Wall, published in 1705, attracting his notice, he wrote a reply to it; which, however, did not appear till 1711. About this time he was chosen minister of the baptist congregation in Barbican. Mr. Wall published an answer to Dr. Gale in a work, entitled, *A Defence of the History of Infant Baptism*; for which he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. A premature death prevented the execution of a reply which Gale meditated. He was seized with a fever, of which he died in 1721. Four vols. of his sermons were printed after his death.—*Biog. Brit.*

GALE (Theophilus), an eminent nonconformist divine, was born in 1628 at King's-Teignton in Devonshire. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. He was invited to Winchester in 1657, where he preached till 1661, when he was deprived for nonconformity. He then became tutor to the sons of lord Wharton, with whom he went to Caen in Normandy. In 1665 he returned to England, and became pastor of a dissenting congregation and master of a seminary at Newington. He died in 1678. He wrote many works, the principal of which is, his *Court of the Gentiles*, 3 vols. 4to; in which he proves, that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were borrowed from the scriptures.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Wood. Calamy.*

GALE (Thomas), a learned English divine, was born in 1636, at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected from thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow.

In 1666 he was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge, and, in 1672, master of St. Paul's school. He was a member of the royal society, of which he became one of the honorary secretaries. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanry of York, where he died in 1702. He published a collection of the Greek Mythologists; *Historiæ Poeticæ antiqui Scriptores Græcæ & Latinæ*; *Jamblichus de Mysteriis*; *Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum*; an edition of Cicero; *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores*; *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ*; a volume of sermons; *Antonini iter Britanniarum, &c.*—*Biog. Brit.*

GALE (Roger), the eldest son of the above. He received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1697. He was member of parliament for Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in three parliaments, the first vice-president of the society of antiquaries, and treasurer to the royal society. He died in 1744. Mr. Gale published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's Commentary on Antoninus. *Samuel Gale*, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. He died in 1754, at the age of 72.—*Biog. Brit.*

GALEANO (Joseph), a physician of Palermo, born in 1605, and died in 1675. Besides several works on medical subjects, he published a collection of the Sicilian poets, in 5 volumes.—*Moreri.*

GALEN (Claudius), a celebrated physician, was born at Pergamus in Asia, in 131. After obtaining a most liberal education, he applied to the study of medicine, and attended all the eminent schools in Greece and Egypt. He practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the persecution of the physicians, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Pergamus, but by the favour of the emperor Marcus Aurelius he regained his footing at Rome. He died at the age of 70. He wrote 300 volumes on physic, and also on many other sciences. The remains of his works were published at Basil, with a Latin version, in 5 vols. folio, 1598.

GALEN (Mathew), a learned divine of the Roman church, was a native of Zealand. He became professor, and at last chancellor, of the university of Douay, where he died in 1573. He wrote *Commentarium de Christiano & Catholico Sacerdote*, 4to.; *De Originibus Monasticis*; *De Mysteriis Sacrificii*; *De sæculi nostri Choreis, &c.*—*Moreri.*

GALEN (Bernard van) bishop of Munster, was born of a noble family in Westphalia in 1604. In his youth he commanded a regiment in the service of the elector of Cologne, but on entering into orders obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Munster. In 1650 he procured himself to be elected bishop; but the pope refused to confirm the appointment. Bernard, however, secured

his seat, and endeavoured to introduce a garrison of his own troops into the city, which occasioned a war between him and the citizens. The matter was at last compromised, and the bishop was chosen one of the leaders of the army against the Turks, but peace being restored prevented his taking the command. In 1665 he took up arms against the United States and captured several places, but the interference of France forced him to make peace. In 1672 he entered into a league with France and England against the States, and again took some places from them. He afterwards joined Denmark against Sweden. He died in 1678.—*Moreri.*

GALEOTI (Martio), a native of Narni in Italy, was private secretary to Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, tutor to his son John Corvinus, and keeper of the library at Buda. Lewis XI. of France inviting him to his court, he went to Lyons, where he died in 1478. He published a collection of bon-mots of Matthias Corvinus; and a work entitled, *De homine interiore, & de corpore ejus.*—*Moreri.*

GALEOTI (Nicholas), an Italian jesuit, who died in 1748. He wrote lives of the generals of his order, published in Latin and Italian at Rome, in 1748: also notes on the *Museum Odescalcum*, 2 vols. folio.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GALERIUS (C. Valerius Maximianus), a Roman emperor, was a herdsman of Dacia; and entering into the army as a private soldier rose to several military posts of distinction. Diocletian gave him his daughter in marriage, and in 292 took him as a partner in the empire. In 296 he commanded in Mesopotamia, where he was defeated by Narses, king of Persia, but he soon after retrieved his reputation by a great victory, in which the wives, children, and property of that prince fell into his hands. He infligated Diocletian to persecute the christians, and on his abdication Galerius rose to supreme power. Towards the close of his life he desisted from persecuting the christians, and requested their prayers. He died in 311.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

GALGACUS, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted with uncommon valour the Romans under the command of Agricola. After several skirmishes the two armies came to a pitched battle, previous to which Galgacus made a noble speech to his troops. He was however defeated with prodigious loss.—*Tacitus.*

GALIANI (Ferdinand), an Italian writer, was born of a noble family at Chieti in Abruzzi, in 1728. His first and principal work was on Money and Specie, published in 1750, occasioned by the sudden scarcity of cash in the two Sicilies. This procured him some preferment in the church for which he had been educated, by his uncle the archbishop of Tarento. In 1772 he published a catalogue of stones found about

Vesuvius, which collection he presented to pope Benedict XIV. and, on one of the boxes, wrote this inscription, "Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti panes fiant." This piece of wit had its effect, and the pope gave him a valuable living. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy; and during his residence at Paris his company was universally courted, on account of his wit and talents. He wrote, while there, *Dialogues on the Corn Trade*, which excited considerable notice, though anonymous. In 1779 he returned to Naples, where he died in 1787. Besides the above works he wrote a *Commentary on Horace*; a *Treatise on the natural Duties of Princes to other belligerent Powers, &c.*—*Life of Galiani*, by *Diodati*, Naples, 1788.

GALILEI (Galileo), a celebrated astronomer, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and born at Pisa in 1564. His father was desirous that he should study medicine; but he attached himself to mathematics, and at the age of 25 was made mathematical professor at Pisa, from whence in 1592 he removed to Padua. In 1609 having heard that Janfen had invented a glass by which objects at a distance were rendered as visible as if near, he turned his attention to the subject and constructed a telescope, by means of which he discovered the irregularities of the Moon's surface and that of Venus. He also found that the *Via Lactea* is an assemblage of fixed stars; and by his assiduous application of his invention, he made many other important discoveries in the heavens. But his assertion of the earth's motion gave such offence to the inquisitors, that in 1615 he was cited to Rome, and required to recant these propositions, that the sun is the centre of the world, and that the earth is not the centre of the world, but has a diurnal motion. After being confined a few months, he was released, and strictly charged not to defend these heretical opinions either by word or writing. In 1632 he published at Florence his *Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the World*, for which he was again cited to Rome, and committed to the prison of the inquisition. His book was ordered to be publicly burnt; the author sentenced to be imprisoned, to make another recantation of his errors, and, by way of penance, to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week. This sentence however was changed by the pope, and Galileo obtained his liberty. He then retired to his house near Florence, where he continued his observations till he became blind by intense application. He died in 1642. His principal works are, *The Operations of the Compass*; on the *Swimming of Bodies*; *Mechanics*; *Nuncius Sidericus*; on the *Trepidation of the Moon*; *Discourse of the solar Spots*; *Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations*; *Treatise of the Mundane System*. His son *Vincenzo Galilei* was the first who applied his father's

invention of the pendulum to clock-work. The father of Galilei wrote some esteemed works on music.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutten's Math. Diss.*

GALLAND (Anthony) a learned French writer. He was born at Rollo in Picardy, in 1646; and died at Paris in 1715. He was sent by Colbert to the East; and on his return to France was made a member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the royal college of Paris. He wrote several dissertations on medals: but the work by which he is best known is the *Translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments*. He is not to be confounded with *Augustus Galland*, author of a *History of France and Navarre*.—*Moreri*.

GALLE OF GALLEUS (Servatius), a Dutch divine, and pastor of the Wallood church at Haerlem, who died in 1709. He edited *Lactantius* with notes, 1660, 8vo.; and wrote *Dissertationes de Sybillis earumque Oraculis*, 1688, 4to.: he also published an edition of the *Sybilline Oracles*, with corrections and notes.—*Moreri*.

GALLIENUS, a Roman emperor, was son of Valerian, and associated with him in the empire in 253. His father being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, in 260, he became sole emperor, from which time he degenerated into effeminacy and cruelty. He was assassinated in 268.—*Univ. Hist. Grecien*.

GALLITZIN (Basil), a Russian nobleman, who was in great favour with the regent princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Iwan. He was of an ambitious character; and suspected of a design to ascend the throne. He was unsuccessful in war; and the intrigues of Sophia against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Gallitzin exiled. He died in a monastery, in 1713, at the age of 80.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GALLITZIN (Michael Michaelowitz prince of), of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1674. He served under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and afterwards president of the college of war. He died in 1730.—*Ibid*.

GALLOCHE (Lewis), a French painter, was the disciple of Boullongne and the master of le Moine. He died rector and chancellor of the royal academy in 1761, at the age of 91.—*D'Argenville*.

GALLONIUS (Anthony) a priest of the oratory at Rome, who died there in 1603. He wrote a *History of Virgins*; *Lives of Martyrs*; *Life of Philip Neri*; and *Apologeticus liber pro assertis in annal. Eccle. Baronianis de Monachatu Sancti Gregoriz Papæ*, 4to. Put his most famous work is one on the different Sorts of Cruelties exercised on the primitive Martyrs, with plates, 1594, 4to.—*Moreri*.

GALLUCCI (Tarquinio), an Italian jesuit, who had a contest with madame Dacier, on

on the merits of Virgil and Homer, in which he contended for the pre-eminence of the former. He was born in 1574, and died in 1649.—*Ibid.*

GALLUCCI (John Paul), an eminent Italian astronomer, who died about 1600. He was a member of the academy of Venice, and wrote several treatises, the chief of which are *Theatrum Mundi et Temporis*, folio, 1589; *De Themate erigendo*, *Parte Fortunæ*, *Divisione Zodiacæ*, *Dignitatibus Planetarum et Temporis ad Medicandum Accommodatis*, 1584, fol.; *Speculum Uranicum*, fol. &c.—*Moreri*.

GALLUS (Cornelius), a Roman poet, was born at Frejus, then called Forum Julii or Frejus. Augustus gave him the government of Egypt, but afterwards deprived him of his estate, and banished him for maladministration, on which he put an end to his life A. D. 26. Virgil's 10th eclogue is written on the love of Gallus for Lycoris.—*Voss. Poet. Lat.*

GALLUS (C. Vibius), a Roman emperor, was born about the year 906. He served under the emperor Decius, whom he is said to have betrayed to the Goths that he might succeed him. On his death, in 251, the soldiers elected Gallus, who was slain by them in 253.—*Crevier. Un. Hist.*

GALLUS (Flavius Claudius Constantinus), brother of the emperor Julian, was created Cæsar in 351, by the emperor Constantius. He acquired reputation in war; but afterwards abandoned himself to the counsels of his wife, who was cruel and avaricious. He was arrested by the orders of Constantius; and beheaded in 354.—*Ibid.*

GALLY (Henry), a learned divine, was born at Beckenham in Kent, in 1696, and educated at Benet's college, Cambridge. In 1721, he took his degree of M. A. and at the same time was chosen lecturer of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and preferred to the rectory of Wavenden in Buckinghamshire. In 1728 he took his degree of D. D. and obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, which was followed by the grant of the rectory of Ashton in Northamptonshire, and a prebend of Norwich. In 1739 he was presented to the rectory of St. Giles in the Fields. He died in 1769. Dr. Gally published, besides single sermons, *The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines Asserted*, 8vo.; *Some Considerations upon clandestine Marriages*.—*Gen. B. D.*

GALVANI (Lewis), a celebrated physiologist, was born at Bologna, in 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he became lecturer in anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By accidental experiments on frogs, he discovered, that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to a system of physiology, which has excited universal at-

tention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." Upon this system the famous Volta made vast improvements. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, almost fell into a total state of melancholy. He died in 1798. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.—*Eloge de Galvani, par Alibert.*

GALVANO (Antony), was born in the East Indies, and made governor of the Molucca islands, in which he distinguished himself, particularly by clearing the seas of corsairs. His liberality was so great, that he reduced himself to poverty; and died in a hospital at Lisbon, in 1557.—*Mor.*

GAM (David), a native of Wales, and an officer in the army of Henry V. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the evening preceding the battle of Agincourt, he reported, that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was killed defending his sovereign, who was exposed to imminent danger, and was knighted by him on the field.

GAMA (Vasco or Vasquez de) an illustrious navigator, was born at Sines, a maritime town of Portugal, of a good family. Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent him in 1497 to endeavour to double the Cape of Good Hope, which he accomplished, and then sailed along the eastern coast of Africa. Having proceeded as far as Calicut, he again doubled the Cape in 1499, and returned to Lisbon. In 1502 he went out with twenty ships, and returned in the following year with thirteen rich vessels, which he had captured in the Indian Seas. John III. of Portugal appointed him viceroy of India; after which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525.—*Moreri*.

GAMACHES (Philip de), a French priest, and professor of divinity in the university of Paris, where he died in 1625. He opposed with zeal the encroachments of the papal power on the rights of the Gallican church, and published two volumes of Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas.—*Moreri*.

GAMACHES (Stephen Simon), a French writer, was born at Meulan, about 1672. He was an ecclesiastic, and member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1756. He wrote *Physical Astronomy*, 2 vols. 4to; *Literary and Philosophical Dissertations*, 8vo.; *the System of a Christian Philosopher*, 8vo.; *the Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GAMALIEL, a Jewish doctor, and a disciple of Jesus Christ. He defended the apostles in an assembly held by the Jews, to concert measures for their destruction; and when St. Stephen was stoned to death, Gamaliel caused him to be buried.—*Act.*

GAMBARA (Lorenzo), a Latin poet of Italy, who died in 1586, at the age of 90. His principal poem is entitled *Columbus*, or the Discovery of America.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi*.

GAMBARA (Veronica), an Italian lady of considerable genius, was born at Brescia, in 1485. She married the lord of Corregio; after whose death she devoted herself to the education of her two sons. She died in 1550. Her poems have been often printed, and a complete edition, with her letters, was published at Brescia, in 1759.—*Tiraboschi*.

GAMBOLD (John), an English divine, was a native of Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. About 1739 he was presented to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which he afterwards quitted, and joined the sect of the Moravians, of which he became bishop, in 1754. He died at Haverfordwest in 1771. Mr. Gambold published an edition of the Greek Testament; *Maxims and Theological Ideas*; *Sermons*; and a religious poem of the dramatic form called *Ignatius*.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer*.

GANDY (James), an eminent painter, who was brought to Ireland by the duke of Ormond, and died there in 1689. He was a very able portrait painter, and had been the disciple of Vandyck.—*Pilkington*.

GARAMOND (Claude), a French engraver and letter-founder, was a native of Paris, where he died in 1561. He was the first who banished the gothic or black letter printing, for which he substituted the Roman letter.—*Moreri*.

GARASSE (Francis), a French jesuit, born at Angouleme. He was a man of considerable talents, but very scurrilous in his writings. In 1625 he published a book, entitled, *A Summary of the principal Truths of the Christian Religion*, which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He was also the author of Latin Poems and some controversial works. Garasse died of the plague, which he caught at Poitiers, while attending persons afflicted with that disorder, in 1631.—*Moreri*.

GARIBERI (Lorenzo), an historical painter of Bologna, and the disciple of Ludovico Caracci. He died in 1654, aged 64.—*Pilkington*.

GARBO (Raphael del), an historical painter of Florence, born in 1476, and died in 1534. His picture of the Resurrection is his masterpiece.—*Ibid.*

GARCILASSO, or **Garci lasso de la Vega**, an eminent Spanish poet, was descended from a noble family, and born at Toledo in 1503. He accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound, which he received in Provence in 1536. His works were printed at Naples in 1664, in 8vo. There was another of both his names, who was a native of

Peru, and wrote a History of Florida, and another of his own country.—*Moreri. Month. Magazine*.

GARDIE (Pontus de la), a French adventurer, who served first under marshal Briasac. Afterwards he went into the service of the Danes; from whence he passed over to that of the Swedes, and was created a baron. The king of Sweden sent him ambassador to the emperor and the pope, and in 1580 he commanded against the Russians with great success. He was accidentally drowned in 1585, in the port of Revel.—*Moreri*.

GARDINER (Stephen), a celebrated prelate and statesman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, the brother to Elizabeth queen of Henry IV. He was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge; from whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII. to whom he was serviceable in procuring his divorce from queen Catharine; he also defended the king's supremacy in a book, entitled, *De vera Obedientia*. For these services he was promoted to the see of Winchester. Gardiner long afterwards drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and Gardiner fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of that reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and appointed chancellor of England. His conduct towards the protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He died in 1555. He was a learned man, but of little principle, and very crafty and ambitious.—*Biog. Brit.*

GARDINER (James), a brave and pious colonel in the army of George II. He was a native of Scotland, and in his youth was very gay and licentious, but the accidental perusal of a religious book, entitled, *Heaven taken by Storm*, made him serious, and from thence he became distinguished for his piety. He was killed by the rebels at the battle of Preston Pans, within sight of his own house, Sept. 21, 1745.—*Life by Doddridge*.

GARENGOT (Rene Jacques Croissant de), a French surgeon, was born at Vitri in 1688, and died at Paris in 1759. He was royal lecturer in surgery at Paris, and a fellow of the royal society in London. His works are *Traité des Operations de Chirurgie*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Nouveau Traité des Instrumens de Chirurgie*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Splanchnologie ou l'Anatomie des Visceres*, 12mo. &c.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

GARET (John), a French benedictine

monk of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Havre de Grace about 1625, and died in 1694. He edited the works of Casiodorus, 2 vols. folio, with curious notes.—*Moreri.*

GARISSOLES (Anthony), a French Protestant divine, was born at Montauban in 1587. He became professor of theology at his native place, and was moderator of the synod of Charenton. He died in 1650. He wrote the Way to Salvation; De Christo Mediatore; Explicatio Catecheseos Religionis Christianæ; and some Latin poems.—*Bayle.*

GARNET (Henry), an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the gunpowder plot, was educated at Winchester school. He took the Jesuit's habit at Rome in 1575, and returned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He was executed for high treason in 1606. He owned the crime for which he suffered, and was placed by the Jesuits among their martyrs.

GARNETT (Thomas), an ingenious English physician, was born in Westmoreland, where his father enjoyed a small estate. He received his education at Sedburgh in Yorkshire, under Mr. Dawson; after which he went to Edinburgh, and became a pupil of Dr. Brown. After taking his degree he removed to London, and studied surgery. He next settled at Harrogate in Yorkshire, but his practice being small, he went to Liverpool, with a view of emigrating to America. From this scheme he was diverted, at the request of some of his friends at Liverpool, who persuaded him to commence a course of lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy. He repeated this course at Manchester; after which he was chosen Anderson's lecturer in the university of Glasgow. On the formation of the royal institution in London, Dr. Garnett was invited to become the lecturer there, with which he complied. His lectures during two seasons were uncommonly popular. He then resigned that situation, and began to read lectures at his own house in Great Marlborough-street, where he died of a fever, June 28, 1802. He wrote an Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Harrogate; a Tour through Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.; a Lecture on Health, 12mo.; several papers and essays on medical and physical subjects; and since his death have appeared his Lectures on Zoonomia, 4to. published for the benefit of his orphan daughters.—*Monthly Magazine, Aug. 1802.*

GARNIER (Robert), a French tragic poet, was born at Ferté Bernard, in the province of Maine, in 1545, and died in 1601. His dramatic works were printed at Lyons in 1 volume 12mo. 1597.—*Moreri.*

GARNIER (John), a learned Jesuit, and professor of rhetoric, was born at Paris in 1612, and died at Boulogne in 1681. He wrote Organæ Philosophiæ Rudimenta; Theses de Philosophia Morali; and several other esteemed works.—*Moreri.*

GARNIER (Julian), a French Benedictine monk, born in 1670, and died in 1723. He edited the works of St. Basil, 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

GAROFALO (Benvenuto), an Italian painter, was born at Ferrara. He was celebrated chiefly for accurately copying the pictures of Raphael. He died in 1695.—*Pilkington.*

GARRARD (Mark), a painter, was born at Bruges in Flanders, in 1561. He was principal painter to Elizabeth queen of England, and also to Anne, consort to James I. He died in 1635.—*Ibid.*

GARRICK (David), a celebrated English actor, was descended from a French family, who, being Protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield; but being on a reconnoitring party at Hereford, David was born there in 1716. He received his education, partly at the grammar school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he went to London in 1735. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His first attempt was made at Ipswich in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with, induced him to make his appearance at the theatre in Goodman's fields, in the character of Richard III. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then made an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane. In the summer of 1748 he played in Dublin, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre; and in 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage-dancer. In 1763 he and Mrs. Garrick made a visit to Italy, and at Paris he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, whose future eminence he predicted. He returned to England in 1765, and in 1766 he brought out the Clandestine Marriage, a comedy, written in conjunction with the elder Colman. In 1769 he celebrated a remarkable fete in honour of Shakespeare, called the Jubilee at Stratford upon Avon. It was afterwards made an entertainment at Drury-lane, under the same title, and had a prodigious run. In 1776 he gave up his concern in the theatre for 35,000*l.* The last character he performed was Don Felix in the Wonder. He died in 1779, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory by private friendship. Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but very vain and fond of flattery. He wrote several dramatic pieces, prologues, epilogues, songs, and

epigrams; in the last he excelled.—*Life of Garrick by Murphy. Ditto by Davies.*

GARRIEL (Peter), a French priest in the 17th century, who was a native of Montpellier, of which city he wrote a description. He was also the author of an Account of the Cathedral of Montpellier, 1631, 12mo.; a Chronological View of the Governors of Provence; and Series Præfulum Megalonenium et Montispelienium, ab Ann. 451 ad Ann. 1652. folio.—*Moreri.*

GARTH (sir Samuel), an English poet and physician, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1691. He greatly contributed to the carrying into execution the establishment of dispensaries, which was opposed by the apothecaries, whom he severely lashed for their venal spirit, in his poem of the Dispensary. In 1697 he spoke the Harveian oration before the college. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed the king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. He died in 1719. His poems are of the middling class.—*Johnson's Poets.*

GARZI (Lewis), a painter, the disciple of Andrea Sacchi, was born at Pistoia in Tuscany. At the age of 80 he painted the dome of a church in Rome, by order of Clement XI. which is deemed his finest work. He died in 1721, at the age of 83.—*D'Argenville.*

GASCOIGNE (sir William), chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Henry IV. was born at Gawthrop in Yorkshire, about 1350. He was a man of inflexible integrity and firmness, as appeared on two memorable occasions. When Henry required him to pass sentence on archbishop Scroope, taken in arms against the king, he refused to obey, as contrary to the laws of the realm; and when the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. insulted him when on the bench, he committed him to prison till his majesty's pleasure should be known. He died in 1413.—*Biog. Brit.*

GASCOIGNE (George), an old English poet, was born in Essex, and died at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1577. He served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries. His poems are not without merit.—*Granger.*

GASPARINI, surnamed Barzizio, from Barzizia, the place of his birth, an Italian writer, was born about 1370, and died in 1431. There have been several editions of his Letters, the best of which is that of 1723.—*Tiraboschi.*

GASSENDI (Peter), a French philosopher, was born in 1592, at Chanterliac, in Provence. He displayed an acute and inquisitive mind at a very early age, and made so rapid a progress in learning as to be appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digne before he was sixteen. About three years afterwards he became professor of philosophy at

Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle, and his lectures were published under the title of Exercitationes paradoxicae adversus Aristotelem. This work procured him the friendship of the celebrated Peiresc, president of the university of Aix, by whose interest he was preferred to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne. In 1615 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris, where he applied so intensely to his studies, and to astronomical observations, as brought him into a consumption, of which he died in 1655. Gassendi is deservedly ranked among the first mathematicians of his age. He opposed the philosophy of Des Cartes with great success, and obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name. His printed works are the Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regiomontanus; a Commentary on Diogenes Laertius; astronomical and philosophical pieces; the whole collected into 6 vols. folio, 1658.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

GASSION (John de), marshal of France, was born at Pau in 1602. He entered early into the army, and served under the duke de Rohan, on the side of the protestants. He afterwards joined Gustavus of Sweden, and became captain of his body guard. He rendered eminent services to that prince in Germany, and after his death returned to France, where he engaged under the marshal de la Force. He had a considerable share in the victory at Rocroy, and was severely wounded at the siege of Thionville, for which he received the marshal's staff in 1643. He next served in Flanders, and was mortally wounded at the siege of Lens in 1647.—*Moreri.*

GASTALDI (John Baptist), physician to the king of France, was born at Sisteron in 1674, and died at Avignon in 1747. He wrote, 1. Institutiones Medicinæ Physico-Anatomicæ, 12mo. 2. Some Medical Tracts on curious and interesting subjects.—*Ibid.*

GASTAUD (Francis), a French ecclesiastic, a native of Aix, in Provence, was a father of the oratory, a preacher at Paris, and lastly a counsellor in his native city. He died in 1732 at Viviers, to which place he was banished, by means of the jesuits, against whom he had written. His corpse was also refused the rites of Christian interment. He published a Collection of Homilies, Orations, &c.—*Moreri.*

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, son of John de Foix, count d'Etampes, and of Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII. signalized himself at the age of twenty-three, in his uncle's wars in Italy. He beat an army of Swifs, and gained the battle of Ravenna; soon after which he was killed, at the age of 24, in 1512.—*Moreri.*

GASTON of France (John Baptist), duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. was born in 1608. He is chiefly known by his intrigues against car-

dinal Richelieu, and for bringing almost all his abettors to the scaffold. He died in 1660.—*Ibid.*

GASTRELL (Francis), an English bishop, was born about 1662 in Northamptonshire. He was educated first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Christ church, Oxford. In 1697 he preached the Boyle's lecture, which he published as one discourse, to which he afterwards added another, on the Necessity of the Christian Revelation. In 1702 he was presented to a canonry of Christ church, Oxford; at which time he published Considerations concerning the Trinity. In 1707 he printed his excellent scriptural manual, entitled, Christian Institutions. In 1714 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, and the same year answered Dr. Clarke's book on the Trinity. The bishop opposed the degrees granted by the archbishop of Canterbury, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford. He died in 1725.—*Biog. Brit.*

GATAKER (Thomas), an English divine, was born in 1574 at London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became preacher at Lincoln's inn, and in 1611 he obtained the rectory of Rotherhithe in Surrey. In 1619 he published a curious Treatise on the Nature and Use of Lots, which gained great celebrity, and occasioned considerable controversy. In 1642 he was chosen one of the famous assembly at Westminster, though he did not approve of the presbyterian plan. He zealously opposed the murder of Charles I. and died in 1654. Besides the above he wrote *Opera Critica*, folio; and other eminent works, chiefly of biblical criticism. His son Charles was also a considerable writer and divine. He died in 1680.—*Biog. Brit.*

GATIMOZIN, the last of the kings of Mexico, was driven from his throne in 1523, by Cortez. He was put to the fiery ordeal by the Spaniards, to make him discover his treasures; and was hanged, three years after, in his own capital.—*Townsend's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico.*

GAVANTI (Bartholomew), an Italian monk, of the order of Barnabites, was born in the Milanese about 1568, and died at Milan in 1638. He wrote *Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*, on the Ceremonies, &c. of the Roman Church, 5 vols. 4to. with plates; also *Manuale Episcoporum*; and on conducting of Diocesan Synods.—*Moreri.*

GAUBIL (Anthony), a French missionary in China, was born at Caillac in 1708, and died in 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin; and published a History of Gengis Khan, and a translation of the Chou King.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

GAUBIUS (Jerome-David), a celebrated physician, was born at Heidelberg in 1705. After studying medicine some time, under his uncle, a physician at Amsterdam, he went to Handerwyck, and from thence to

Leyden, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave. In 1725 he took his doctor's degree, and published his *Thesis on the Solids*. He succeeded Boerhaave, as lecturer in botany and chemistry, in 1731, and in 1734 he obtained the medical professorship. His *Treatise on the Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Recipes*, which appeared in 1738, contains the wisest rules ever framed on that important subject. But his greatest work is his *Principles of Nosology*. He next published *Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis*, 1758, 4to. Besides these publications, he was the author of *Adversus Variis Argumenti*, &c. and the editor of Cramer's *Elementa Artis Docimasticæ*; *Albinus de Presagienda Vita et Morte*, &c. He died in 1780.—*Hist. de la Soc. Royale de Medicine à Paris*, 1782.

GAUD (Henry), a painter and engraver of Utrecht, who engraved seven pieces of singular beauty, from pictures by Elshajmer. He died in 1639.—*Pilkington.*

GAUDEN (John), an English bishop, was born in 1605, at Mayland in Essex. He received his education first at Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge. He next entered himself of Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, and had a piece of plate given him for a sermon preached before the house of commons. In 1641 he obtained the deanry of Bocking, and in 1643 was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but did not sit among them. He wrote against the *Covenant*, but complied with it to keep his preferment. In 1648 he published a tract against the bringing of the king to trial. He had also committed to his management the collating and publishing the king's meditations, to which he gave the title of *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings. This book had a wonderful effect upon the public mind, and led Gauden, after the restoration, to assume the merit of having wrote it himself, though his own style is the very opposite to that of the *Εἰκὼν*. In 1659 he became preacher at the Temple, and when Charles II. was restored, he was made chaplain in ordinary. At the same time he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1662 to that of Worcester, where he died soon after. He wrote several books on the hierarchy of the church of England, and Sermons.—*Biog. Brit.*

GAUDENTIO, an historical painter of Milan, was born about 1480. He painted his fresco and oil a number of pictures for the churches in his native city.—*Pilkington.*

GAUDENTIUS (St.) bishop of Brescia in the 5th century; to which he was appointed by St. Ambrose and other prelates much against his own wishes. He died about 427. He wrote the life of his predecessor Philaster; fifteen sermons, and letters, pub-

lished together at Brescia in 1738, fol. There was a bishop of the Donatists of the same name and age, who wrote two apologies for his sect.—*Cave. Dupin.*

GAVESTON (Peter), a favourite of Edward II. was the son of a gentleman of Gascony, who had rendered considerable services to Edward I. He was a worthless character, and after a great abuse of his power, and changes in his fortune, he was beheaded in 1312.—*Rapin.*

GAULI (John Baptist), a painter, born at Genoa in 1639, and died at Rome in 1709. He was eminent for historical painting and portraits.—*Pilkington.*

GAULMIN (Gilbert), a French writer, was born at Moulins in 1585. He was a counsellor, and accounted a considerable orator and critic. He wrote Latin poems and commentaries of little merit. Gaulmin died in 1665.—*Moreri.*

GAUFF (John), a German protestant divine and mathematician, was born at Lindau in Suabia in 1667. He was educated at Jena, and in 1693 became a pastor at his native place, where he died in 1738. He wrote *Gnomonica Mechanica Universalis*, 4to; several astronomical and chronological tracts; and sermons.—*Moreri.*

GAURICO (Luca), an Italian astronomer and astrologer, was born in 1475 in the kingdom of Naples. He became professor of astronomy at Ferrara, but he was very severely handled by John Bentivoglio for predicting that he would lose the sovereignty of Bologna. He then went to Venice, and afterwards to Rome. Pope Paul, who had a great faith in astrology, gave him the bishopric of Civita in Naples, which he resigned in 1550 and retired to Rome, where he died in 1558. His astronomical and astrological works were printed at Basil in 1575 in 3 vols. folio. His brother *Pomponio* was a man of letters and a professor in the university of Naples. He wrote Latin Poems; Treatises on Architecture and Physiognomy.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GAUTHIER or **GAULTIER** (John Baptist), a French priest, was born at Louvain in the diocese of Evreux in 1685. He studied at Paris, but was refused his degrees on account of his attachment to the Jansenist doctrines. Langle, bishop of Boulogne, gave him orders and a canonry in his cathedral, with some other preferment. On the death of that prelate he went to reside with M. Colbert, bishop of Montpellier, and when he died Gauthier went to Paris, where he died in 1755. He wrote against Pope's Essay on Man; Letters against Irreligion; the Life of the Bishop of Senes; History of the Parliament of Paris; Theological Letters against the Jesuits, 3 vols. 12mo.; &c.—*Nova. Diss. Hist.*

GAY (John), an English poet, was born at or near Barnstable in Devonshire in 1688, and educated at the grammar school in that town under Mr. Luck, a man of wit and a

poet. He was afterwards apprenticed to a silk-mercator in London, which situation he did not like, and in a few years bought out the remainder of his time. His first poem, entitled, *Rural Sports*, printed in 1711, and dedicated to Mr. Pope, gained him the friendship of that poet, which lasted till death. The year following he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth: at this time he printed his *Mock heroics*, entitled, *Trivia*, or the Art of walking the Streets of London, which is very humorous, and in the composition of which the author was assisted by Swift. In 1714 appeared his *Shepherd's Week*, a series of pastorals, intended to ridicule Philips, but they possess more merit as a genuine picture of rustic life than as a satire. The same year he became secretary to the earl of Clarendon on his embassy to Hanover. On the death of queen Anne he returned to England, but his expectations of preferment from the new court were disappointed. In 1720 he published his *Poems*, by subscription, which produced him a profit of one thousand pounds; but embarking it in the famous South-Sea bubble, he lost the whole, and was reduced thereby to such a state of despondency as was nearly fatal. He next produced the tragedy of the *Captives*, which met with a good reception, and occasioned his being employed by the princess of Wales to write his *Fables* for the use of the young duke of Cumberland. In 1727 appeared on the stage his *Beggar's Opera*, which had uncommon success, and doubtless infinitely beyond what it deserved both in a dramatic and a moral point of view. Though it was a favourite with the town, it was not so at court; and when he produced his *Sequel* to it, under the title of "*Polly*," it was prohibited by the lord chamberlain. Gay, however, cleared more by printing it than he would have done by its performance. The duke and duchess of Queensbury took him into their house, where he died in 1732. His remains were interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his worthy patrons, with an epitaph on it written by Pope. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote some lesser dramatic pieces, ballads, and poems, making 2 vols. 12mo.—*Johnson's Poets.*

GAZA (Theodore), a learned Greek, was born at Thessalonica, and when that place was taken by the Turks in 1430 he escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity that he became an elegant writer, and speaker of it. He was for several years a professor at Ferrara, and at length rector of that university. From thence he went to Rome under the patronage of pope Nicholas V. and cardinal Bessarion. He died in Calabria in 1478. He wrote a Greek Grammar printed by Aldus, 1495; a Treatise on the Grecian Months. He also translated Aristotle on

Animals; Hippocrates's Aphorisms, and other works into Latin; and some of Cicero's into Greek.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GAZALI, or *Abou Hamed Muhammed Zein Eddin al Thousi*, a famous musliman doctor, was born in Khorassan, A.D. 1058, and died there about 1112. His famous work is entitled *Alia oloum Eddin*, or the Several Classes of Sciences which concern religion. There were two others of the same name, one of whom wrote on the mercy of God.—*D'Herbelot.*

GAZET (William), a Flemish ecclesiastic, was born at Arras in 1554, and died in 1612. He wrote a Chronological History of the Archbishops of Cambray; Ecclesiastical History of the Low Countries, and other works.—*Moreri.*

GAZZOLI (Benozzo), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1400, and died in 1478. He painted a number of pictures from the sacred history, also landscapes and portraits.—*Pilkington.*

GEBER (John), an Arabian physician and astronomer, in the 9th century. He wrote a Commentary on the Almagest of Ptolemy, and other works chiefly on alchemy. Dr. Johnson supposes that the word *Gibberish* is derived from the cant of Geber and his followers.—*Moreri.*

GED (William), a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who in 1725 endeavoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks and plates, containing letters for a whole page or sheet. He entered into an engagement with the university of Cambridge, to print Bibles and Common-prayer Books in this manner, but the project failed. On his return to Scotland, however, he printed an edition of Sallust, with his plates. The plan has since been successfully carried on by Didot, at Paris, and is lately adopted in London under the name of Stereotype. Ged died in 1749.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GEDALIA, a famous rabbi, who died in 1448. He wrote an account of a chain of traditions from Adam to A.D. 761, and on the Creation of the World.—*Moreri.*

GEDDES (James), an ingenious Scotch writer, was born in the county of Tweedale in 1710, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he entered on the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate, but died of a decline, when he was between 30 and 40 years of age. In 1748 was published a posthumous piece of his entitled "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writings of the Ancients, particularly Plato." 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GEDDES (Michael), an eminent English divine of the 17th century. He was chaplain several years to the factory at Lisbon, where he was apprehended by the inquisition in 1686, and interdicted from officiating in his ministerial capacity, on which he returned to England. He was afterwards created doctor of laws by the university of Oxford, and made chancellor of

Salisbury. He died about 1714. He wrote the History of the Church of Malabar; the Church History of Ethiopia; Miscellaneous Tracts against Popery, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.—*Burnet's Hist. Reform.*

GEDDES (Alexander), a Scotch Roman catholic priest, was born in Ruthven, in the county of Bamff, in 1737. He was educated at an obscure school in the Highlands, and in 1758 removed to the Scottish college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to Scotland and became priest to a catholic congregation in the county of Angus, but the year following he became chaplain in the family of the earl of Traquair. In 1769 he undertook the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig in Bamffshire, where also he commenced farmer, but with no success. In 1779 he quitted his pastoral charge, and the year following obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Aberdeen. About this time he removed to London, where he officiated some time in the imperial ambassador's chapel, and afterwards at that in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. In 1782 he relinquished the clerical vocation, and began to devote himself to a design which he had long entertained of translating the entire Bible into English. In 1786 he published his prospectus of that work in 4to. and the year following an Appendix to it in a letter to bishop Lowth. The same year he published an Answer to Dr. Priestley, on the Divinity of Christ. In 1788 he printed further proposals for a New Translation of the Bible; and in 1790 a general Answer to the Queries, Counsels, and Criticisms communicated to him since the publication of his proposals. In this undertaking he was liberally supported by the late lord Petre. The first volume of it appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; but the translator had taken such unwarrantable liberties with the text, and treated many important subjects with so much indecency, that all true friends of religion were disgusted. Those of his own communion immediately declared their disapprobation of it, and some of the Roman catholic bishops suspended the doctor from his ecclesiastical functions. To these he replied in pamphlets written with great coarseness and illiberality. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his version, in which he made greater strides to positive infidelity than in the former. In 1800 he published Critical Remarks, in vindication of his work. About this time appeared his Apology for the Roman catholics of Great Britain. He died in 1802. Dr. Geddes was a man of learning, but petulant, vain, intemperate, and extremely irritable.—*Life of Geddes by Goode.*

GEDOYN (Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans in 1667, and died in 1744. He was a jesuit, and then renounced the society and became a fashionable man of the world. He was the intimate friend of

the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, but his mode of life did not hinder his preferment. He became a member of the French academy and of that of belles-lettres, and obtained the abbacy of Notre Dame de Beaueugency. He died in 1744. His *Œuvres Diverses* were printed in 1745. He translated Quintilian and Pausanias into French.—*Moreri*.

GEER (Charles de), a celebrated naturalist, was born in Sweden of a noble Dutch family in 1720. He studied at Utrecht and Upsal, at which latter place he had Linnæus for his master. He was possessed of a large share in the iron-works at Dannemora, which mines he vastly improved by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting houses. By these means he gained prodigious wealth, which he applied to the noblest purposes in feeding the poor, repairing churches, and establishing schools. In 1761 he was appointed marshal of the court, and knight of the Polar star; after which he was created a baron. He died in 1778. He wrote *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire des Insectes*, 7 vols. 4to.; also, an Oration on the Procreation of Insects, and Papers in the Transactions of the academies of Stockholm and Upsal.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GEINOZ (Francis), a learned Swiss abbé, and member of the academy of belles-lettres, died in 1752. He wrote many valuable dissertations on subjects of antiquity.—*Ibid.*

GEJER (Martin), a German protestant divine, was born at Leipzig in 1614. He became professor of Hebrew and member of the ecclesiastical council to the elector of Saxony. He died in 1681. He wrote Commentaries on several books of the Old Testament; and a Treatise on the Mourning of the Hebrews; the whole in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

GELASIVS I. pope, was elevated to the chair in 492. He had a sharp contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and by his arrogance prevented a union between the two churches. He condemned the practice of communicating only in one kind, although that practice became afterwards a standing rule in the Roman church as far as relates to the laity. Several works written by him are extant. He died in 496.—GELASIVS II. a native of Campania, was elected pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, who was in the interest of the emperor Henry V. drove him from Rome, and another pope was elected. Gelasius, after some attempts to regain the pontificate, retired to the monastery of Clugny in France, where he died in 1119.—*Platina. Moreri. Bower.*

GELDENHAUR (Gerard), a divine and historian, was born at Nimeguen in 1482. Being sent to Wittemberg by Maximilian of Burgundy, he there embraced lutheranism, which gave such offence to his friend

Erasmus, that he wrote against him. He afterwards became professor of history and theology at Marburg, where he died in 1542. He wrote *Historia Batavica*; *Historiæ suæ Ætatis*; *Germanicorum Histor. illustratio*; *De viris illustribus inferioris Germaniæ*; &c.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

GELDER (Arnold de), a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1615, and died in 1727. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated.—*Pilkington.*

GELDORP (Gauldorp), a painter, born at Louvain in 1553, and died in 1618. He excelled in portraits, though he sometimes painted historical subjects.—*Ibid.*

GELLERT (Christian Furchtegott), a German divine and poet, was born at Hayuichen, a village in Misnia, in 1715, and died in 1769. He supported himself for many years as tutor in private families; but was afterwards professor of philosophy at Leipzig. He is best known by his *Fables and Tales*, which are very pleasing. All his works have been collected in 10 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

GELLI (John Baptist), an Italian writer, was born in 1498 at Florence, where he died in 1563. His occupation was that of a shoemaker, which he continued to follow till his death, though he was a member of the academy at Florence, and admitted to the friendship of all the men of genius and learning in that city. He translated from the Greek the Hecuba of Euripides, and was the author of two comedies called *La Sporta*, and *L'Errore*. His dialogues are in great esteem, and have been translated into several languages.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GELLIBRAND (Henry), an English mathematician, was born in London in 1597. He took his degrees in arts in Trinity college, Oxford, and was for some time a curate in Kent, but his passion for the mathematics induced him to quit that situation and return to Oxford. He afterwards became professor of astronomy at Gresham college, London, where he died in 1686. He completed and published his friend Briggs's *Trigonometria Britannica*. Mr. Gellibrand was also the author of a tract concerning longitude appended to captain James's Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage; a Discourse on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle; an Institution Trigonometrical, explaining the Doctrine of Plane and Spherical Triangles, 8vo.; an Epitome of Navigation, &c.—*Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

GELON, king or tyrant of Syracuse, usurped the supreme authority in that city in the year 484 B. C. He possessed great and amiable qualities; and died, extremely regretted by the Syracusans, after a reign of seven years.—*Univ. Hist.*

GEMELLI CARRERI (Francis), an Italian writer, and an advocate of Naples, who is

aid to have travelled round the world from 1693 to 1698, but some assert, that the account which he has given of his travels was written by his friend. Let this be as it may, the work is extremely interesting.—*Tiraboschi*.

GEMIGNANO (Vincenzio di St.), an Italian painter, born in Tuscany in 1490, and died in 1530. He was a disciple and imitator of Raphael. There was another painter of the same name, who died in 1681. He painted several fine pictures for the churches at Rome.—*Pilkington*.

GEMINIANI (Francis), a celebrated musician, was born at Lucca about 1680. In 1714 he came to England, where he was patronized by George I. to whom he dedicated his solos for the violin, which were followed by his concertos. In 1742 he published his Guida Armonica, or, a Sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation. His other works are The Art of Playing on the Violin; Harpsichord Pieces, &c. He died in Dublin in 1762.—*Burney's Hist. of Music. Hawkins*.

GEMISTUS (George), surnamed *Pletho*, a learned Greek, was born at Constantinople in 1390. He was a zealous Platonist, and a warm defender of the Greek church against the Latins. In 1438 he was sent to the council at Florence assembled to effect a union between the two churches, where he displayed considerable eloquence. He afterwards returned to Greece, where he died at the age of 100. He wrote De Gestis Græcorum post pugnam ad Mantineam, printed by Aldus, 1503, folio; De Virtutibus Libellus; De Rebus Peloponnesiacis constituendis Orationes duas; De Platonice et Aristotelice philosophiæ differentia, &c.—*Fabr. Bib. Græc. Moreri*.

ГЕММА (Reinier), commonly called *Frisius*, a Dutch physician and mathematician, was born at Dockum, in Friesland, in 1508. He became medical professor at Louvain, where he died in 1555. He wrote Methodus Arithmeticæ; De Usu Annuli Astronomici; De locorum describendorum Ratione, deque distantis eorum in veniendis; Demonstrationes Geometricæ de Usu Radii Astronomici; De Astrolabio Catholico liber, &c. His son Cornelius was a good Latin poet, born at Louvain in 1535, and died in 1579. He wrote De Prodigiosa Specie Naturæ Cometæ, &c.—*Moreri*.

GENRE (Louis le), a French historian, was born at Rouen in 1639, and died in 1733. His principal works are, a History of France, 3 vols. fol.; the Life of M. de Harlai; an Essay on the Reign of Louis the Great; and the Life of Cardinal d'Amboise.—*Ibid*.

GENRE (Gilbert Charles le), marquis of St. Aubin, was counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of the requests. He died in 1746, at the age of 59. His principal work is, a Treatise on Opinion, 6 vols. 12mo. He also wrote Antiquities de la Maison de France, &c.—*Ibid*.

GENRE (Nicolas le), an eminent French sculptor, who died at Paris in 1670, at the age of 52.—*Ibid*.

GENEBARD (Gilbert), a French bishop, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, and entered among the benedictines. In 1563 he became regius professor of Hebrew in the college of Navarre, at Paris. Being disappointed of a bishopric, he joined the party of the *league*. In 1693 he obtained the archbishopric of Aix through the duke of Mayenne. In the reign of Henry IV. he published a book on the election of bishops, which was publicly burnt by the hangman. He died in 1597. He wrote a Sacred Chronology, and other works.—*Moreri*.

GENESIUS (Josephus), a Byzantine historian, who flourished about 940. He wrote a History of Constantinople, printed at Venice, 1733, in Greek and Latin.—*Ibid*.

GENET (Charles Claude), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1719. He wrote a Poem on the Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul; Principes de Philosophie; a tragedy called Penelope, &c.—*Ibid*.

GENET (Francis), bishop of Vaifon, was born at Avignon in 1640, and died in 1702. He wrote Morale de Grenoble, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid*.

GENGA (Jerome), an Italian painter and architect, was born at Urbino in 1476, and died in 1551. His son Bartholomew was also celebrated for his skill in architecture. He superintended the fortifications of the island of Malta, where he died in 1558.—*Pilkington*.

GENNADIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Anatolius in 458. He was an eloquent writer; but none of his works are extant, except a circular Epistle against Simony, and a piece against the Anathemas of Cyril. He died in 471. There was another patriarch of the same name, who was at the council of Florence in 1438, and greatly opposed a union between the eastern and western churches. In 1453 he was elected patriarch, which dignity he resigned about five years afterwards, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1460. He wrote an explanation of the christian faith in Greek, Latin, and Turkish, and other works.—*Ibid*.

GENNADIUS, the author of a work intitled, De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis, which has been improperly attributed to St. Augustin, was a priest of Marseilles, and died about 400. There is also another work of his extant, intitled, De illustribus Ecclesiæ Scripturis.—*Ibid*.

GENNARI (Benedetto), an historical and portrait painter of Bologna, born in 1633, and died in 1715. He resided some time at London, where he was greatly encouraged by Charles II. and the principal nobility. His son *Cesar* GENNARI was a fine landscape painter. He died in 1688.—*Pilkington*.

GENOELS (Abraham), a painter of Ant-

werp, born in 1640. He excelled in landscape and portrait.—*Ibid.*

GENOVESI (Anthony), an Italian philosopher, was born at Castiglione in 1712. He read lectures in philosophy at Naples with prodigious reputation for some time; but at length he was attacked by numerous enemies for publishing his *Metaphysics*, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The king of Naples, however, protected him, and made him professor of ethics. But unfortunately offering himself as candidate for the chair of theology, the ecclesiastics brought charges of heresy against him, and he had nearly lost the king's favour, when he prudently relinquished that pursuit. By his means a professorship of political philosophy was established in that university, which he discharged with great credit. He died in 1769. Besides the above work, he wrote in Italian *Philosophical Meditations upon Religion and Morality*; a *System of Logic*; *Humorous Letters*; and *Italian Morality*, which last is accounted his principal performance.—*Gen. Biog.*

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, was the natural son of Godigiles, whom he succeeded in 428. In the commencement of his reign he gained a great victory over Hermanric, king of the Suevi. He afterwards made himself master of Africa, where he practised the greatest cruelties to establish arianism. Being invited by the empress Eudoxia to revenge the death of her husband Valentinian III. who had been murdered by Maximus, Genseric sailed to Italy, entered Rome in 455, and delivered the city up to pillage. He was, from this time, the terror of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which he laid waste every year with his fleets. He died in 477.—*Univ. Hist.*

GENTILI (Alberico), an Italian lawyer, was born in Ancona in 1550. His father, who was a physician, embraced the reformed religion and went to England, where Alberico became professor of law at Oxford, and died in 1608. He wrote six dialogues on the Interpreters of Law; and a Treatise de Jure Belli, which Grotius has praised; and other works. His brother, Scipio, was also a learned jurist, and became professor of civil law at Altdorf, where he died in 1616. He wrote *De Jure publico Populi Romani*; *De Conjuratibus*; Latin poems, &c.—*Bayle. Tirab.-scbi.*

GENTILIS (de Foligno), or de Gentilibus, a physician, was author of Commentaries on Avicenna, folio; and of the following works: *De Legationibus*; *De Juris interpretibus*; and *De Advocacione Hispanica*. He died at Foligno in 1548.—*Moreri.*

GENTILIS (John Valentine), a relation of the preceding, was born in Calabria. Having embraced the protestant doctrine, he quitted Italy and went to Geneva, where he

learned arianism, but, to save himself from sharing the fate of Servetus, he subscribed the orthodox confession of faith. After going to several places, and suffering imprisonment more than once on account of his opinions, he was beheaded at Berne, about 1567.—*Bayle.*

GENTILESCHI (Horatio), an Italian painter, was born at Pisa in 1563. He painted the ceilings at Greenwich, and died, in this country, at the age of 84. His daughter was also a good artist. She lived chiefly at Naples, in great splendour; and was famous for her amours.—*Walpole. Pilkington.*

GENTILET (Valentine), a French protestant writer of the 16th century, born in Dauphiné. He became syndic of the republic at Geneva, and in 1578 published an *Apology for the Protestants*, which went through several editions. He wrote also *Anti-Machiavel*, and *Anti-Socinus*, 1612.—*Bayle.*

GEOFFREY of Monmouth, a British historian, who flourished about 1150. He was first, archdeacon of Monmouth, and next, bishop of St. Asaph, which see he resigned, and retired to the monastery of Abingdon, of which he was abbot. His principal work is his *Chronicon sive Historia Britonum*, which, however, is full of legendary tales respecting the early monarchs of Britain.—*Pitt's Bale. Moreri.*

GEOFFROY (Stephen Francis), an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Paris in 1672. He was professor of chemistry at the king's garden, and of medicine in the royal college. His principal work is a *History of the Materia Medica*, 3 vols. 8vo. He died in 1731.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

GEORGE (Saint), a martyr in the reign of Diocletian, was greatly celebrated both among the christians and mahometans; but there is little certain known of him.—*Moreri.*

GEORGE LEWIS I. king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and the grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was born in 1660, created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded queen Anne in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the pretender, which was soon suppressed. In his reign parliaments were made septennial, and the order of the Bath was revived. In 1720 happened the failure of the famous South-sea scheme, by which thousands of families were ruined. He died suddenly, June 11, 1727, at Osnaburgh. He married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, which marriage, however, proved very unhappy.—*Smollet.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II. was born in 1683. He married, in 1705, princess Caroline, of Brandenburg Anspach, who died in 1757. In 1714 he came to England with his father, whom he succeeded in 1727. In 1789 ad-

miral Vernon was sent with a Squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 George headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the pretender's eldest son landed in the Highlands, and was joined by several clans. After obtaining various successes, the rebels were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden in 1746. In 1748 peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died, universally lamented, Frederic prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never was any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca was taken in the Mediterranean, for which admiral Byng, who was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time Mr. Pitt became prime minister, and public affairs began to wear a new face. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia. The French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec was followed by the entire conquest of Canada. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were also taken by the English. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. Amid this blaze of glory George II. died suddenly, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, October 25, 1760.—*Smolles.*

GEORGE, the Cappadocian, bishop of Alexandria in the expulsion of St. Athanasius. He was a native of Epiphania in Cilicia, and was, for some time, a purveyor in the army, but his frauds were so great that he was obliged to fly to avoid justice. He then went to Alexandria, where he displayed great zeal for arianism, and in 356 was elected bishop by the prevailing party. His conduct was so cruel and oppressive that the people put him to death in 362.—*Moreri.*

GEORGE, or AMIRA, a learned Maronite in the seventeenth century, who published at Rome a Syriac and Chaldean grammar in 1696. He became patriarch of the Maronites, and died about 1641.—*Ibid.*

GEORGE of Trebizonde, (or *Trapezuntia*), a learned man of the fifteenth century, was a native of Crete. He went to Italy about 1420, and became professor of Greek at Vicenza; after which he removed to Rome, but giving offence to the pope, he was banished from thence in 1452. He then went to Naples; but in 1459 he was at Venice. He was afterwards recalled to Rome, but again fell under the papal displeasure, and was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. He died about 1480. He translated Eusebius's Evangelical Preparation into Latin; some of the works of Aristotle, Plato de

Legibus; Ptolomy's Almagest, &c. He also wrote *De Arte Rhetorica*; *Reflections* on some of Cicero's Orations and Letters. *Tiraboschi.*

GERARD (Thom or Tung), founder and first grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was a native of Martigues, an island on the coast of Provence; he in 1100 assumed a religious habit, and, with many others, engaged in a vow to relieve all distressed Christians in Palestine. This order was confirmed by Anastasius IV. in 1154. Gerard died in 1120. *Moreri.*

GERARD (Balthazar), the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was born at Vilefians in Franche-Comté. He entertained this design six years; and at length shor the prince with a pistol at Delft. He declared he committed the murder "to expiate his sins," the prince being at the head of the protestants. He was executed in 1584.—*Ibid.*

GERARD (John), a learned lutheran divine, was born at Quedlinburg in 1582. He was theological professor at Jena many years, and died in 1637. He wrote *Commentaries on the Scriptures*, and a *Harmony of the Gospels*, folio.—*Moreri.*

GERARD (John), a learned protestant divine, was born at Jena in 1621. He became professor of divinity and rector of the university of Jena, and died there in 1668. He wrote *Harmonica Linguarum Orientalium*; *Disputationum Theologicarum Fasciculus*; *De Sepultura Mosis*; *De Ecclesie Coptice Ortu*, &c. His son, *John Ernest Gerard*, was professor of divinity at Giessen, and died in 1707. He was the author of some learned works.—*Moreri.*

GERARD (Alexander), a learned Scotch divine, was born at Garioch in the county of Aberdeen in 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh, and in 1750 was chosen professor of philosophy in the Marischal college at the former place. In 1759 he was ordained a minister, and the following year was chosen professor of divinity, about which time he was admitted, to his doctor's degree. In 1771 he was appointed theological professor in King's college. He died in 1796. Dr. Gerard's works are an *Essay on Taste*, 8vo; *Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity*, 8vo; an *Essay on Genius*, 8vo; 2 vols. of *Sermons*; and a *Discourse on Pastoral Care*.—*Supp. to Ency. Brit.*

GERARD (John), an English botanist, was born at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1545. He was bred a surgeon, and settled in London, where he had the lord Burleigh for a patron, and was superintendant of his lordship's garden. He had also a large physical garden of his own. He died in 1607. He was the author of *Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in horto Joh. Gerardi*, 4to. 1591. But his great work is the "*Herbal, or General History of Plants*,"

folio, published first in 1597. The best edition of it is that by Johnson, in 1633.—*Pulteney's Sketches on Botany*.

GERARDI (Christofaro), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1500, and died in 1556. He painted historical subjects, landscape, and grotesque.—*Pilkington*.

GERARDS (Mark), a painter of Bruges, born in 1561. About 1580 he came to England, and was appointed painter to queen Elizabeth. He was eminent in history, portrait, and landscapes; and died in 1635.—*Ibid*.

GERBAIS (John), a French divine, was born about 1629. He became doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He distinguished himself so much by his writings in behalf of the liberties of the Gallican church, as greatly to offend the pope. He died in 1699.—*Moreri*.

GERBEL (Nicholas), a learned German, who was professor of law at Stralsburg, where he died in 1560. He wrote *Ilagoge in Tabulum Græciæ Nicholai Sophiani; Vita Joannis Cuspiniani, &c.*—*Freberi Theatr*.

GERBERON (Gabriel), a zealous jansenist, was born in 1628. He was at first of the oratory, and afterwards a benedictine of St. Maur. He taught theology at that place, till Louis XIV. having ordered him to be arrested, he fled to Holland. He died in the abbey of St. Denis, in 1711. He wrote several works, the principal of which is, the History of Jansenism, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

GERBIER (sir Balthazar), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1592, and died in 1661. He was knighted by Charles I. and appointed that monarch's agent at the court of Brussels. He painted small figures in distemper.—*Walpole. Pilkington*.

GERBILLON (John Francis), one of the most celebrated of the jesuit missionaries in China, was born in 1654. He wrote *Historical Observations on Great Tartary; and Accounts of some of his Travels*, are inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed two books on Geometry, which were printed at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages. He died at Pekin in 1707, superior-general of the missions in China.—*Moreri*.

GERDES (Daniel), professor of divinity at Groningen, was born in 1698, at Bremen. He took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, after which he became professor at Duisburg, from whence in 1735 he removed to Groningen, where he died in 1765. His chief works are *Vesperæ Vadenſes, five Diatribæ Theologicæ-Philologicæ de Hyperbolis ex Scriptoris Sacris eliminandis, &c.*; *Observationes Miscellaneæ ad quædam Loca S. S. in quibus Historia Patriarcharum illustratur*; *Miscellanea Duisburgensia, ad incrementum Rei Literariæ omnis præcipue vero Eruditionis Theologicæ publicata,*

4to; *Florilegium Historico-criticum Librorum variorum*; *Compendium Theologiæ Dogmaticæ, &c.*—*Yocher's Gelehrte Lex.*

GERHARD (Ephraim), a German lawyer and philosopher of the 18th century, was born in Silesia in 1682. He became professor of law at Altdorf, where he died in 1718. The principal of his works is intitled *Deineatio Philosophiæ Rationalis.—Novæ. Diſt. Hiſt.*

GERLACH (Stephen), a German protestant divine, was born in Suabia in 1546. He was educated at Tübingen, and became chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople, where he resided five years, and in 1578 returned to Tübingen; soon after which he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1587 dean of the church there. He died in 1612. His works are, *Epitome of Ecclesiastical History*; *Journal of the Embassy sent to the Porte*; *Dissertations, &c.*—*Melch. Adami Vit. Theol. Germ.*

GERMAIN (Thomas), a French artist, was born at Paris in 1674. His father was goldsmith to the king, and a man of great ingenuity. The son resided a long time at Rome, where he worked as a goldsmith, and exercised himself in drawing. He there performed many fine sculptures in metal, and on his return to Paris became famous in that line. Plate wrought by him fetched very high prices. He was also skilled in architecture; and died in 1748.—*Moreri*.

GERMANICUS (Cæsar), the son of Nero Claudius Drusus by Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by Tiberius, A. D. 4, and married Agrippina, the daughter of Agrippa, and grand-daughter of Augustus. She was a woman of eminent virtues. Germanicus was greatly beloved by the Roman people for his splendid accomplishments and excellent disposition. He served the office of consul, A. D. 12, and at the close of the reign of Augustus he commanded in Gaul, where he suppressed a dangerous insurrection which had broke out in the army. He fought several battles with the Germans, but his successes rendering Tiberius jealous of him, he was recalled. He was next appointed to command in the east, and after restoring order in Greece, went to Egypt, but died on his return, as it is supposed of poison, at Epidaphne, near Antioch, A. D. 19, aged 34. His death was considered as a public loss, and all the houses in Rome were shut up on the occasion. He wrote some comedies in Greek, and translated the phenomena of Aratus into Latin.—*Univ. History. Tacitus. Moreri*.

GERMANIQ (Anastasio), an Italian prelate, was born in Piedmont in 1551. He was nearly self-taught; after which he studied at Turin and Padua. At the former place he was chosen professor of canon-law. He was employed by the popes, and at length became a bishop of Tarantasia. Being sent

ambassador by the duke of Savoy to Madrid, he died there in 1627. He wrote *De Sacrorum Immunitatibus, &c.*—*Moreri.*

GERMANUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 8th century, was an eunuch. He was made bishop of Cyzicum, from whence in 715 he was elevated to the patriarchate. He was a zealous defender of image worship, for which he was degraded in a council held at Constantinople in 730. He died about ten years after. He wrote *De Sex Synodis Occuminis, &c.* There was another patriarch of Constantinople, of the same name, in 1222. He was deposed in 1240, and restored in 1254; but died shortly after. He wrote Homilies, Orations, &c.—*Cave. Moreri.*

GERMANY was anciently divided into several independent states. About 590 B. C. some colonies of Gauls, under Segovesus, settled in it. B. C. 25 the Romans gained some advantages over the Germans. A. D. 177 Aurelius made a further progress, and in 276 Probus extended his conquests, but shortly after the Romans lost all their possessions in Germany. In 432 the Huns, a Tartar nation, conquered a great part of Germany. In 771 Charlemagne conquered several of the German nations; in 772 he defeated the Saxons, and in 788 he made himself master of all Germany. On the death of Lewis the Mild, this country was separated from France, Lotharius being declared emperor of Germany, and Charles the Bald king of France. The Carolingian race expired in Lewis IV. and Conrad duke of Franconia and Hesse was made emperor in 912. In 1273 Rodolph of Hapsburg, of the house of Austria, was elected emperor. In 1519 the empire was united to Spain, in the person of Charles V. but this union ceased on his abdication in 1556.—*Univ. Hist.*

GERMYN (Simon), a Dutch painter of fruit and landscapes, born at Dort in 1650, and died 1719.—*Houbraken.*

GERSON (John), an eminent divine, whose real name was *Chartier*, was born at Gerson in Champagne, in 1363. He was educated in the college of Navarre, and in 1395 became chancellor and canon of the church of Paris. He was deputed to go to the council of Pisa, where he contributed to the election of pope Alexander V. He strenuously condemned the murder of the duke of Orleans by the duke of Burgundy, and distinguished himself greatly at the council of Constance. He died in 1429. Many of his works are highly and deservedly valued. They were published in 1706, in 5 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GERSTEN (Christian Louis), mathematical professor at Gießen, where he was born in 1701. He was appointed to the professorship in 1733, but he was afterwards deprived of it for contumacy, in not submitting to the decision of a court of justice in a lawsuit with his brother-in-law. Failing

in his endeavours to recover his situation, he wrote a rude letter to the landgrave, for which he was imprisoned in 1748, and did not regain his liberty till 1760. He died in 1762. His works are, *Tentamina Systematis novi ad Mutationes Barometri ex Natura elateris Aerei demonstrandas; Methodus nova ad Eclipses Terræ et Appulses Lunæ ad Stellæ Supputandas; Exercitationes recentiores circa Roris Meteora; Methodus nova Calculi Eclipsium Terræ Specialis, in the English Philosophical Transactions, vol. 43; Mercurius sub Sole visus; Quædam Astronomici muralis Idea nova et peculiaris.*—*Jesler's Gelehrte Lex.*

GERVAIS (Armand Francis), a French ecclesiastic of the order of Carmelites. His abilities recommended him to be appointed superior of several houses belonging to his order. In 1695 he retired to the monastery of La Trappe, of which he was made abbot, but resigned that station soon after. He was at last confined in an abbey in the diocese of Troyes, for attacking the Bernardines in his History of the Cistercian Order. He died there in 1741. He abridged the works of St. Cyprian, and wrote the life of that father. He was also the author of the lives of Abelard and Heloise, and other biographical and theological works.—*Moreri.*

GERVAISE (Nicholas), a French missionary, who went to Siam, and on his return published the Natural and Political History of that country, 4to. 1688. He afterwards became provost of Suevre in the church of St. Martin at Tours. Besides the above he wrote the Life of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, with a History of the Foundation of his Church; History of Boethius, &c. About 1724 he went to Rome, and was appointed bishop of Horren. He then set out for Guiana, where, with all the other missionaries, he was murdered by the natives in 1729.—*Ibid.*

GESNER (Conrad), an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516. His parents were too poor to give him an education, which he acquired by the liberality of some of his fellow citizens. After studying at Stutgard, he went to Paris, where he supported himself by teaching grammar. He was also Greek professor some time at Lausanne. At Basil he took his doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to Zurich, where he practised as a physician, and gave lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist was circulated all over Europe, and he maintained an extensive correspondence with learned men of all countries. He died in 1565. He wrote on the Collection of Plants, a work of vast merit; *Apparatus et Delectus Simplicium Medicamentorum, et de Compositione Medicamentorum; Catalogus Plantarum; Hortorum Germaniæ Descriptio Historia Animalium*, which is accounted his greatest performance, and

procured him the name of the *modern Pliny*; *De Fossilibus, Gemmis, Lapidibus, Metallis, &c.*; *Bibliotheca Universalis*: the last has gone through several editions.—*Moreri. Halleri. Bibl. Med.*

GESNER (John James), a native of Zurich, and professor there, was born in 1707, and died in 1787. He wrote *Theſaurus Universalis omnium Numismatum veterum Græcorum et Romanorum*, 4 vols. folio; *Specimen Rei Numariæ Numismata Regum Macedoniæ omnia quæ laboribus celeberrimorum Crophii, Lazii, Goltzii, &c.*—*Gen. Biog.*

GESNER (Solomon), a German protestant divine, was born in Silesia in 1559. He studied at Breslaw and Straßburg, and about 1593 became professor of divinity at Wittemberg. He afterwards attained the honourable distinctions of dean and rector of that university, and principal preacher in the castle-church. He died in 1605. He published the prophecy of Hosea from the version of Jerome; a Disquisition on the Psalter; Dissertation on the Books of Genesis; Sermons, &c.—*Melch. Adamsi Vit. Germ. Theol.*

GESNER (Solomon), a poet and painter, was born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1730. His father was a bookseller and printer, and brought him up to the same business. In 1753 he published a short poem, in poetic prose, intitled *Night*, which was followed by the pastoral of *Daphnis*. His next work was the *Idylls*, tender and interesting. But his reputation was greatly increased and extended by the *Death of Abel*, which has been translated into several languages. In 1765 he published ten Landscapes, engraved by himself from his own designs. These were followed by others. He was also the author of a *Letter on Landscape Painting*; *Poems*, &c. He died in 1788.—*Preface to his Works.*

GESNER (John Matthias), a profound scholar and critic, was born at Roth in Anspach in 1691. On the recommendation of Budaus, he was appointed rector of the school of Weimar, which situation he filled eleven years. From thence he removed to Leipzig; and lastly to Gottingen, where he was made professor of rhetoric, public librarian, and inspector of public schools. He died in 1761. His most esteemed works are; editions of some of the Classics, and an excellent Latin *Theſaurus*, 4 vols. folio.—*Gen. Biog.*

GETA (Septimius), son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, who, being jealous of his accomplishments, stabbed him in the arms of their mother Julia, at the age of 23, A.D. 212.—*Univ. Hist.*

GETHIN (Grace), an ingenious English lady, was the daughter of sir George Norton in Somersetshire, and born in 1676. She married early sir Richard Gethin of Ireland, but died soon after in 1697, and

her remains were interred in Westminster abbey. After her death appeared a work, intitled *Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*, or some remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady Grace Gethin, lately deceased, &c. 1700, 4to. Provision was made for a sermon to be preached annually to commemorate her memory, in Westminster abbey; and Mr. Congreve wrote a poem to her honour on reading her book.—*Female H'q'rt'bles.*

GEUSS (John Michael), mathematical professor at Copenhagen, was born in Holstein in 1745, and died there in 1786. He published the *Theory of the Art of constructing Mines*, 1776; a *Voyage to Iceland*, translated from the German, 2 vols. 4to.; an edition of *Logarithmi Buggiani Numerorum ab Unitate ad 10000*, &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

GHELEN (Sigismund), a learned man of the 16th century. He was a native of Prague; and, by the recommendation of Erasmus, he became corrector of the press in the office of Frobenius. He died in 1554. Ghelen published a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Dalmatian; and some translations of ancient authors.—*Bayles. Moreri.*

GHEZZI (Pier Leone), a painter, born at Rome in 1674. He was appointed by the pope to adorn the castle of Gandolfo, and other works. Francis I. duke of Parma, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1755.—*Pilkington.*

GHILINI (Jerom), a learned Italian, was born in the Milanese in 1589. He became eminent as a canonist, and obtained ecclesiastical preferment at Milan. He died about 1670. His works are *Poems*; *Cafes of Conscience*; *Annals of Allessandria*; and *Teatro di huomini Letterati*, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

GHIRLANDAIO (Domenico), a Florentine painter, was born in 1449. He was intended for a goldsmith; but having a strong passion for painting, he cultivated that art with great success. His manner was however gothic and dry, and he deserves most to be celebrated for being the tutor of Michael Angelo. He died at the age of 44, leaving three sons, David, Benedict, and Rhandolph, all painters.—*Pilkington.*

GHISOLFI (Giovanni), a painter, born at Milan in 1628, and died in 1683. He excelled in painting perspective views and sea ports.—*Ibid.*

GIAPAR, or *Sadek*, i.e. the Just, a mahometan doctor, was descended, by his mother's side, from the caliph Abubekir. He died at Medina in 764. A book of musselman prophecies is ascribed to him; another on lots; but his Traditions are most esteemed.—*D'Herbelot.*

GIAHEDR, or *large-eyed*, another musselman doctor. He was the head of a sect called *Motazales*, who blended philosophy with religion. He studied the Greek philo-

sophers, and wrote some treatises on metaphysics. He died in 840.—*D'Herbelot.*

GIANNONE (Peter), an historian, was born at Naples about 1680. He wrote the history of that kingdom, for some freedoms in which, respecting the papal power, he was obliged to quit his native country. He died in Piedmont, 1748. After his death appeared his posthumous works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GIBBON (Edward), a celebrated English historian, was born at Putney in 1737, of a genteel family. He was first placed at a private school at Kingston, and next at Westminster school; from whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. While there, he read books of controversial divinity, and particularly those between the papists and protestants; and not having had the advantage of religious instruction in his childhood, he conceived that the truth lay only on the side of the romanists. Accordingly, in 1753, he renounced heresy in the presence of a popish priest in London. His father was greatly concerned at this defection in an only son, and to reclaim him sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, under the care of Mr. Pavilliard, a protestant divine, by whose instructions he was convinced of the errors of the Romish church, and he received the sacrament according to the reformed communion, on Christmas day, in 1754. While at Lausanne he pursued his classical studies with ardour, and made himself master of the French language. He here fell in love with the daughter of a minister, but was dissuaded from entering into the marriage state by the force of paternal remonstrance; and he lived single the remainder of his life. The lady afterwards became the wife of the famous Necker. In 1758 he returned to England, where he began to collect a noble library; and in 1761 published, in French, a small volume, intitled, “*Essai sur l'Étude de la Littérature*,” which possesses considerable merit as a juvenile performance. He was at this time a captain in the Hampshire militia, which line he quitted at the peace of 1763, when he visited Paris, and from thence went to Lausanne. He next travelled into Italy; and, while sitting amid the ruins of the capitol at Rome, formed the idea of writing the decline and fall of that mighty empire. In 1767 he assisted M. Deyverdun in writing the *Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne*. In 1770, Mr. Gibbon published in English a pamphlet, intitled, “*Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid*,” the design of which was to refute bishop Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas. The same year, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of the family estate; but it was much involved. In 1774 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Liskeard; but though he sat eight years, he never distinguished him-

self as a speaker, but always gave a silent vote for the minister. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his great work, the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, which was afterwards extended to six volumes, 4to. and on the merits of which no remark need be made. It must not, however, be passed over, that in this truly splendid history the author opened a masked battery against Christianity in several places, but especially in two chapters of the first volume, on the growth and progress of that religion. Several writers attacked the historian, to one of whom only, Mr. Davis, who had charged the author with want of fidelity, did Mr. Gibbon vouchsafe a reply. He was next employed by ministers in writing a memoir in justification of this country's going to war with France, for the part taken by that court in the American contest. This piece was written in French, and was greatly admired all over Europe. For this he obtained a seat at the board of trade, which he lost on the abolition of that board by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he retired to Switzerland, where he employed himself in completing his History; but when the French revolution began to disturb all the neighbouring states, Mr. Gibbon returned to England, where he died of a dropsy, Jan. 16, 1794. After his death appeared his posthumous works, with his memoirs, written by himself, and edited and finished by his friend, Lord Sheffield, 2 vols. 4to.

GIBBONS (Grinling), an eminent sculptor in the seventeenth century, was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England. He was employed by Charles II. who appointed him to a place in the board of works, and employed him in ornamenting several of his palaces. He carved the foliage in the chapel at Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, and the admirable font in St. James's church, Westminster; but his principal performance is said to be at Petworth. He died in 1721.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

GIBBONS (Orlando), an eminent musician, was born at Cambridge in 1583. He became organist of the chapel royal at the age of 21; and, in 1622, was created doctor of music by the university of Oxford. He died at Canterbury of the small-pox, in 1625. He was the best church composer of his time; he also published Madrigals, 1612. His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians.—*Burney, Hawkins.*

GIBBS (James), an architect, was born at Aberdeen in 1683. He designed St. Martin's and St. Mary le Strand, London; the new church at Derby; the senate-house, and the improvements of King's college, Cambridge; and other works. He died in 1754.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GIBELYN (M. le comte de), a French writer, born in 1725. He wrote a work, intitled, *Le Monde primitif comparé au*

Monde moderne, for which the French academy twice awarded him their annual prize. He died in 1734.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GIBERT (Balthazar), a French writer, was born at Aix in 1662. He was made professor of rhetoric in the college of Mazarin, at Paris, in 1688, and in 1734 he was elected syndic of the university: but in 1740 he was exiled to Auxerre for opposing the revocation of an appeal of the university against the bull *Unigenitus*. He died the year following. His principal works are, *De la Veritable Eloquence*; *Relexions sur la Rhetorique*; *Jugemens des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhetorique*; *La Rhetorique, ou les Regles de l'Eloquence*.—*Moreri*.

GIBERT (John Peter), a French divine, was born at Aix in 1660. He taught theology at Toulon and at Aix for some years; but in 1709 he removed to Paris, where he led a retired life, and refused several ecclesiastical preferments. He died in 1736. His eminence as a canonist was very great, and his works are highly valued. They are, *The Duties of a Christian*; *Cases of Practice relating to the Sacraments*; *Doctrina Canonum in corpore Juris inclusorum*, &c.; *Memoirs relating to the Scriptures*; *Ecclesiastical Institutions*; *The Customs of the Gallican Church, with respect to Censures and Irregularity*; *Tradition, or the History of the Church with reference to the Sacrament of Marriage*, &c.—*Moreri*.

GIBERTI (Giammateo), an Italian prelate, was born at Palermo. He became a great favourite of popes Leo X. and Clement VII. The latter made him governor of Tivoli and bishop of Verona. He was one of the hostages delivered up by that pontiff in 1527 to the Imperialists, from whom he received very ill usage. On his release he retired to his bishopric, but was recalled to Rome by Paul III. He set up a Greek press in his palace, from whence issued several works of the fathers. He died in 1543. His letters and directions to the clergy have been often printed.—*Tiraboschi*.

GIBIEUF (William), a French ecclesiastic, of the congregation of the Oratory, who died in 1650. His work intitled, *On the Liberty of God, and of the Creature*, in Latin, is an esteemed performance.—*Moreri*.

GIBSON (Edmund), a learned and exemplary prelate, was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, in 1669. After receiving a grammatical education in the school of his native town, he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he applied particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he took his first degree in arts, and published a new edition of Drummond's *Polemio-Middiana*, and James V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Rustica*, 4to. with curious notes. In 1692 he published a latin version of the *Chronicon Saxonum*, with notes, 4to. These works were followed by an-

other volump, intituled, *Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus*, dedicated to bishop Tenison, which procured him the patronage of that prelate, who appointed him his chaplain. In 1694 he took the degree of M. A.; and the year following appeared his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, with considerable additions. In 1703 he obtained the rectory of Stisted, in Essex; and in 1702 his patron, the archbishop, gave him the degree of D. D. The year following he obtained the rectory of Lambeth, and the mastership of the hospital of St. Mary. In 1710 he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and in 1713 he published his *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, in folio, which procured the author great applause from the friends of the church, and much censure from its enemies. On the death of Dr. Tenison in 1715, and the advancement of bishop Wake to the primacy, Dr. Gibson was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1723 he was translated to London, in which elevated station he conducted himself with apostolical zeal, piety, and disinterestedness. He died at Bath in 1748. Besides the above works, he published several excellent pastoral letters, tending to check infidelity, immorality, and enthusiasm.—*Biog. Brit.*

GIBSON (Richard), known by the name of the dwarf, was an English painter in the time of sir Peter Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under de Cleyne, for instruction. He was page to Charles I. and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. They were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson died in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.—*Walpole*.

GIBSON (William), a nephew of the above, was instructed by him and sir Peter Lely in the art of painting, whose works he copied. He died at the age of 58.—*Ibid*.

GIDEON, a judge of Israel, was of the tribe of Manasseh, and divinely called, as he was threshing, to deliver his countrymen from the Midianites; after which he judged the people forty years, and died B. C. 1236.—*Book of Judges*.

GIFANIUS (Hubertus), a learned critic, was born at Buren in Guelderland, in 1534. He studied at Louvain, and at Paris, but took his degree of doctor of civil law at Orleans. He was made counsellor of state by the emperor Rodolph. and died in 1604. He wrote comments on Homer, Aristotle's politics and ethics, and upon Lucretius: also *Comment. de Imperatore Justiniano*;

and Index Histor. Rerum Romanarum.—*Boyle. Moreri.*

GIFFORD (Dr. Andrew), a baptist minister, was born in 1700. He was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years, and died in 1784. He bequeathed his library to the baptist academy at Bristol. Dr. Gifford was a learned antiquary and a pious divine.—*Gent. Mag.*

GIGOZO (Anthony), a learned Italian divine, of the 17th century. He lived at Milan, and translated into Latin the Commentaries of R. R. G. Solomon, Aben Ezra, and Levi Gerson on the Proverbs: but his greatest work is *Theaurus Lingue Arabicæ, seu Lexicon Arabico, Latinum*, 4 vols. folio. He died about 1632.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

GILBERT (William), a physician, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, was born at Colchester in 1540, and educated at Cambridge, but took his degree of M. D. abroad. On his return he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and became physician to queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he published a work, intitled, *De Magnete, magneticisque Corporibus, et de magno Magnete tellure, Physiologia nova*, in which are many important suggestions for the improvement of navigation. He died in 1603.—*Biog. Brit.*

GILBERT (sir Humphrey), an able navigator, was born at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in 1559. His mother becoming a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey was educated at Eton and Oxford, but he forsook an academical life for the military, and served with great reputation in Ireland, as a reward for which he was knighted in 1570. In 1576 he published a Discourse to prove a passage by the north-west to Cathaia and the East Indies. Two years afterwards he obtained a patent for establishing settlements in North America. In 1583 he took possession of Newfoundland, where he thought to find silver mines, and made another voyage for that purpose, but on his return the vessel foundered, and all on board perished.—*Biog. Brit. Prince's Works.*

GILDAS, a British monk of the 6th century. There is nothing extant of his but an Epistle on the depravity of the Britons, written in 781, the best edition of which is that by Dr. Gale in 1691. Bishop Bale mentions another Gildas, who was a native of Wales, and flourished about 820. He was a monk, and wrote a calendar of saints, yet extant in MS.; and Leland notices a poet of the name, who drew up the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

GILDON (Charles), a poet, was born at Gillingham in Dorsetshire, about 1666, and educated at Douay. In 1685 he returned to England, where he wasted his paternal

estate; and then turned dramatic writer, but without success. He next wrote a book, intitled, *The complete Art of Poetry*. He died in 1723.—*Biog. Dram.*

GILKS, of Viterbo, an Italian cardinal of the 16th century, who was a great favourite with the popes Julius II. and Leo. X. the latter of whom sent him legate to Germany, on which occasion he was made a cardinal. He died in 1532. He wrote Remarks on the Three first Chapters of Genesis; Commentaries on the Psalms; Dialogues; Letters and Poems.—*Moreri.*

GILES (John), or Johannes Ægidius, was born at St. Alban's. He lived in the 13th century; was physician to Philip of France, and a professor at Paris and Montpellier. He was also doctor of divinity, and the first Englishman who entered among the dominicans.—*Bale. Pitt.*

GILMER, or GELIMER, the last king of the Vandals in Africa, was the descendant of Genferic. He deposed his cousin Hilderic in 530, but he was defeated shortly after by Belisarius, on which he retreated into Numidia. He was a second time defeated, and conducted in triumph to Constantinople, repeatedly exclaiming as he was led along, *Vanity of vanity! all is vanity!* Justinian gave him an estate, and would have created him a patrician, on condition that he renounced arianism, which he refused.—*Gibbon. Univ. Hist.*

GILL (John, D. D.), a baptist minister, was born at Kettering in Northamptonshire, in 1697. He was almost wholly self-taught, and acquired a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. About 1716 he became a preacher, and for some time officiated to a congregation at Higham Ferrers, from whence in 1719 he removed to London, where he was chosen pastor of the baptist congregation in Horsleydown. He died in 1721. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. He published an Exposition of the Bible, 9 vols. folio; The Cause of God and Truth, 3 vols. 8vo; a Body of Divinity, 3 vols. 4to.; a Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language; and several Tracts and Sermons. In his sentiments he was a Calvinist of the most rigid cast.—*Life prefixed to his Sermons and Tracts.*

GILLES (Peter), a learned traveller, was born at Albi in 1490. About 1534 Francis I. of France sent him to travel in the Levant; but, neglecting to supply him with money, Gilles was obliged to enter into the army of Soliman II. He returned from Constantinople with the French ambassador in 1550, and died at Rome in 1555. He wrote *De Vi et Natura Animalium*; *De Bosphoro Thracio*, and *de Topographia Constantinopoleos*.—*Moreri.*

GILLOT (Claude), a French painter and engraver, was the disciple of Watteau. He was born at Langres in 1673, and died at

Paris in 1722. He succeeded chiefly in grotesque figures.—*Pilkington*.

GILPIN (Bernard), an excellent English divine, was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland in 1517, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. But he afterwards removed to Christ church, where, by reading the works of Erasmus, he secretly embraced the principles of the reformation. In 1552 he obtained the living of Norton in the diocese of Durham, which, however, he soon resigned, thinking himself not qualified for the pastoral charge. By the advice of his uncle, bishop Tonstal, he went abroad, where he caused a manuscript treatise of that prelate on the eucharist to be printed. He returned to England in 1556, and was presented by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he laboured with truly apostolical zeal; and in his capacity of archdeacon made strict visitations, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton le Spring, where his labours in promoting true religion were so remarkable, that bishop Bonner gave orders for arresting him, and conveying him to London. Gilpin dressed himself for the stake, but before he reached London news came of the queen's death, on which he returned to his parish, to the great joy of his people. Queen Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. He died in 1583.—*Life of Gilpin by bishop Carleton. Ditto by W. Gilpin.*

GILPIN (Richard), a non-conformist divine, was a native of Cumberland. He took the degree of M.D. in Queen's college, Oxford, but afterwards was ordained, and had the living of Greystock in Cumberland. He was silenced for not complying with the act of uniformity, in 1662. He then practised physic with success at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He died in 1697.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

GILPIN (William), an ingenious divine, was a native of Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He kept for many years a respectable seminary at Cheam in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died April 5, 1804, aged 80. Mr. Gilpin published, *The Life of Bernard Gilpin, his ancestor, above-mentioned*; *The Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Hufe, and archbishop Cranmer*; *Lectures on the Church Catechism*, 12mo.; *Exposition of the New Testament*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty*, 8vo.; *A Tour to the Lakes*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, 2 vols.; *Essay on Prints*; *Essays on Picturesque Beauty*, &c.; *Observations on the River Wye*, &c. 8vo.; *Picturesque Remarks on the Western Parts of England*, 8vo.; *Ser-*

mons to a Country Congregation, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Moral Contrasts*, 8vo. &c. &c.—*Gent. Mag.*

GINNANI (Francis), count, a naturalist, was born at Ravenna in 1716. He became page to duke Anthony Farnese, after which he led a retired life on his estate, improving agriculture, and collecting a museum of natural curiosities. He died in 1766. His principal work is a *Historical Treatise of the Diseases of Growing Corn*, 4to. 1759. His other writings are, *Account of his Museum*; *A Description of Indigenous Plants*; and a *Dissertation on the Scirpus of Ravenna*—*Hal'eri Bibl. Botan.*

GIACOMO (Fra Giovanni), an architect, was a native of Verona, where he taught a school, and had Julius Cæsar Scalliger for a pupil. He was versed in theology, mathematics, and antiquities, and distinguished himself by constructing several bridges in France and Italy. He died in 1521. He published an edition of Vitruvius, and another of Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.—*Tirab'schi.*

GIOJA (Flavio), a mathematician of Naples, to whom is ascribed the invention of the compass. He was born about 1300. He marked the north with a fleur de lis, in honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were a younger branch of the royal family of France.—*Moreri.*

GIOLITO (de Ferrari), a celebrated printer of Venice in the 16th century. His reputation was acquired chiefly by the elegance of his type and paper. He was ennobled by Charles V. He died in 1547, leaving two sons, both printers.—*Tirab'schi.*

GIORDANI (Vital), an Italian mathematician of the 17th century, was a native of the kingdom of Naples. He was of a dissolute turn, and became a soldier in the pope's galleys, and the admiral under whom he served made him his purser. He next obtained the place of keeper of the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he applied so assiduously to the study of the mathematics, as to be appointed to a professorship. He died in 1711. His works are *Euclide Restituito*, folio; *De Componentis Gravium Momentis*, folio; *Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium*, et ad Hyacinthum Christophorum Epistola.—*Moreri.*

GIORDANO (Luca), a painter, was born at Naples in 1632. He was high in favour with the king of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1705.—*Pilkington.*

GIORGIANI, a celebrated muselman doctor, whose real name was Alfeid Alscherif Abou Hassan, or Houffain Ali, but so called from his being a native of Georgia. He died at Shiraz in 1413. He wrote an *Explanation of Terms used in Philosophy and Theology*; a *Commentary on Euclid*, &c. There was another mathematician, and also a grammarian, of the same name.—*D'Herbelot.*

GIORGIONE, or **GEORGIO BARBARELLI**, a painter, was born at Castel Franco, in the state of Venice, in 1478. He studied the works of Leonard da Vinci, whom he soon surpassed. Titian worked under him to obtain his manner of colouring, and Giorgione, perceiving his design, dismissed him. His finest work, in oil, is a painting of Christ carrying his cross, at Venice. He died in 1511.—*Pilkington*.

GIOTTINO (Tomaso), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1324. His real name was Stefano, but he was called Giottino on account of the resemblance of his style to that of Giotto. He died in 1356.—*Ibid*.

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, was born near Florence in 1276. He was chiefly admired for his works in mosaic, the best of which is a ship over the grand entrance of St. Peter's church at Rome. His mosaic of the death of the Virgin, at Florence, was wonderfully admired by Michael Angelo. He died in 1336.—*Pilkington*.

GIRALDI (Gigio Gregorio), an eminent writer, was born at Ferrara in 1479. He died in 1552. The most esteemed of his works are *Syntagma de Diis Gentium*, and a history of the Greek and Latin poets.—*Moreri*.

GIRALDI (John Baptist Cintio), an Italian poet and physician, was born at Ferrara in 1504. He was secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He died at his native place in 1573. He wrote nine tragedies in Italian: but his principal work is intitled *Ecatom-mithi*, or A hundred Novels, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri*.

GIRALDUS. See **BARRY**.

GIRARD (John Baptiste), a celebrated jesuit, was a native of Dôle. He was tried before the parliament of Aix, on the accusation of Marie Catherine Cadriere, a girl of 18, for using sorcery, first to abuse her, and afterwards to destroy the fruit of her womb. He was acquitted, but the affair made a great noise.—*Moreri*.

GIRARD (Gabriel), author of the celebrated work intitled *Synonymes François*, &c. was almoner to the dukes de Berry, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Slavonian languages. He also wrote a work, intitled *Principes de la Langue Française*. The Abbé Girard died in 1748, at the age of 70.—*Now. Dict. Hist.*

GIRARDON (Francis), a sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes in 1628. After studying under Anguier, he was sent to Rome by Louis XIV. to perfect himself in his art, and he succeeded le Brun as inspector-general of sculpture. His chief works are the Mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; and the rape of Proserpine, in the gardens of Versailles. He died in 1715.—*D'Argenville. Moreri*.

GIRON (Don Peter), duke of Ossuna, a

Spaniard of illustrious birth, and successively viceroy of Sicily and Naples, was a man of great valour and fortitude, but of a cruel disposition. While he was viceroy of Naples, he patronized the famous conspiracy at Venice, on which is built Otway's best play. The duke of Ossuna fell at last into disgrace at his court, and died in prison in 1624.—*Moreri*.

GIROUST (James), a French jesuit and popular preacher, was born at Beaufort in Anjou, in 1624, and died in 1689. His sermons in 5 vols. 12mo. were printed in 1704.—*Moreri*.

GIRTIN (J.) a young painter of promising talents, was born in 1773, and died in November 1802. So great was his attachment to his profession, that he worked at it till within a few days of his death, though labouring under a painful asthma. He drew landscapes from nature in water colours, and some in oil. The panorama view of London, which was exhibited, and his views of Paris, are admirable representations. Prints of the latter have been published.—*Monthly Mag. Feb. 1803*.

GISBERT (John), a learned French jesuit, was born at Cahors in 1639. He was professor of divinity at Toulouse many years, and afterwards provincial of his order in Languedoc. He died in 1710. He wrote *Anti-Probabilismus*, 4to. and other esteemed works. He is not to be confounded with *Blaise Gisbert*, a jesuit, born also at Cahors, and who died at Montpellier in 1731. He wrote some works on the Education of a prince, and another on Christian Eloquence.—*Moreri*.

GIULANO (di Majano), a Florentine sculptor and architect, was born in 1377, and died at Naples at the age of 70. He constructed the magnificent palace of Poggio Reale, and other edifices at Naples. He was also employed at Rome by Paul II.—*Jb*.

GIUSTI (Antonio), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1624, and died in 1705. He excelled in painting animals and landscapes.—*Pilkington*.

GLANDORF (John), a learned German, was born at Munster. He was the disciple of Melancthon, and became professor of history at Marburg, where he died in 1564. He wrote *Sylva Carminum Elegiacorum*; *Descriptio Gentis Antoniz*; *Familiz Juliz Gentis*; *Disticha Sacra et Moralia*, &c.—*Moreri*.

GLANDORF (Matthias Lewis), an eminent German physician, was born in 1595 at Cologne, where his father was a surgeon. He died about 1633. His works were published at London in 1729.—*Moreri*.

GLANVIL (Joseph), an English divine, was born at Plymouth in 1636. He was first of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards of Lincoln college. At the restoration he conformed to the established church, and became a member of the royal society, being a zealous advocate for the new phi-

lophy. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, at which time he published his *Considerations on the Being of Witches and Witchcraft*, in which he betrays the most puerile credulity. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. He died at Bath in 1680. Besides the above, he wrote several pieces in defence of revealed religion, and experimental philosophy; and after his death were published his discourses, sermons, and remains, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

GLANVILLE (Ranulph), an English lawyer of the 12th century, who first collected the English laws into one body.—*Gen. Biog. Di.*

GLAPHYA, wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona, was celebrated for her beauty, and her amours with Marc Anthony. She was a native of Cappadocia, and obtained from Anthony that kingdom for her two sons, Sisinna and Archelaus.—*Moreri.*

GLASS (John), a Scotch presbyterian divine, and founder of a sect, called, in Scotland, Glasstites, and in England, Sandemanians, was born at Dundee in 1698. In 1727 he published a work to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with christianity, for which he was deposed; and then became the father of a sect. He wrote several controversial Tracts, in 4 vols. 8vo. He died at Dundee in 1773. His son *Captain John Glais* was master of a merchant vessel belonging to London; but was murdered, with his wife and children, on the coast of Ireland, by four of his crew, in 1765. The murderers were soon after executed. He wrote a Description of Teneriffe, 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Di.*

GLASSIUS (Solomon), a learned German divine, was born in 1593. He took his degree of D.D. at Jena, where he was also professor of theology; but afterwards he became superintendent of the churches and schools in Saxe Gotha in 1656. His works are *Philologia Sacra*, 4to.; *Onomatologia Mæssæ Prophetica*; *Christologia Mosaica et Davidica*; *Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem*; *Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistoliarum*; &c.—*Moreri.*

GLAUBER (John Rodolph), a German chemist in the 17th century, who has perpetuated his name by the discovery of a neutral purgative salt. His works are in one volume, an English translation of which was published in folio, in 1689.—*Ibid.*

GLAUBER (John), a painter, born at Utrecht in 1646, and died in 1726. He is accounted one of the finest landscape painters among the Flemings. His brother, *John Gualies*, painted landscapes and sea views. He died in 1703. The sister of these was also an ingenious artist in portraits and history.—*Pilkington.*

GLEBITSCH (John Gottlieb), an eminent naturalist, was born at Leipzig in 1714. In 1740 he took the degree of M.D. at Frankfurt on the Oder, where he read lectures on botany, physiology, and the materia medica. He afterwards became a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, professor of anatomy, and director of the botanical garden. He died in 1786. He wrote on the Management of Forests; on Fungusses; on the Means of extirpating Locusts; *Systema Plantarum*; *Miscellaneous Essays on Medicine, Botany, and Economy*; on the State of Bees, &c. &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

GLEICHEN (Frederick William von) an eminent nobleman, was born at Bayreuth in 1714. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the service of his country, but retired in 1756 with the rank of privy counsellor. He directed his studies to natural history, and constructed an universal microscope, of which he published a description, with his Observations on Seminal Animalcula, and the Fructification in Vegetables. He was also ingenious in delineating plants, and a good chemist. He died in 1783. His works on natural history are in the German language, and numerous.—*Gen. Biog.*

GLEN (John), a printer and engraver in wood, was born at Liege in the middle of the 16th century. He published a work on ancient and modern Dresses, &c. illustrated with figures.—*Gen. Biog. Di.*

GLENDOWER (Owen), a celebrated Welchman, who opposed Henry IV. four teen years, declaring him to be a usurper of the English throne. He was born in 1354, and died in 1415.—*Rapin.*

GLUCAS or GLYCAS (Michael), a Greek historian of the 13th or 15th century. His Annals from the Creation; and the History of the Byzantine Emperors are extant, and were published by Labbe at Paris, 1660.—*Moreri.*

GLISSON (Francis), an eminent physician, was born at Rampisham in Dorsetshire, in 1597. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and regius professor of physic in that university forty years. He was a long time president of the college of physicians. He died in 1677. He wrote a Latin Treatise on the Rickets, 12mo.; *Anatomia Hepatis*, 8vo.; *Tractatus de Ventriculo et Intestinis*; *de Natura Substantiæ Energetica*, seu *de Vita Naturæ*, 4to.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine.*

GLOUCESTER (Robert of), the oldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died about the beginning of the reign of king John, at an advanced age.—*Bale. Pitt.*

GLOVER (Richard), a poet, was born at London in 1712, and educated at Cheam school, where, at sixteen, he wrote some

verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to Dr. Pemberton's view of that great man's philosophy. On leaving school, he entered on the mercantile line under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburgh trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune, and the same year published his *Leonidas*, an epic poem. His poem of London, or the Progress of Commerce, appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, intitled, *Hosier's Ghost*, intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself as a city politician, in taking the lead of the opposition at elections. His credit was so great that he was appointed to manage an application to parliament in behalf of the London merchants, and his speech at the bar of the house of commons was printed. In 1753 was acted at Drury lane his tragedy of *Boadicea*, which had but indifferent success. His next tragedy, *Medea*, in 1761, had better luck. The same year he was chosen into parliament for Weymouth. He died in 1785. Another epic of his, intitled, *Athenaid*, was published in 1788, in 8 vols. 12mo. but it is of indifferent merit.—*Eur. Mag.*

GLUCK (Christopher), an eminent musician, born about 1714 in the Upper Palatinate. After studying in Italy, he visited England, where he composed for the opera house. He next went to Vienna, where he acquired great eminence; in 1774 he went to Paris, and his pieces were performed with such applause that he obtained a pension. He died at Vienna in 1787. Besides his operas, he wrote Letters on Music.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

GMELIN (John George), a German botanist and physician, was born at Tubingen in 1709. He became member of the academy at Petersburg, and was employed by the Russian government to explore, with others, the boundaries of Siberia; the result of which was his *Flora Siberica*, seu *Historia Plantarum Siberiæ*, 4 vols. 4to. The author died in 1755.—*Gen. Biog.*

GMELIN (Samuel Gottlieb) nephew of the preceding, was born at Tubingen in 1743. He took his degree in medicine at his native place, and, after travelling in France and Holland, went to Petersburg. The empress of Russia appointed him to travel in Astrachan in 1768. He next explored the coast of the Caspian sea; but on his journey to Russia, he was seized by the Tartars, and died in confinement in 1774. He wrote *Historia Furcorum; Travels through Russia*.—*Ibid.*

GOANBY (Robert), a printer of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, who died in 1778. He was a man of abilities and ingenuity, and compiled an Illustration of the Scriptures, three vols. folio; a work, intitled, *The Universe Displayed*; and some other books. He was also the author of the Life

of Hampfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars.—*Gen. Mag.*

GUAR (James), a learned dominican, was born at Paris in 1601. He was sent on a mission to the Levant in 1618. In 1617 he published, at Paris, a work, called *Græcorum Eucologium*, in Greek and Latin, folio. He also published translations of some of the Byzantine Historians, and died in 1653.—*Moreri.*

GOBBO (Pietro Paolo Cortonese), a native of Cortona, and eminent as a painter of fruit and landscape. He died in 1640, aged 60. He is not to be confounded with Andrea Gobbo, who painted historical subjects, and died in 1597.—*Pittington.*

GOBELIN (Gilles), a French dyer in the reign of Francis I. who is famous for inventing the fine scarlet which goes by his name. He lived in the faubourg of St. Marcel in Paris, where his house still bears his name.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUBIER (Charles), a jesuit of St. Maloes, was born in 1644. He was secretary of the jesuits' missions; and author of the History of the Isles Marianes, and of *Lettres curieuses et edifiantes*. He died at Paris in 1708.—*Moreri.*

GUBRIAS, one of the seven lords of Persia, who, after the death of Cambyfes, united to dethrone the magi who had usurped the supreme authority about 52, B. C. He was father-in-law of Darius, whom he accompanied in his expedition against the Scythians.—*Ibid.*

GOCLENIUS (Conrad), a learned German, was born in Westphalia in 1485. He published Notes on Cicero's Offices, an Edition of Lucian, and a Translation of the Hermetismus of the same writer. He died in 1539.—*Moreri.*

GOCLENIUS (Rodolphus), a German physician, was born at Wirtemberg in 1572, and died in 1621. He was professor of physic and mathematics at Marburg. He wrote a Treatise on the Cure of Wounds by the Magnet.—*Ibid.*

GODDARD (Jonathan), an English physician and chemist, was born at Greenwich in 1617. He was educated at Oxford, but took his degrees in physic at Cambridge. He was one of the first members of the society afterwards called the royal, fellow of the college of physicians, and physician to Cromwell, by whose means he was appointed warden of Merton college, Oxford. But at the restoration he lost that situation, on which he removed to Gresham college, of which he was medical professor. Bishop Ward says, he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. He died in 1674. He wrote on the Abuses of the Apothecaries, and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.*

GODEAU (Antony), a French bishop, was born in 1605. He was one of the first members of the academy of belles lettres. Car-

dinal Richelieu gave him the bishopric of Grasse, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Vence. He died in 1672. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. folio; and a Translation of the Psalms into French verse.—*Moreri*

GODEFROI (Denys), an eminent jurist, was born at Paris in 1549. He was a counsellor in the parliament; but being a protestant he was obliged to quit France, on which he settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Strasburg, where he died in 1622. His works are Corpus Juris civilis cum Notis, 4to; Notæ in iv. Libr. Institutionum; Opuscula Varia Juris, &c.—His eldest son *Thodore* turned catholic, and became counsellor of state in France. He died at Strasburg in 1642. He wrote on the genealogical history of France. *James* GODEFROI, another son of Denys, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. He died in 1659. He wrote several learned works, and edited Cicero and other antient authors.—*Denys* GODEFROI, son of Theodore, wrote Memoires and Instructions pour servir dans les Negotiations les Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi, folio. He died in 1681. *John* GODEFROI, son of the last mentioned, died in 1732. He edited Philip de Comines's Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo.; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Margaret, &c.—*Moreri*.

GODESCHALC, or GOTTESCHALC, surnamed *Fulgentius*, a benedictine monk of the 9th century, was a native of Saxony. In 848 he preached the doctrine of absolute predestination, on which account he was attacked by Rabanus Maurus, archbishop of Mentz, and in a council called at that city presented a written defence of his opinions. But the council condemned them, and sent the author prisoner to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, who called a council at Quercy in 849, by which Godeschalc was degraded from the priesthood, scourged, and sent to prison. He gained however many followers, and some provincial councils in France approved his doctrines. He died about 869. Only two confessions of his are extant.—*Usseri Vit. Godeschalc.*

GODEWYCK (Margarita), a Dutch painteress, born at Dort in 1627, and died in 1677. She had a fine taste for painting landscapes, and for working in embroidery.—*Pilkington*.

GODFREY (sir Edmundbury); a magistrate, who was active in the discovery of the popish plot in 1678; and was made remarkable by the manner of his death. His body was found pierced by his own sword, and with many marks of violence, on which account his death was imputed to the papists; and his funeral was performed with great pomp.—*Granger*.

GODFREY of Bouillon, chief of the first crusades, was the son of Eustace count of

Boulogne. He served with great valour under the emperor Henry IV. after which he went to the holy land, where he took the city of Jerusalem in 1099. The army elected him king of that country; but he rejected the title from motives of piety, assuming that of defender of the holy sepulchre. He formed a code of laws for his subjects; and died in 1103.—*Moreri*.

GODINOT (John), a French divine, was born at Rheims in 1661. He was a canon in the cathedral of his native city, besides which he exercised the profession of a wine merchant. His riches however he bestowed in charitable uses. He was a zealous jansenist, and died in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GODIVA, a lady celebrated for an uncommon instance of generosity, was the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia. Soliciting her husband to exempt the city of Coventry from a heavy toll, he affected to consent on condition that she rode naked through the streets of that city, which she submitted to. This extraordinary adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church in Coventry.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GODOLPHIN (John), an eminent civilian, was born in Cornwall in 1617. He took the degree of doctor of civil law at Oxford. In 1653 he was appointed one of the three judges of the admiralty; at the restoration he was made king's advocate, and died in 1678. He wrote the Holy Limbec, or an Extraction of the Spirit from the Letter, 12mo.; the Holy Arbour, or a Body of Divinity, fol.; Catalogue of such as have filled the Office of Lord High Admiral; View of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, 8vo.; the Orphan's Legacy, or a Testamentary Abridgment, 4to.; Repertorium Canonum, 4to.—*Wood's A. O.*

GODWIN, earl, a powerful Saxon lord, was earl of Kent. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with so much valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but he afterwards espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II. from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward, who married his daughter, but afterwards he rebelled against Edward, and, being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. He died suddenly while dining with the king at Winchester in 1053.—*Biog. Brit.*

GODWIN (Thomas), an English bishop, was born at Oakingham in Berkshire, in 1517. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which

he became fellow. In 1549, he was appointed master of Brackley school, Northamptonshire, but resigned it on the accession of Mary, and practised physic. In the next reign he entered into the church, and in 1565 was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford; the year following he was removed to the deanry of Canterbury. In 1584 he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, but not long after he was suspended from his office by the queen's orders for marrying a second wife. He died in 1590.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

GODWIN (Francis), son of the preceding, was born at Havington in Northamptonshire, in 1561. He received his education at Christ church college, Oxford; and greatly assisted Mr. Camden in his topographical enquiries. In 1601 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, from whence he was translated to Hereford in 1617. He died in 1633. Bishop Godwin published in 1601, "A Catalogue of English Bishops," 4to. This work he afterwards greatly enlarged, under the title of *De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*, &c. He was also the author of *Rerum Anglicarum Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. et Maria, regnantibus, Annales*, folio; and a curious book, printed after his death, intitled, the *Man in the Moon*, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

GODWIN (Dr. Thomas), a learned English divine, was born in Somersetshire in 1587, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. About 1609 he became master of the school at Abingdon in Berkshire, for the use of which he published in 1613 *Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia*, or an Exposition of Roman Antiquities; in 1616 appeared his *Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum ad Explicationem utriusque Testamenti valde necessaria*, &c. At this time he resigned his school, and obtained the rectory of Brightwell in the same county, where he died in 1642. Besides the above works, he wrote *Moses and Aaron*, Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites used by the antient Hebrews, 4to. a book of standard merit.—*Ibid.*

GODWIN (Mary Wollstonecraft), an extraordinary writer, was born at Beverly in Yorkshire, in 1768. Her father's extravagancies reducing his family to poverty, she opened a day-school, first at Ilington, and afterwards at Newington-green. She next became governess to the daughters of lord Kingsborough, in whose family, however, she remained but a short time. In 1787 she settled in the metropolis, and had recourse to her pen for a subsistence, and published a little work, intitled, *Original Stories for the Use of Children*; translated some works from the French and German; and had some concern in the *Analytical Review*. In 1790 she published an Answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and the year following her *Vindication of the Rights of Women*. In 1792 she

went to Paris, and there formed an unfortunate connection with an American gentleman, by whom she had a daughter. For him she undertook a voyage to Norway to regulate some commercial concerns. This tour occasioned her *Letters from Scandinavia*. On her arrival in England she found herself forsaken by this man, on which she endeavoured to drown herself in the Thames, but was extricated after throwing herself from Putney bridge. In 1796 she married Mr. William Godwin, but died in child-birth in August, 1797. After her death were published her posthumous works, consisting of Letters and Fragments.—*Life written by her husband. Necrology.*

GOEREE (William), a learned bookseller at Amsterdam, was born at Middleburg in 1635. He was the author of *Jewish Antiquities*, 2 vols. folio, Utrecht, 1700; a General Introduction to the Art of Painting; and a book on the Principles of Architecture. He died at Amsterdam in 1715. His son was an excellent painter, and died at Amsterdam in 1735.—*Moreri.*

GOERTZ (John, baron of), a Swedish nobleman of great talents and ambition, was a native of Holstein. He became the favourite and minister of Charles XII. to gratify whose passion for war, he had recourse to the most oppressive measures. On the death of that monarch he was beheaded in 1719.—*Moreri.*

GOLS (Hugo Vander), a Flemish painter, born at Bruges, and flourished at the beginning of the 16th century. He was a disciple of Van Eyck, and several fine works by him are still remaining at his native place.—*Pilkington.*

GOETZE (George Henry), a German protestant divine, born at Leipzig in 1668; and died at Lubec in 1702. He was superintendent of the churches in the latter city, and was the author of *Dissertations Historiæ, Criticæ, and Theologicæ*, in Latin. A selection from his numerous pieces was published in 3 vols 12mo, 1706.—*Moreri.*

GOZZ (Damian), a learned Portuguese of the 16th century, was descended of an antient family. He spent many years in travelling, and was then recalled home to write the history of his own country, which he never completed, being accidentally burnt to death in his own house. He wrote *Legatio magni Indorum Imperatoris ad Emanuelẽ Lusitaniz Regem*, 1532; *Fides, Religio, Moreque, Aethiopum; Hispaniæ Laudatio*; *Comment Rerum Gestarum in India a Lusitanis*, &c.—*Moreri.*

GOZZE (John Augustus Ephraim), a celebrated naturalist, was born at Acherleben in 1731. He was educated at Halle, and became a minister at Quedlingburg, where he died in 1786. He distinguished himself by his microscopical discoveries, particularly on intestinal worms, of which he wrote a valuable history in the German language in 1782. His *Entomological Col-*

lections, in four parts, appeared between the years 1771 and 1781.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

Goff (Thomas), an English divine and poet, was of Christchurch college, Oxford, and a native of Essex. He obtained the living of East Claidon in Surrey; and died in 1627, aged 33. Five tragedies by him were printed after his death.—*Biog. Dram.*

Gouvert (Anthony-Yves), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1716, and died in 1758. He wrote *Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les anciens Peuples*, 3 vols. 4to. This work has been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GOLDAST (Melchior Heimensfeld), a learned writer, was born in Switzerland in 1576, and died, extremely poor, in 1635. His works are *Monarchia Sancti Imperii Romani*, 3 vols. fol.; *Alamaniae Scriptores*, 3 vols. fol.; *Commentarius de Bohemica Regno*, 4to.; *Informatio de Statu Bohemicae quoad Jus*, 4to.; *Sybilla Francica*, 4to.; *Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum*, 4to.; *Collectio Consuetudinum et Legum Imperialium*, fol.; *Politica Imperialia*, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GOLDMAN (Nicholas), a German mathematician, was born at Breslau in Silesia, in 1623, and died at Leyden in 1665. He wrote *Elementa Architecturae Militaris; De Usu Proportionarii Circuli; De Stylo-metricis*; on *Architecture*.—*Moreri.*

GOLDONI (Charles), a dramatic writer, was born at Venice in 1707. He discovered a propensity to the drama at an early age, and his father caused a theatre to be built for him in his house. The Italian stage was reformed by him, and his comedies, which are very numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761 he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre; besides which he had an appointment and apartments at court. He died in 1792. His works were printed at Leghorn, in 31 vols 8vo.—*Monthly Mag.* 1798.

GOLDSMITH (Oliver), an eminent writer, was born, according to one account, in 1731; at Pallas in the county of Longford, in Ireland, and to another at Elphin, in 1729. His father was a clergyman, who gave him a good education, and sent him to Trinity college, Dublin, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, to study physic. At the latter place he became security for a fellow-student, on which account he was obliged to escape to England, but was arrested at Sunderland, and released by two college friends, whom he met with there. He then went to Holland, and travelled through Flanders and part of Germany on foot. At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree which he ever attained. After accompanying an English gentleman to Geneva, and the south of France, he arrived in England in 1758. Being reduced to a low state, he became usher in a school at Peckham; where, how-

ever, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an Enquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe; but he emerged from obscurity in 1763 by the publication of his poem, entitled, *the Traveller, or a Prospect of Society*, of which Dr. Johnson said, "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel of the *Vicar of Wakefield*. His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the *Good-Natured Man* at Covent Garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published *The Deserted Village*, a poem, which in point of description and pathos is above all praise. As a comic poet he appeared to great advantage in 1772, by the play of *She Stoops to Conquer*, or the *Mistakes of a Night*, which is still a high favourite with the public. Besides these performances he produced a number of others:—as a History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, 2 vols. 12mo. This useful and pleasing work was for a long time attributed to Lord Lyttleton. A History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.; A Roman History, 2 vols, 8vo.; A Grecian History, 2 vols.; A History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 8 vols. 8vo.; Chinese Letters, &c. He died by taking an extravagant dose of James's Powder, April 4, 1774, and was buried in the Temple church-yard. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, with a beautiful Latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

GOLIUS (James), a learned Orientalist, was born at the Hague in 1596. Having finished his education at Leyden, he went to France, and taught the Greek language at Rochelle. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, who was highly pleased with his conversation. After his return he succeeded to the Arabic professorship. On the death of his friend Erpenius, in 1625, he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia; in 1629, he returned to Leyden, where he was chosen professor of mathematics, both which stations he filled with great honour till his death in 1667. He published an Arabic Lexicon; a Persian Dictionary; the Saracen History of Elmacin; the Life of Tamerlane; the Astronomical Elements of Al-fregan, &c.—*Moreri.*

GOLIUS (Peter), elder brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden. He was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the barefooted carmelites on mount Libanus. He was afterwards employed on a mission to

the East Indies, and died at Surat about 1673. He had a considerable share in editing the grand Arabic Bible, printed at Rome in 1671. He also translated some religious manuals into that language.—*Moreri*.

GOLTZIUS (Henry), a painter and engraver, was born in 1558, in the duchy of Juliers, and died at Harlem in 1617. His prints are highly esteemed.—*Ibid*.

GOLYDDAN, the bard of Cadwallader, the last nominal king of the Britons, who flourished in the latter part of the seventh, and beginning of the eighth century.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

GOLZIUS (Hubert), a celebrated antiquary, was born at Venloo, in 1526. He travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, in search of medals and other antiquities, and died at Bruges in 1582. His works are:—*Falti Romani ex Antiquis Numismatibus et Marmoribus, folio*; *Icones Anip. Romanorum et Series Austriacorum, fol.*; *Sicilia et Magna Græcia ex Numismat., fol.*; *Falti Contulares*; *Thesaurus Antiquitatum*.—*Moreri*.

GOMAR (Francis), a zealous defender of the calvinistic doctrines, was born at Bruges in 1563. He studied some time at both the English universities, and in 1594 became professor of divinity at Leyden. When Arminius was chosen as his colleague in 1603, a difference arose between them on the subjects of grace and predestination, and Gomar conducted himself in the controversy with great bitterness. In 1611 he resigned his professorship, and went to Middleburgh, from whence in 1614 he removed to Saumur, and afterwards to Groningen. He distinguished himself by his ardour against the Arminians at the synod of Dort, and died at Groningen in 1641. His works are almost wholly polemical.—*Bayle*.

GOMBAUD (John Ogier de), a French poet, was born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintong. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and had a pension, but was generally poor. His works are, tragedies, pastorals, romances, sonnets, and epigrams. He died in 1666.—*Moreri*.

GOMBERVILLE (Marin le Roi) *seur de*, a French writer, was born in 1599 at Chevreuse. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and died in 1674. His works are: *Polexandre*; *La Cytherea*; *La Jeune Alcidiene*; romances: *Discours sur les Vertus et les Vices de l'Histoire, et de la manière de bien écrire*; *a Relation of the River of the Amazons*; *La Doctrine des Mœurs, tirée de la Philosophie des Stoïques*; *Poësies diverses*.—*Moreri*.

GOMERSAL (Robert), an English poet in the reign of Charles the first. His best composition is called *The Levite's Revenge, in meditations on Judges 19 and 20*. He died in 1646.—*Langhuine*.

GOMTZ DE CIVIDAD (Alvarez), a modern Latin poet, was born at Guadalajara in Spain in 1488, and died in 1558. His prin-

cipal performance is a Latin poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece. He also wrote some pieces in Spanish.—*Moreri*.

GÓMEZ DE CASTRO (Alvarez), a Spanish writer, was born near Toledo, and educated at Alcalá. He wrote the *Life of Cardinal Ximenes*, and was employed in editing the works of St. Isidore. He died in 1580, aged 65.—*Ibid*.

GÓMEZ (Mad. Angelica Poisson de), was born at Paris in 1684, and died in 1770. She wrote the following romances: *Les Journées Amusantes*, 8 vols.; *Anecdotes Persanes*, 2 vols.; *Hist. Secrète de la Conquête de Grenade*; *Histoire du Comte Oxforde*; *la Jeune Alcidiene*; *les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*, 5 vols.; and some tragedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GONDRIEN (Louis-Antoine duc de), a French courtier, is remarkable for his complaisance to Louis XIV. That prince, visiting the duke's country house, disapproved of a grove that stood before his chamber window, and when he rose in the morning the grove was no longer there. Louis, in his walk, next complained that his view was intercepted by an extensive wood; and on making the same remark in a second walk, "Your majesty," said Gondrien, "need only command, and it will instantly disappear." "I do then command," said Louis; and the wood was in a moment levelled to the ground by twelve hundred men who were placed for the purpose. "Ah!" said the duchess of Burgundy, "if the king should wish our heads to disappear, the duke would not disappoint his sovereign."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GONDEBAUD, or *Gundobad*, third king of Burgundy, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Chilperic in 491. He ravaged Italy, and in 499 called a council at Lyons to reconcile the catholics and Arians, but without success. Soon after this he was defeated by Clovis, king of the Franks, and his own brother Godezil, but on becoming tributary to the former, recovered his dominions. Gondebaud then put his brother to death. He afterwards reigned in peace, civilized his country, and introduced a system of laws still extant by the title of *La Loi Gombette*. He died in 516.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri*.

GONGORA (Lewís de), a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, was descended from an illustrious family, and born at Cordova, in 1562. The Spaniards call him the prince of their poets. He died in 1627.—*Moreri*.

GONET (John Baptist), a French dominican, was born at Beziers in 1616. He became professor of theology at Bourdeaux, and provincial of his order. He died at his native place in 1681. He compiled a *System of Divinity*, in 18 vols. 12mo.; and wrote *Manuale Thomistarum, seu brevis Theologiae Cursus*; and *Disertatio Theologica de Probabilitate*.—*Moreri*.

GONNELLI (John), surnamed the blind man of Combañi, by the mere touch ac-

quired great perfection as a sculptor. He died at Rome in 1673.—*G. N. Biny. Diss.*

GONSALVA (Hernandez de Cordova), surname the Great Captain, a Spanish commander, was descended of a noble family, and born in 1443. He distinguished himself in the conquest of Grenada, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Afterwards he was sent to Naples, which he recovered almost entirely from the French. He next conquered Apulia and Calabria, and captured Taramo in 1501. Two years afterwards he entered Naples in triumph and for his great services was made constable of that kingdom and duke of Terranova. Ferdinand however, being jealous of the Great Captain, recalled him, and banished him to his estate in Grenada, where he died in 1515.—*Moreri.*

GONTHIER (John and Leonard), two Frenchmen and brothers, were admired by the curious for their taste and skill in painting on glass.

GONZAGA (Lucretia), a celebrated Italian lady in the 16th century, was the daughter of the lord of Gazzuolo, and the wife of Manfredi of Ferrara, who was condemned in 1546 for a plot against the duke of Ferrara. He died in confinement in 1552. His wife tried all the means in her power to procure his liberty, and even solicited the interference of the Grand Signior on his behalf, but in vain. The letters attributed to her are of dubious authority; but her poems and other works are genuine. She died at Milan in 1576.—*Bayle. Tirabosc. i.*

GONZAGA (Scipio), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1542, of a noble family, and received his education at Padua, where he formed the academy of Degli Eterci. He afterwards became distinguished in theology and philosophy. Sixtus V. created him a cardinal, and he died in 1593. Some poems by him are extant, and he left Commentaries on his Life in MS.—*Tirabosc. li.*

GONZAGA (Vespasian), duke of Sabbioneta, was born in 1531. He was an eminent commander, and founded the city of Sabbioneta, where he erected churches and established a classical seminary. He was also a good Italian poet, and a patron of men of learning. He died in 1591.—*Id.*

GONZALEZ (Thyrus), a Spanish jesuit, and general of his order, who died at Rome in 1705. He wrote a famous Treatise on the Doctrine of Probability, 1694, folio.—*New. Diss. Hist.*

GOODALL (Walter), a Scotch antiquary and philologist, was born in 1689. Among his works is a Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, published in 1751. He died at Edinburgh, at the age of 71.—*Gen. Biog. Diss.*

GOODWIN (John), an English divine, was born in 1593, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1633 he became vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, from which he was ejected in 1645 for re-

fusing to administer baptism and the Lord's supper promiscuously. He was a zealous independent, armimian, and republican. On account of his vindicating the king's murder, he was exempted from pardon at the restoration, but was never proceeded against. He died in 1665. His works are Redemption redeemed, fol.; Imputatio Fidei, or a Treatise of Justification, 4to.; Exposition of Romans ix. 4to.; of being filled with the Spirit, 4to. and numerous controversial tracts.—*Calamy's Ejected Ministers. Palmer's Nonconf. Mem.*

GOODWIN (Thomas), an English divine of the independent persuasion, was born at Rolesby in Norfolk, in 1600. He was bred at Christchurch college, Cambridge, but afterwards became fellow of Catherine hall. In 1628 he was chosen lecturer of Trinity church in that town, of which in 1632 he was made vicar. On account of his puritanical opinions, he withdrew to Holland in 1639, and officiated there to an independent congregation. When the civil war broke out he returned to England, and was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, where he opposed the presbyterians. On this account he became a great favourite with Cromwell, who made him his chaplain. He attended the usurper in his last illness, and is said to have predicted his recovery, as an answer to his prayers; and that when his death was certain, he thus addressed the Almighty: "Lord, thou hast deceived us, and we were deceived." He was a most rigid predestinarian; and his works, which are greatly admired by people of that turn, make 5 vols. folio. He died in 1679.—*Idid.*

GOOT (John van), a Dutch painter, who wrote a history of the lives and works of the Flemish painters. He was born at the Hague in 1685.—*Houbrak.*

GORDIAN L. emperor of Rome, was born A. D. 157, and was a descendant of the Gracchi. He was a man of large possessions and of considerable talents. At the age of 58 he served the office of consul, and enjoyed the same honour under Alexander Severus, who had a great regard for him, and nominated him proconsul of Africa. In 237 a conspiracy was formed against Maximin, and the authors of it insisted on Gordian's assuming the imperial diadem, which he refused, but at length yielded, and his son GORDIAN the younger was associated with him in the empire. The latter was a man of letters, but of dissolute manners, and much addicted to women. The two emperors removed to Carthage, and from thence announced their election to the Roman senate, which ratified the choice. But in the mean time Capelianus governor of Mauritania declared for Maximin, and marched against Carthage, where the younger Gordian was slain in battle, and the father strangled himself with his girdle, A. D. 237. After this event the Roman citizens refused to submit to Maximin, and

chose for emperors Maximus, Balbinus, and a youth of the family of the preceding, who assumed the name of GORDIAN. Not long afterwards Maximus and Balbinus being massacred in a mutiny, Gordian was declared sole emperor. He married the daughter of his tutor Misethus, whom he made prefect, a trust which he discharged to the great satisfaction of the emperor and the people. By his advice Gordian undertook an expedition to the east, where he defeated Supor king of Persia, and recovered Mesopotamia. On the death of Misethus, he chose in his room Philip, an Arab, who conspired against him, and put him to death near the Euphrates in 244.—*Grevier. Gibbon.*

GORDON (Andrew), professor of philosophy in the Scots monastery of Benediclines at Erfurt, was born in 1712, near Aberdeen. In 1719 he entered into the above order, and died in 1751. His works are, *Phenomena Electricitatis Expofita*, 8vo.; *Philosophia utilis et jucunda*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *Impartial Account of the Origin of the present War in Great Britain*, 4to.; *Physica experimentalis Elementa*, 8vo. He was the first who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus.—*Gen. Biog. Priestley's Hist. of Electricity.*

GORDON (George), commonly called lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George duke of Gordon, and born in 1750. He entered into the navy when young, but quitted it on account of some dispute with lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Ludgershall, and distinguished himself by some strange speeches against the ministers. But what chiefly brought him into notice was his opposition to the bill for granting farther toleration to Roman catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and was committed to Newgate, where he died in 1793.—*Genl. Mag. Ann. Reg.*

GORDON (Thomas), a political writer, was born at Kirkcudbright in Scotland. He received a liberal education in his own country, and then removed to London, where he taught the classics. He also busied himself in politics, and was employed by Harley earl of Oxford. Mr. Trenchard next took him to live with him, and they wrote in conjunction Cato's Letters and the Independent Whig. On the death of Trenchard, Gordon married his widow, and thus got possession of a fine estate. They were both zealous whigs, and inveterate enemies of religion. Sir Robert Walpole employed him to defend his administration, and made him a commissioner of

the wine licences. He translated Tacitus and Sallust into English, with Discourses relative to each; and after his death, which happened in 1750, at the age of 66, appeared some of his tracts, in two works, entitled, *A Cordial for Low Spirits*, and *the Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken*.—*Gen. Biog.*

GORDON (Alexander), a learned Scotch writer of the eighteenth century. He received a liberal education; after which he went to Italy and other parts of Europe, where he continued several years. He was successively secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, the Egyptian club, and the antiquarian society. Afterwards he went to Carolina with governor Glen, where he died. His works are: *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, or a Journey through most parts of Scotland, folio; *the Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia*, fol.; a complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres, 8vo.; an Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of a Mummy, fol. 1737; *Twenty-five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies in England*, and other Egyptian Antiquities, 1739, fol.—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

GORDON (James), a learned jesuit, was descended from a Scotch family of distinction, and born in 1543. He taught Hebrew at Bourdeaux and Paris, and died in 1620. He wrote *Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei Epitome*, 2 vols. folio. There was another jesuit, of both his names, who published in 1632, a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. folio. He also was the author of some other works.—*Moreri.*

GORGAS (Leontinus), a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontium in Sicily. A golden statue was erected to his honour at Delphi. Plato has given his name as a title to one of his dialogues. He lived B.C. 417.—*Cicero de Orat.*

GORIO (Antony Francis), a learned antiquary, was born at Florence. He was the author of *Museum Florentinum*, or a Description of the Cabinet of the Grand Duke of Florence, 11 vols. fol.; *Museum Etruscum*, 3 vols. folio; *Museum Cortense*, fol.; *Ancient Inscriptions in Towns of Tuscany*, 3 vols. fol. He died in 1757.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

GORLEUS (Abraham), an eminent antiquary, was born at Antwerp in 1540, and died at Delft in 1609. His works are: *Dactyliothea, seu Annulorum Sigillorumque e Ferro, Ære, Argento, atque Auro, Promptuarium*, 4to.; *Thesaurus Numismatum familiarium Roman*, fol.; *Paralipomena Numismatum*. He is not to be confounded with *David Gorlaeus*, of Utrecht, who in the 17th century published some peculiar philosophical notions.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GOROPHIUS (John), a physician of Brabant. In his work, entitled, *Origines Antverpianæ*, among other fabulous tales he attempts to prove that the Flemish was the language of Adam. He died in 1572.—*Moreri.*

GORRAN (Nicholas de), a French dominican of the 13th century. He was confessor to Philip the fair king of France, and a famous preacher. He died about 1295. His Commentary on the Gospels, and Sermons, were printed at Paris in 1523 and 1539.—*Moreri*.

GORREUS (John de), a protestant physician of Paris, who suffered much religious persecution; and his coach being one day suddenly seized on by a party of soldiers, he lost his senses, and died in 1572, aged 72. He published a translation of Nicander.—*Th.*

GORTER (John), an eminent physician, was born in 1689 at Enkuyfen in West Friesland. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1725 became lecturer in medicine and public physician at Harderwyk. He was afterwards one of the imperial physicians at Petersburg; but returned to Holland in 1758, and died in 1762. His principal works are: *Tractatus de Perspiratione insensibili Sanctoriana Batavia*; *De Secretione Humorum e Sanguine, ex Solidorum Fabrica praeipue et Humorum Indole demonstrata*; *Compendium Medicinæ*; *Morbi Epidemici brevis Descriptio et Curatio*; *Materies Medica Compendio Medicinæ accommodata, exhibens Formulas*; *Exercitationes Medicæ quatuor, &c.*—*Gen. Biog.*

GOSILINI (Julian), an Italian writer, was born in 1525. He was secretary to Ferdinand di Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, whose life he wrote and other works. He died at Milan in 1587.—*Tiraboschi*.

GOTH (Stephen), archbishop of Upsal in the 16th century. He assisted John king of Sweden in his design of restoring popery in that kingdom, which nearly produced a civil war, and was frustrated.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GOTTI (Vincent Lewis), an Italian cardinal, was born at Bologna in 1664. He wrote several books in defence of the catholic faith. He died in 1742.—*Moreri*.

GORTIONIES (Gile- Francis), a Flemish jesuit and mathematician, was born at Brussels in 1630. He resided at Rome, where he taught mathematics, and died in 1689. His principal works are: *Elementa Geometriæ Planæ*; *Figura Cometarum qui apparuerunt Ann. 1664, 5, 8*; *Arithmetica Introductio ad Logisticam universæ Mathesi servientem*; *Epistolæ Mathematicæ*.—*Moreri*.

GOTTLER (John Christopher), a German critic, was born in 1733, and died in 1785. He wrote Animadversions on different Portions of Plato.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GOTTSCHED (John Christopher), a German poet, and philosophical writer, was born at Königsberg in 1700. He became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics, at Leipzig, where he died in 1766. He greatly improved the German language by his works, the chief of which are, *Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans*; the *Death of Cato*, a tragedy; *Collections towards a Critical History of the German Language, Poetry, and Eloquence*;

the first Principles of General Philosophy; the German Theatre; the Principles of the German Language; Poems, &c. Madame *Gottschied* was also a good dramatic writer. She died in 1762.—*Gen. Biog.*

GOUDELIN or **GOUDOUILLI** (Peter), a Gascon poet, was born at Toulouse in 1579, and died there in 1629. His verses have great sprightliness, and a delicate simplicity; his works, which are much admired by his countrymen, have gone through numerous editions.—*Moreri*.

GOUDIMEL (Claude), a musician of the sixteenth century, was put to death by the catholics at Lyons in 1572, for setting the psalms of Marot and Beza to music.—*Mor.*

GOVEA (Anthony), a Portuguese jesuit, was born at Beja in 1505. He studied in France, and became professor of law at Toulouse, and afterwards at Turin, where he died in 1565. His works on law were collected into one volume folio, 1562. He was also the author of a Commentary on the Topica of Cicero, and published an edition of Terence. He had two brothers: *Martial*, the elder, was a good Latin poet and grammarian; *Audreu*, the younger, was principal of the Portuguese college of Coimbra, and died in 1548.—*Moreri*.

GOVOR (William), an English divine, was born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and in 1608 obtained the living of Blackfriars, London. He was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and often sat therein as moderator. He was also one of the annotators of the bible appointed by that body. He died in 1653. His works are: a Commentary on the Hebrews; an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; the whole Armour of God; and other pieces of practical theology, of the Calvinistic cast.—*Clarke's Lives of English Divines*.

GOUGE (Thomas), a pious divine, and the son of the preceding, was born at Bow in 1605, and educated first at Eton, and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1638 he obtained the living of St. Sepulchre's, London, where he conducted himself with great zeal and diligence in his pastoral capacity. At the restoration he was ejected for non-conformity, on which he laid himself out in promoting Christian knowledge among the ignorant poor in Wales, on which good work he expended large sums. He died in 1681, and his funeral sermon was preached by doctor, afterwards archbishop, Tillotson. He wrote some practical religious tracts, which were collected into one vol. 8vo.—*Calamy*.

GOUJET (Claude Peter), a French priest, was born at Paris in 1697, and died there in 1767. He wrote *Bibliothèque Française*, 18 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GOUJON or **GOUGZON** (John), a French sculptor and architect in the reign of Francis I. He was also a good medallist, and

his works in this kind are scarce and valuable. Being a protestant, he was shot in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—*D'Argeville.*

GOULART (Simon), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1543. He studied divinity at Geneva, and succeeded Calvin in the ministry. He died in 1628. He wrote a History of the League, and edited a number of considerable works.—*Bayle.*

GOULD (Robert), an English poet, who died in 1709. His works were collected the same year, and published in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GOULSTON (Theodore), an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and studied at Merton college, Oxford. He died in 1632, bequeathing 200l. for an annual pathological lecture to be read in the college of physicians.—*Wood.*

GOULOU (John), a French monk, was born at Paris in 1576. He is chiefly known for his furious attack on the letters of Balzac. He translated some of the Greek writers into the French language; and died in 1629.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GOURL (James), a physician of the 16th century, was born at Lûçon. He studied at Paris, where he became royal professor of physic, on the death of James Sylvius in 1553. He edited several of the Greek medical writers, and translated from the Italian Piccolomini's work on the Sphere of the World. He died in 1564.—*Moreri.*

GOURY (Joseph), a French artist, celebrated for painting in water-colours, and for excellence in copying the works of others. He died in 1747.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GOURDAN (Simon), a French monk, was born at Paris in 1646. At the age of 15 he entered among the canons regular of St. Victor, where he led a very ascetic life, and died in 1729. He wrote numerous letters on cases of conscience, hymns, &c.—*Moreri.*

GOURNAI (Mary de Jars), a French lady, celebrated for her wit and talents, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1566. She was adopted by the celebrated Montaigne, for whose works, which she edited, she had an enthusiastic admiration. She died at Paris in 1645. Her works were collected into one volume, 4to.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GOURVILLE (John Herauld de), was originally valet to the duke de Rochefoucault, who advanced him to several high offices. He wrote Memoirs of his Life from 1642 to 1698, 2 vols. 12mo. which are full of interesting anecdotes. He died in 1705, aged 80.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GOUSSET (James), a French protestant divine, was born at Blois in 1635. Having left his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen, where he died in 1704. His works are: Theological and Critical Strictures on the Proposals for a new Version of the Scriptures; Disputations in Controversy with the Jews;

Theological Lectures on a living and dead Faith; Commentarii Linguae Hebraicae, fol. &c.—*Moreri.*

GOUTHIÈRES (James), a lawyer of the seventeenth century, was born at Chaulmont in Bassigni, and died in 1638. He wrote De veteri Jure Pontificio Urbis Romæ; De Jure Manium, seu de Kitu. More, et Legibus, prisci Funeris; Tiresias, seu de Cæcitatibus Major. et Sapientia Cognatione, and De Orbitate toleranda.—*Moreri.*

GOUX DE LA BOULAYE (Francois le), a famous traveller, was born about 1610 in Anjou. He went through several countries in Asia and Africa as a Mahomedan, and in Europe as a Catholic. On his return he published an account of his travels, 4to. 1653. In 1668 he was sent ambassador to the great mogul, and died in Persia of a fever the year following.—*Moreri.*

GOUYE (Thomas), a French jesuit and eminent mathematician, was born at Dieppe in 1650, and died at Paris in 1725. He wrote Mathematical and Philosophical Observations, 2 vols. 8vo. He must not be confounded with Gouye de Longuemare, who wrote Memoirs and Dissertations to illustrate the History of France, and died in 1763.—*Novo. Hist. Dict.*

GOWER (John), an early English poet, was born in Yorkshire about 1320. He became eminent as a professor of law in the Inner Temple; and is supposed, but not on sufficient proof, to have been chief justice of the common pleas. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of St. Mary, now St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his monument still remains. He died in 1402. His works are wholly of the grave kind, whence his friend Chaucer styles him the Moral Gower. They consist of three parts: Speculum Meditantis; Vox Clamantis; Confessio Amantis. They were printed first by Caxton in 1483.—*Biog. Brit.*

GOYEN (John van), an eminent painter, was born at Leyden in 1596, and died in 1656. He painted landscapes, battles, and sea-pieces, in a beautiful manner.—*Pilkington.*

GOZON (Deodati), grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other virtues. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. He died 1353.—*Fertel's Knights of Malta.*

GOZZI (Count Gaspar), a Venetian nobleman, celebrated for his literary talents. He was born in 1713, and died in 1786. Besides lyric and satirical poems of merit, he conducted a periodical paper called L'Observatore, similar to the English Spectator, Tatler, &c. All his works were published at Venice in 1794, 12 vols. 8vo.

GRAAF (Regnier de), an eminent physician, was born at Schoonhoven in Holland in 1641, and died in 1673, leaving several works which do honour to his memory. Two editions of them have been

published, in one vol. 8vo. at Leyden, the last in 1705.—*Moreri*.

GRAAF (Barent), a painter, born at Amsterdam in 1628, and died in 1709. He excelled in painting landscapes.—*Pilkington*.

GRAAW (Henry), a native of Hoorn, and a disciple of van Campen. He was a good historical painter, and died in 1682, aged 55.—*Ibid*.

GRABE (John Ernest), a learned divine, was born in 1666, at Konigsberg in Prussia. He devoted himself to the study of divinity; and having read the works of the fathers, became so convinced of the necessity of a regular succession in the ministry, that he left his native country with the design of embracing popery. On the road, three tracts, in answer to the memorial which he had left explaining his reasons for quitting the college, written by the order of the elector of Brandenburg, were presented to him; and Grabe immediately changed his mind, so far as to hold a conference at Berlin with Spener, the author of one of the tracts; the result of which was, that he was prevailed on to go to England, where the ecclesiastical succession was maintained, without the superstitions of the Romish worship. Here he received considerable patronage, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He also entered into orders, and published several valuable works, the principal of which is, an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library. He died in 1712, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Life by Dr. Hickey*.

GRACCHUS (Tiberius and Caius), were sons of Sempronius Gracchus, by Cornelia the daughter of Scipio. They were educated with great care by their mother, and were celebrated for their eloquence, their zeal for the cause of the people, and their misfortunes. The elder, after establishing the Agrarian law, and enjoying a temporary success, was slain through the intrigues of the patricians, in the year 133 B.C. and the younger was killed some time after, under similar circumstances.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

GRACCHUS (Sempronius), was exiled to an island on the coast of Africa, for his connection with Julia the daughter of Augustus, and assassinated 14 years afterwards by order of Tiberius, who also caused Julia to be put to death.—*Ibid*.

GRACCHUS (Rutilius), a Roman poet of the tenth century. He was a poet of considerable merit, but of an extravagant turn of mind, and died in great misery.—*Morari*.

GRACIAN (Balthazar), a Spanish jesuit, who died rector of the college of Taragona in 1658. He wrote the Hero, 1617; Reflections on the Political Conduct of Ferdinand the Catholic; a Treatise on Witty Conceptions; Meditations on the Sacrament: all in the Spanish language.—*Moreri*.

GRADENIGO (Peter), doge of Venice in 1290. He changed the government of that

city from a form entirely popular to an aristocracy, and died in 1303.—*Moreri*.

GRACINUS (Julius), a Roman senator, was a native of Forum Julii, now Frejus. He was distinguished by his eloquence and virtue, and was put to death by Caligula for refusing to appear as the accuser of Marcus Silanus. He was the father of Julius Agricola, and wrote a book on agriculture.—*Taciti vit. Agric.*

GREME (John), a Scotch poet, was born in 1748, and died in the 22d year of his age. His poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were printed at Edinburgh, in one vol. 8vo. in 1773.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GRÆVIUS (John George), an eminent critic, was born at Naumburg in Saxony, in 1632. He succeeded his friend Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, from whence he was invited to Utrecht, where he died in 1703. He published several valuable editions of the classics, and compiled two excellent works: Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, 12 vols. fol.; and Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italicorum, 6 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

GRAFGONT (Frances), an ingenious lady, was born at Nanci about 1694. Her husband was chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine; but being of a brutal disposition, she separated herself from him, and went to live with the wife of the marshal Richelieu at Paris, where she was greatly admired for her talents, and died in 1758. She wrote the Letters of a Peruvian; a dramatic piece called Cenie, and another named La Fille de Aristide.—*Novv. Diet. Hist.*

GRAFTON (Richard), an English historian, was born at London in the reign of Henry VIII. and died in that of Elizabeth. He compiled a Chronicle and large History of the Affayers of England, and Kings of the same, deduced from the Creation of the World.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GRAHAM (George), an eminent mechanic, was born at Gratkwick in Cumberland, in 1675. He was journeyman and successor to Tompion, the celebrated clockmaker, and distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his time-pieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented and made the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose. Mr. Graham was a member of the royal society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster abbey.—*Hutchinson's History of Cumberland*.

GRAIN (Jean-Baptist le), a French historian, was born at Paris in 1565, and died

in 1642. He wrote the History of Henry IV., and that of Lewis XIII.; under the title of *decades*.—*Moreri*.

GRAINDORGE (Andrew), a physician and philosopher of the sect of Epicurus, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1616. Among his works is a curious Treatise on Fire, Light, and Colours. He died at the age of 60.—*Moreri*.

GRAINGER (James), a poet and physician, was born in 1724, at Dunfermline, in the county of Berwick, and served his apprenticeship as a surgeon at Edinburgh. He afterwards acted in that capacity in the army, and in 1748 took his doctor's degree, and settled in London. His practice, however, was not considerable; and he engaged as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he accompanied to the island of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, where he died in 1767. Dr. Grainger wrote an Ode on Solitude; Bryan and Peere, a pathetic ballad; the Sugar Cane, in blank verse; and translated the Elegies of Tibullus into English verse. His medical works are, *Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ* an. 1746; and a Treatise on the more common West India Diseases, 8vo.—*Life by Dr. Anderson*.

GRAMAYE (John Baptist), provost of Arras, and historiographer of the Low Countries, was a native of Antwerp. He died at Lubeck in 1635. His most valuable work is entitled, *Peregrinatio Belgica*.—*Moreri*.

GRAMOND (Gabriel, lord of), president of the parliament of Thoulouse, and author of a history of the wars of Lewis XIII. against his protestant subjects. He died in 1654.—*Ibid*.

GRAMONT (Antony, duke of), marshal of France, an illustrious warrior and accomplished courtier in the reign of Louis XIV. was descended from the noble family of Gramont in Navarre, and related to cardinal Richelieu by marriage. He wrote two volumes of *Memoirs*, and died in 1678, aged 74.—*Ibid*.

GRAMONT (Philibert, count of), son of the preceding, was a celebrated favourite at the English court after the restoration. He served with reputation under the prince of Condé and marshal Turenne, and died in 1707. His well-known memoirs were written by count Hamilton, from information furnished by himself.—*Ibid*.

GRANBY (John Manners, marquis of), a famous English general, was the eldest son of the duke of Rutland, and commanded with immortal honour during the seven years war in Germany, and after the peace of 1763 retired to a private life, greatly beloved by all ranks of people for his many virtues. He died in 1770, aged 50.—*Ann. Register*.

GRANCOLAS (John), a French divine, was born at Paris, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1732. His works are a Treatise on Liturgies; the Ancient

Sacramentary of the Church; an Historical Commentary on the Roman Breviary; a Critique on Ecclesiastical Authors; and a Concise History of the Church in the City of Paris. He also translated into French the works of St. Cyril.—*Moreri*.

GRAND (Antony le), a Cartesian philosopher of the 17th century, was the author of several works, the principal of which are a Sacred History from the Creation to the Time of Constantine the Great; *Institutio Philosophiæ secundum Principia Ren. Descartes*.—*Moreri*.

GRAND (Joachim le), a political writer, who died at Paris in 1733, aged 80. His works are, History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, 3 vols. 12mo.; on the Succession of the Crown of France by Agnates.—*Ibid*.

GRAND (Marc Antony le), a French actor and poet. He was the author of several comedies, and died at Paris in 1728. His works are in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Did. Hist.*

GRAND (Louis le), a French divine, was born at Luzigni, in the diocese of Autun, and became doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1780. His works are, *Prælectiones Theologicæ de Deo*, 2 vols. 12mo; *De Incarnatione Verbi Divini*, 2 vols. 12mo.; and *De Ecclesia Christi*, 8vo.—*Ibid*.

GRAND (Peter le), a captain of a French privateer belonging to Dieppe, made himself famous by his courage. In 1640, with a small vessel of four guns and 28 men, he took a Spanish ship of 54 guns, which he conducted safe into a French port.—*Ibid*.

GRANDET (Joseph), a French priest, and biographical writer, was born at Angers in 1646, and died there in 1724. He wrote several lives of persons eminent for their piety.—*Moreri*.

GRANDI (Francis Lewis), an Italian abbot and mathematician, was born at Cremona, in 1671. He was successively professor of philosophy at Florence and Pisa, and abbot of St. Michael at Pisa, where he died in 1742. He wrote several works on mathematical subjects.—*Ibid*.

GRANDIER (Urban), a French priest, who was burnt on a charge of magic in 1634. He was born at Boveré, near Sable, and bred a jesuit. The superiors of his order gave him the living of St. Peter at Loudun, and a prebend in the cathedral. His talents as a preacher were so great as to excite the envy of the monks, which was aggravated by his preaching against them. In 1629 a plot was formed to ruin him by the charge of his seducing maids and married women. Though the accusation was weak, the bishop suspended Grandier, who appealed to the parliament, and on examination he was acquitted. He then returned to Loudun in triumph, but his enemies next proceeded to a conspiracy against him, which proved successful. Some of the nuns in the Ursuline convent were taught to act as persons pos-

feffed, and to accufe Grandier with having practifed magical arts upon them. The farce was badly played, but the monks having gained over cardinal Richelieu to their fide, got Grandier condemned, and he was burnt alive.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GRANDIN (Martin), a doctor of the Sorbonne, who published a *Courfe of Theology*, in 6 vols. 4to.; died at Paris in 1691, at the age of 87.—*Ibid.*

GRANGE (Jofeph de Chancel de la), a French writer, celebrated for his talents, adventures, and misfortunes; the latter of which he drew upon himfelf by a fatire againft the duke of Orleans. He wrote feveral tragedies, and died in 1758, at the age of 82.—*Novo. Dict. Hift.*

GRANGE (M. de la), a French critic, known by a tranflation of Lucretius, and another of Seneca. He was born at Paris in 1738, and died in 1775.—*Ibid.*

GRANGER (James), an English divine, who published a valuable work, entitled, *The Biographical Hiftory of England*, in 4 vols. 8vo. He was vicar of Shiplake in Oxfordfhire, and was feized with an apoplectic fit while adminiftering the Lord's fupper in his church, and died the next morning, April 15, 1776.—*Gent. Mag.*

GRANT (Francis, lord Cullen), a Scotch judge, was defcended from an ancient family, and born about 1660. He wrote a treatife to prove that James had abdicated the throne. He was created a baronet by queen Anne, and about a year after appointed a judge. He died in the 68th year of his age.—*Gen. B. D.*

GRANT (Patrick), a judge in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh in 1698; in 1754 he was made one of the lords of fefion, with the title of lord Preston-Grange. He wrote feveral trafts againft the rebellion in 1745. He died at Edinburgh in 1762.—*Ibid.*

GRANVILLE (George, baron Lanfdown), a nobleman of confiderable talents, was the fon of Bernard Greenville, or Granville, and the grandfon of the famous fir Bevil Greenville. He was born in Cornwall in 1667, and at the age of 12 was fent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1685 he wrote fome neat poetical pieces on the acceffion of James II. After the revolution he lived retired for a confiderable time, amufing himfelf in literary compofition. In 1696 appeared on the ftage, with great applaufe, his tragedy of *Heroic Love*, which was followed by the dramatic poem of the *Britifh Enchanters*. On the acceffion of queen Anne he obtained a feat in parliament, and in 1710 was made fecretary of war. The fame year he married a daughter of the earl of Jerfey, and was foon after created a peer, by the title of lord Lanfdowne, baron of Bideford. The acceffion of George II. deprived him of his place, and in 1715 he was fent to the Tower on fufpicion of being concerned in a plot againft the government. He obtained his releafe in 1717, and after-

wards went to France, where he refided fome years. He died in 1735, leaving no other ifue than four daughters. His works were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1732.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets.*

GRAPALDUS (Francis Marius), a native of Parma in the 16th century, who wrote a very curious book, which describes all the parts of a houfe, and which has been often printed.—*Moreri.*

GRAS (Antony le), a French prieft, who published tranflations into French of Cornelius Nepos, and of the works of fome of the fathers. He died in 1761, aged 70.—*Novo. Dict. Hift.*

GRASWINKEL (Theodore), a learned civilian, was born at Delft in 1600, and died at Mechlin in 1666. He wrote, *Liber tas Veneta, feu Venetorum in fe & fuos imperandi Jus*; for which the Venetian ftate created him a knight of St. Mark. He was alfo the author of a work againft Buchanan, entitled, *De Jure Majestatis*; and other learned treatifes.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GRATAROLUS (William), a phyfician of the 16th century, was born at Bergamo in Italy, and practifed phyfic with great fuccefs at Padua, till he was converted to the proteftant religion, when he retired to Bafil. He died in 1562. He was a voluminous writer.—*Gen. B. D.*

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, was the fon of Valentinian I. by his wife Severa, and born in 359. His father took him as his affociate in the empire when he was only eight years old. In his feventeenth year he fucceeded to the throne, on the death of his father, and the army elected as his partner, Valentinian II. his younger brother. The beginning of his reign was diftinguifhed by feveral atrocious cruelties, particularly the murder of his general Theodofius. Gratian defeated the Goths, and exerted himfelf with great energy and fuccefs in defending the empire, but was at length put to death in a revolt in Gaul, A. D. 383.—*Gibbon. Univ. Hift.*

GRATIAN, a private foldier, was crowned emperor by the legions in Britain, about 407, and was put to death four months afterwards by the fame troops.—*Moreri.*

GRATIAN, a benedictine monk in the 12th century, was a native of Chiufi in Tufcany. He employed 24 years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's *Decretal*, which has been feveral times printed.—*Moreri.*

GRATIUS (Falifcus), a Latin poet, fupposed to be cotemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem, entitled, *Cynegeticon*, or the Art of Hunting with Dogs, printed at Leipzig in 1659, 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hift.*

GRATIUS (Ortuinus), a learned German, was a native of the bifhopric of Munfter. He was the author of feveral works, and died in 1542.—*Moreri.*

GRAVELOT (Henry Francis Bourguignon), an eminent engraver, was born at Paris in

1699. He resided many years in England, and died at Paris in 1773. He wrote a book on perspective. His engravings are very excellent.—*Europ. Mag.*

GRAVEROL (Francis), a French advocate, was born at Nîmes in 1635. He was the author of several works, among which is the *Sorberiana*. He died in 1694.—*Moreri*.

GRAVESANDE (William James le s'), a Dutch mathematician, was born at Bois-le-Duc in 1688. He was bred a civilian, and practised some time at the bar with reputation, but about 1715 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Leyden, where he taught the Newtonian system. He died in 1742. His principal works are, 1. *Physices Elementa Mathematica*, &c.; 2. *Mathesios Universalis Elementa*, &c.; 3. *Philosophiæ Newtonianæ Institutiones*; 4. *Introductio ad Philosophiam, Metaphysicam et Logicam continens*.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

GRAVINA (Peter), an Italian poet, who was admired for the sweetness and delicacy of his poetry. He died in 1528, at the age of 75.—*Moreri*.

GRAVINA (John Vincent), an eminent lawyer, was born at Rogiano, in Italy, in 1664. He was professor of canon law in the college of Sapienza at Rome, and died there in 1718. He was the author of many learned works; the principal of which is entitled, *De Ortu & Progressu Juris Civilis*, in three books.—*Moreri*. *Tiraboschi*.

GRAUNT (Edward), master of Westminster school, who published a work entitled, *Græcæ linguæ Specilegium & Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ*. He died in 1601.—*Gen. B. D.*

GRAUNT (John), author of a celebrated work entitled, *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, was born in London, in 1620. He was for many years a haberdasher in the city, but dedicated a large portion of his time to study; and in 1661 published the work mentioned above. He was a fellow of the royal society and one of the managers of the New River company. He died in 1674.—*Brog. Brit.*

GRAY (Thomas), an English poet, was the son of a money scrivener in London, where he was born in 1716. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1733 he entered of the Inner Temple, but never engaged much in the study of the law. The year following he accompanied Mr. Horace Walpole in the tour of Europe; but a difference occurring between them, they parted in Italy in 1741, and Mr. Gray returned to England, where his father died soon after. He now took up his residence chiefly at Cambridge, where, in 1768, he became professor of modern history. He died of the gout in his stomach in 1771, and was buried with his family at Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire. The odes of Gray possess uncommon merit, and his *Elegy in a Country*

Church-yard has obtained almost an unexampled run. His letters are very instructive and entertaining.—*Mason's Life of Gray*.

GRAZZINI (Antony Francis), surnamed Il Laica, one of the founders of the academy Della Crusca, was a native of Florence. He wrote six comedies, and a variety of tales. He died in 1583.—*Moreri*.

GREATRAKES (Valentine), a native of Ireland, deserves to be mentioned for the extraordinary stories that are told of his curing diseases by touching the parts affected. Mr. Boyle, and other distinguished persons, attested several of his cures, and gave a high character of Mr. Greatrakes for virtue and piety. He died about 1680.—*Granger*.

GRAVES (John), a celebrated mathematician and antiquary, was born at Colmore in Hampshire, in 1602, and after receiving a grammatical education in his native country, he was removed to Balliol College, Oxford. In 1621 he was chosen fellow of Merton College, and in 1628 took the degree of M.A. In 1630 he became professor of geometry in Gresham College, and was soon afterwards sent by archbishop Laud to the east, where he made a large collection of oriental MSS, coins, and medals. He also took a careful survey and measurement of the Egyptian pyramids, and made many astronomical observations. After his return in 1640 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, but he was obliged to resign the professorship by the persecution of the parliamentary visitors. He died in 1652. He wrote *Pyramidographia*, or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt; a discourse on the Roman foot and denarius; and several other valuable works.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRECOURT (John Baptist Joseph Villert, de), a French poet, was born at Tours in 1683. He was bred to the church, but quitted the ecclesiastical state, and led rather a dissipated life; but his company was much courted by people of rank, on account of his wit. He died in 1743. His works are *Tales*, *Epigrams*, *Songs*, *Fables*, and other light pieces.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GREEN (Robert), an English poet, was a man of wit and talents, but a gross libertine, and is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread. He died in 1592 of a surfeit.—*Gen. B. D.*

GREEN (John), an English bishop, was born in 1706 at Hull in Yorkshire. After obtaining several church preferments he was raised to the see of Lincoln. He died at Bath in 1779. He wrote some sermons and religious tracts.—*Gen. B. D.*

GREEN (Matthew), an English poet, was born in London in 1696. He was bred a dissenter, which sect, however, he quitted, and ridiculed in his admirable poem of the Spleen. He obtained a place in the custom-house, and died in 1737. His poems, which possess great merit, were published

in Doddsley's collection, and together in 1 vol. in 1793.—*Europ. Mag.*

GREENE (Dr. Maurice), professor of music at Cambridge, was a native of London. He began the work of correcting and reforming the church music, greatly corrupted by transcribers; which undertaking was completed by his friend Dr. Boyce. He died in 1755.—*Gen. B. D.*

GREENE (Edward Burnaby), a writer of some merit, who published translations of Anacreon and Pindar, and various poems and essays. He died in 1788.—*Europ. Mag.*

GREENVILLE (sir Richard) a gallant officer, was the son of sir Roger Greenville, and born in Devonshire or Cornwall about 1540. He served when young, in the imperial army in Hungary against the Turks, and on his return engaged in the reduction of Ireland. In 1571 he represented Cornwall in parliament; about which time he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he undertook an expedition to America, and made some discoveries. In 1591 he was appointed vice admiral of a squadron sent out to intercept a rich Spanish fleet. They proceeded as far as the Western Islands, and while there a powerful squadron was sent from Spain to escort the Plate fleet. On their approach the English admiral, Thomas Howard, weighed anchor and proceeded to sea; but Greenville, in the *Revenge*, staying to take on board some of his sick crew, was surrounded by the whole Spanish fleet. He defended his ship with the utmost bravery, and after receiving several wounds, was about to sink her, but was carried on board the Spanish admiral's ship, where he died three days after.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

GREENVILLE (sir Bevil), grandson of the above, was born at Stow, the family seat in Cornwall, in 1596. He was educated at Exeter college, under Dr. afterwards bishop Prideaux. In the rebellion he distinguished himself by zealously defending the royal cause, and after several gallant actions was killed in the battle of Lansdown near Bath, July 5, 1643.—*Clarendon.*

GREGORY (the great), pope of Rome, born about 544. He was appointed prefect of the city, and held other civil dignities; but, being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, of which he became abbot. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope. He died in 604. It was this pope who sent Austin the monk to convert the English to christianity.

GREGORY II. (St.) succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and died in 731.

GREGORY III. a native of Syria, succeeded to the pontificate in 731, and died in 741. This pope sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards; which embassy is considered as the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.

GREGORY V. a native of Rome, succeeded to the pontificate in 827, and died in 844. He was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety.

GREGORY V. a native of Germany, and a relation of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII. was set up by Crescentius, consul of Rome; but was expelled by the emperor. Gregory died in 999.

GREGORY VI. a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1014. Finding the lands and revenues of his church greatly diminished by usurpations, the roads infested by robbers, and other disorders, Gregory acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council, which the emperor Henry III. caused to be held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

GREGORY VII. was the son of a carpenter of Soano in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontificate in 1073. This pope formed vast projects for the reform of the church, and in attempting to execute them assumed unexampled powers. But he was soon embroiled with the emperor Henry IV. and after a violent struggle, retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085.

GREGORY VIII. was a native of Benevento. He succeeded Urban III. in 1187; and died the same year, after having exhorted the christian princes to undertake a new crusade. He is not to be confounded with the anti-pope Bourdin, who assumed the same name.

GREGORY IX. was nephew of Innocent III. of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and died in 1241. He caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which the emperor Frederic II. engaged, notwithstanding which he twice excommunicated that prince.

GREGORY X. descended from the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He died in 1276. He assembled a general council at Lyons, to promote an union between the eastern and western churches, and other objects.

GREGORY XI. (Peter Roger), a native of Limousin in France, was a nephew of Clement VI. and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, and died in 1377. This pope was a patron of learning, and endeavoured to reconcile the princes of christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died.

GREGORY XII. (Angelo Corario), a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the existence of the schism in the east; Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by a council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their

stead. Gregory submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity. He died in 1417, at the age of 92.

GREGORY XIII. a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He embellished Rome with many fine buildings; but that which more particularly marks his government is, the reform of the calendar, which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's Decretals; which he also enriched with learned notes. He died in 1585, at the age of 83.

GREGORY XIV. (Nicholas Sfondrate), succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He was the son of a senator of Milan. He involved himself in an unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of France, and died in 1591, at the age of 57.

GREGORY XV. (Alexander Ludovisi), a Bolognese, descended of an ancient family, was elected pope in 1621, and died in 1623. He wrote several works, among which is one entitled, *Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni*, 8vo. 1627.—*Boxer. Platina. Moreri.*

GREGORY (George Florence), commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was born in 541, in Auvergne. He was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and in 578 he distinguished himself in a council held at Paris. He is said to have converted Chilperic from pelagianism. He died in 595. Gregory was the author of a History of the Franks, in ten books; and other works.—*Cass. Moreri.*

GREGORY (John), a learned divine, was born at Agmondesham in Buckinghamshire, 1607. He was entered a servitor of Christchurch college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. and became one of the college chaplains. Dr. Duppa, when bishop of Chichester, gave him a prebend, as he also did in that of Salisbury, on his translation thither. But he lost all in the rebellion, and died very poor near Oxford in 1646. He was the author of curious notes and observations on some passages of Scripture, which, with his posthumous tracts, were printed in quarto. He is not to be confounded with Edmund Gregory, a divine, who wrote the Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy, and died about 1650.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

GREGORY (James), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Aberdeen in 1638. He early discovered a strong genius for the mathematics, which he cultivated with eagerness in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1663 he published his *Optica Promota seu ab Idea Radium Reflexorum & Refractorum Mysteria, Geometrice enucleata*, &c. 4to. In this great work he announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, which spread his name all over Europe. Soon after this he made a tour to Italy, and resided some years at Padua, where he published his *Vera Circuli & Hy-*

perbolæ Quadratura, &c. in which appeared an account of his discovery of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, and the mode of computing them. Soon after his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society: and about the same time engaged in a controversy with Huygens on the subject of his treatise on the quadrature of the circle. In 1668 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews. He had afterwards an amicable controversy with Newton concerning the reflecting telescope; in the course of which he threw out the idea of a burning concave mirror, which came into universal repute. In 1674 he became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where he died the year following, after being struck with a sudden blindness as he was lecturing. His Optics were translated into English by Dr. Desaguliers, and several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

GREGORY (David), nephew of the above, was born at Aberdeen in 1661. He completed his education at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. and in 1684 his merit recommended him to the professorship of mathematics in that university. In 1691, by the recommendation of Newton, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and elected savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his *Catoptrica & Dioptrica Spherica Elementa*, 8vo. His demonstration of the curve, called the *catenaria*, appeared in 1697 in the Philosophical Transactions; but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled, *Astronomiæ Physicæ & Geometricæ Elementa*, folio. It was afterwards translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published a splendid edition of Euclid's works in folio. Dr. Gregory died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics in 1706. After his death appeared a short treatise on Logarithms, and a treatise of Practical Geometry. His brother James became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, which he held thirty-three years, and was succeeded by the famous Maclaurin. His other brother, Charles, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrew a thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son David, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. He died in 1761.—*Ibid.*

GREGORY (John), a physician, was born in 1724, at Aberdeen, where his father, Dr. James Gregory, was professor of medicine in King's college. After studying at his native place he removed to Edinburgh, and from thence to Leyden. In 1745 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which he exchanged in 1749 for that of physic. About

1751 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1761 he removed to Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he was elected professor of physic. He died there in 1773. His works are, on the Duties and Offices of a Physician, 8vo.; Elements of the Practice of Physic, 8vo.; a Father's Legacy to his Daughters, 12mo. All his pieces have been collected into four volumes, 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

GREGORY (Nazianzen), bishop of Constantinople, was born in 324, near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, of which place his father was bishop. When Julian prohibited the Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles, Nazianzen wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects for study. In 378 he was appointed, by the council of Antioch, to repair to Constantinople to suppress arianism, and was there chosen bishop. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died in his 66th year. He was one of the ablest champions of the doctrine of the trinity, and possessed an acute and sublime genius. The best edition of his works is that of Morel at Paris, 1609, 2 vols. folio—*Cave. Moreri.*

GREGORY (Nyssen), the younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia; but was deposed by the arian faction. He drew up the Nicene creed, by order of the council of Constantinople. He died about 400. His works were published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. fol.—*Cave. Moreri.*

GREGORY (Theodorus), surnamed Thaumaturgus, bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, the metropolis of Cappadocia, was a native of that city. He was converted by Origen to christianity. He governed the church of Neo-Cæsarea with such success, that the power of working miracles was attributed to him, whence he acquired his surname. He died in 265. An edition of his works was published by G. Vossius in 1604, 4to.—*Cave. Fabric. Bibl. Grec.*

GREGORY of Rimini, a schoolman of the 14th century, who died at Vienna in 1357. He was general of the order of Augustines, and zealously defended the doctrine of Austin on freewill. He wrote Commentaries on the Sentences, and on the Epistles, &c.—*Cave. Dupin.*

GREGORY of St. Vincent, a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges in 1584. He was a Jesuit, and died at Ghent in 1667. His greatest work is entitled, *Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli & Sectionum Coni, decem Libris Comprehensum*, 1647. 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GRENADA (Lewiss de), a Spanish monk of the Dominican order, was born at the city of his own name in 1504. He refused the archbishopric of Braganza, and devoted himself wholly to a monastic life, of great austerity. He died in 1588. His works evince considerable piety, tinged, however, with much enthusiasm.—*Moreri.*

GRENAN (Benignus), a poet, and professor of rhetoric at Harcourt, was born at Noyers in Burgundy in 1631, and died at Paris in 1723. He translated into latin verse the Lamentations of Jeremiah.—*Moreri.*

GRESHAM (sir Thomas), a celebrated merchant, was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and born in 1519 at London. He was bred to trade, but was some time at Caius college, Cambridge. He amassed a large fortune, being successively agent to Edward VI. and to the queens Mary and Elizabeth, at Antwerp. He built the royal exchange at his own expense; founded a college in London for lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric; besides endowing many public charities. He died suddenly in 1579. The Gresham lectures are now read in a room over the royal exchange.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRESSET (John Baptist Louis), a French poet, was born at Amiens in 1709, and died in 1777. His poems are very elegant, particularly the charming tale of *Ver-ver*. His comedy entitled *Mechant* had a prodigious run. He was director of the French academy, and obtained letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRETZER (James), a Jesuit, born at Marcdorf, in Germany, about 1561. He was professor of divinity at Ingoldstadt, where he died in 1635. His principal performance is entitled *De Cruce*, 3 vols. 4to. All his works amount to 17 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GREVENBROECK, a Flemish painter of the 17th century. He was celebrated for his sea pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GREVILLE (Fulke), lord Brooke, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was born of an ancient family at Beauchamp-court, in Warwickshire, in 1554. He was in great favour with Elizabeth, and was created lord Brooke by James I. who also made him a grant of Warwick castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. This accomplished nobleman was stabbed by a servant whom he had severely reprimanded for an insolent expression; after which the man put an end to himself with the same weapon. This was in 1628. After his lordship's death appeared several of his poetical works, also a life of sir Philip Sidney, written by him.—*Biog. Brit.*

GREVIN (James), a French poet and physician, was born in 1538. He was in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, and died at Turin at the age of 92. He was concerned in writing the ingenious poem entitled, *The Temple*, aimed at Ronfard, who had abused the calvinists.—*Moreri.*

GREW (Obadiah), an English non-conformist divine. He was a native of Warwickshire, and held the living of St. Michael's at Coventry till the restoration,

when he was ejected, and afterwards imprisoned. He died in 1682. He wrote sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son, and a Sinner's Justification by Christ, 8vo.—*Calamy. Palm.*

GREW (Nehemiah), a learned physician, was the son of the preceding, and born at Coventry. He studied physic in a foreign university, and in 1672 settled in London, where he became a fellow of the Royal Society, which learned body, in 1677, appointed him their secretary. He died in 1711. His principal works are, *The Anatomy of Plants*, a Catalogue of Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, and *Coinologia Sacra*, or a Discourse of the Universe, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

GREY (Jane), a celebrated and unfortunate lady, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and Mary queen dowager of France, and sister to Henry VIII. She was born about 1537, and from her childhood evinced a quick and amiable mind. Her education was very liberal, and at the age of fourteen she learned Ascham, on a visit to the family, found her reading Plato's *Phædon* in Greek. She was also well acquainted with several modern languages. Her religious principles were those of the reformation, and her virtue and modesty were equal to her other accomplishments. When the health of Edward VI. began to decline, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who had a complete ascendancy over him, persuaded the young king, from a pretended concern for the interests of religion, to bequeath his crown to lady Jane, thus setting aside his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. About the same time the duke effected a marriage between his own son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey. On the death of the king, her father and the duke of Northumberland paid homage to her as queen, much against her wish and entreaty. She was also proclaimed in London with the usual formalities. But this pageantry lasted only a few days: and Mary proving successful, the duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and lady Jane and her husband were sent to the Tower. After being confined there some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of their father's ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first, and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold; suffering with calm resignation, and an inflexible attachment to the protestant religion, Feb. 12, 1554.—*Biog. Brit.*

GREY (Dr. Zachary), an English divine, well known for his edition of *Hudibras*, enriched with a prodigious number of curious and entertaining notes, 2 vols. He also published notes on Shakespeare, 2 vols.; and an answer to Neale's *History of the Puritans*, in 3 vols. 8vo. He was of a Yorkshire

family, and died in 1766, aged 79.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GRAY (Richard), a learned English divine, was born in 1693. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1718. He obtained successively the livings of Kilcote, Leicester, and Hinton, in Northamptonshire; also a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul. He died in 1771. His principal works are, 1. *Memoria Technica*, or a new Method of Artificial Memory, 12mo. 2. *a System of English Ecclesiastical Law*, 8vo. For this work the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. 3. *A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew*, without Points, 8vo. 4. *Liber Jobi in Versiculos Metrica divisus*, &c. 5. *The Last Words of David*, divided according to the metre.—*Nichol's Anecd. of Brary.*

GRIMALDI (Matthew), a learned civilian of Padua in the 16th century, was professor of civil law at Tübingen, and died in 1564.—*Bayle.*

GRIBNER (Michael Henry), a professor of law at Wittemberg, died in 1784. He published works on Jurisprudence in Latin.

GRIERSON (Constantia), a woman of extraordinary attainments, was descended of very poor parents in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. She was well acquainted with Greek and Roman literature, and published editions of Tacitus and Terence. She addressed a Greek epigram to the son of lord Carteret, which nobleman procured her husband a patent to be the king's printer in Ireland; and, as a mark of distinction, caused her life to be inserted in it. She died in 1793, at the age of 27.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GRIFFET (Henry), a French jesuit, was born at Moulins in 1698. He published an enlarged edition of Father Daniel's *History of France*, 7 vols. 4to. a Treatise on the different Kinds of Proof employed in establishing historical Facts; Sermons, and other Works. He died at Brussels in 1775.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

GRIFFIER (John), known by the appellation of old Griffier, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1658, and died at London in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts. His son Robert, called the young Griffier, was born in England. He was a good landscape painter, and was living in 1713.—*Gen. Biog. Diet. Pitt.*

GRIFFIN, prince of Wales, was the last sovereign of that country previous to its being subjugated by England. He was put to death by order of Edward the Confessor, at London, in 1060.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GRIMANI (Domenico), cardinal, was the son of the doge of Venice, where he was born in 1460. He was a great patron of learning, and the correspondent of Erasmus. He also translated some of the Homilies of Chrysostom into latin, and died in 1523.—*Moreri.*

GRIMANI (Hubert), a painter of Delft, born in 1599, and died in 1629. He excelled in painting portraits.—*Pilkington*.

GRIMAREST (Léonor le Gallois fleur de), a French writer, who died in 1720. He wrote the life of Moliere.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRIMMER (Jacques), a landscape painter, born at Antwerp in 1510, and died in 1546. His pieces are valuable.—*Pilkington*.

GRIMOU, a French painter, who died about the year 1740. His portraits are sought after as cabinet pieces.—*Ibid.*

GRINSTON (Sir Harbottle), master of the Rolls in the reign of Charles I. He was a profound lawyer, and died in 1683, aged 99.

GRINDAL (Edmund), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Hensingham in Cumberland in 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke-hall. Being attached to the principles of the reformation, bishop Ridley made him his chaplain, and precentor of St. Paul's. He was also appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburg. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Mr. Grindal returned home, and was employed with others in revising the Liturgy. In 1559 he was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London, from whence in 1570 he was translated to York, and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey the queen's order to suppress prophesyings, that is, the associations of the clergy to expound the Scriptures. His sequestration was at last taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favour. He died at Croydon in 1583. He contributed much to Fox's Arts and Monuments.—*Life by Strype*.

GRINGONNEUR (Jacquemin), a French painter, is said by some to have been the inventor of cards, but it seems more probable that he only invented, or improved, the painting of them. He died in 1392.—*Moreri*.

GRINGORE (Peter), herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, died in 1544. He was the author of several moral productions in verse.—*Ibid.*

GRISSAUNT (William), an English physician, astronomer, and mathematician, in the 4th century. He was suspected of magic and retired to France, where he dedicated himself wholly to the study of medicine. His son became pope Urban V.—*Moreri*.

GRAY (John de la), an eminent French geographer, was born at Sedan in 1689, and died in 1757. He published the Topography of Paris, a Manual of Spherical Trigonometry, and other esteemed Works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GROCYN (William), a learned English divine, was born at Bristol in 1442, and

died at Maidstone, at the age of 80. He was the friend of Erasmus, and godfather to Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle of Grocyen to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacyn's translation of Proclus de Sphæra.—*Wood*.

GRODITIVS (Stanislaus), a jesuit of Poland, who published eight volumes of Latin sermons, and died at Cracow in 1613.

GRONOVIVS (John Frederic), a learned critic, was born at Hamburg in 1611. After travelling through Germany, Italy, and France, he was made professor of Greek and Belles Lettres at Deventer, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1672. He published a Dissertation on the Sylve of Statius, a work on the Ecclesiastical Writers, a Treatise on the Sederce, and various editions of Antient Authors.—*Moreri*.

GRONOVIVS (James), son of the preceding, was born in 1645, at Deventer. He became professor of Greek and of History at Leyden, where he died in 1716. He published editions of several of the Classics, which are very valuable; but his great work is his Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum, 13 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

GROPPER (John), a native of Westphalia, was an able polemic. He published Enchiridion Christianæ Religionis, and died at Rome in 1559.—*Moreri*.

GROS (Peter le), a French sculptor, was born at Paris in 1666, and died at Rome in 1719. His works possess great simplicity and taste. They are mostly at Rome.

GROS (Nicholas de), a divine of Rheims, was born in 1675. Compelled to quit France for his opposition to the bull Unigenitus, he settled at Utrecht, and was professor of theology at Amersfort. He died in 1751. His writings are principally concerning the Jansenist controversy, and on practical divinity.—*Moreri*.

GROSE (Francis), an eminent English antiquary. He illustrated the Antiquities of England and Wales, in 4 vols. and of Scotland, in 2 vols. He was executing a work of the same kind relative to Ireland, when he died in Dublin in 1791, at the age of 52. Besides the above, he published a Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue. Also, a volume of Miscellanies, 8vo. and Military Antiquities, 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GROSLÉY (Peter John), a French writer, was born at Troyes in 1718, where he died in 1785. He assisted in the French Encyclopedie, and in the Dictionnaire Historique; besides which he wrote a Description of London, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GROSSETESTE, or Grosthead (Robert), an English prelate, was born at Stradbrook in Suffolk, about 1175. He received his education at Oxford and Paris. After enjoying several church preferments with great reputation, he was chosen bishop of Lincoln by the dean and chapter in 1234. He successfully resisted the encroachments of the papal power, and was a great en-

courager of learning. He died in 1253. His *Opuscula Varia* were published at Venice in 1514, and his *Compendium Sphæræ Mundi* in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are also extant.—*Life by Dr. Pegge.*

GROSTESTE (Claude), a French protestant clergyman, who came to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and died in 1713. He was minister of the Savoy. He wrote sermons, and a treatise on the Inspiration of the sacred Books.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

GROSVENOR (Benjamin), a dissenting minister, was born in London in 1675, and became minister of the congregation in Crosby-square 1704. In 1716 he was selected one of the preachers at the merchants lecture at Salters'-hall. He died in 1758. Dr. Grosvenor published several sermons, and two tracts that have been very useful; viz. 1. an Essay on Health; 2. the Mourner; both of which have gone through many editions.—*Fun. Sermon by Barker.*

GROTIUS (Hugo), an illustrious writer, was the son of John de Groot, (the family name), a burgomaster of Delft, where the son was born in 1583. At the age of eight years he composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year he was sent to Leyden, under the care of Francis Junius. In 1598 he accompanied the ambassador Barneveldt to the court of Henry IV. of France, which monarch was so pleased with Grotius, that he gave him his picture and a gold chain; while in France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following he commenced his practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards he published an edition of *Martianus Capella*, which was well received by the learned. This was followed by a translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the *Phænomena* of Aratus appeared in 1600, and about the same time he composed Latin Tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the united provinces, and advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1609 he published his famous book on the liberty of the sea, which drew a reply from the learned Selden. About this time appeared his *Treatise de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ*, to prove the independence of Batavia from the Romans. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the States of Holland. About this time he was sent to England, to settle a dispute between the two nations on the subject of the Greenland fishery. During the contests which arose in Holland on account of religion, Grotius sided with the Arminians, for which he was apprehended, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the Castle of Louvestein, from whence he was delivered by his wife.

This excellent woman having obtained leave to convey away a large chest of books, for fear her husband should injure his health by over-study, Grotius was placed in the chest, and taken out of the castle. As the soldiers were carrying the chest, one of them said it was so heavy that there must be an Arminian in it; to which Madam Grotius answered, that there were indeed many Arminian books. When the chest was brought out of the castle, it was conveyed to Gorcum, from whence Grotius removed to Antwerp, and afterwards to France, where he obtained a pension. In 1622 he published his Apology, which so stung the States, that they ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be seized wherever he could be found. In 1623 he finished his famous book *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, which greatly extended his reputation. In 1613 he accepted an invitation from count Oxenstiern, on which he went to Stockholm, where he was appointed counsellor of state and ambassador to the court of France. He filled this important station, amidst circumstances of extreme difficulty, with the greatest honour to himself, and satisfaction to the court which he represented. In 1645 he quitted France, and went to Holland, where he was received with marks of honour. From Amsterdam he sailed to Sweden, and was welcomed in a cordial manner by queen Christina. He died on his journey to Holland, at Rostock, August 28, the same year. His remains were interred at Delft. The works of this great man are too many to be enumerated here; but we must mention his book on the Truth of the Christian Religion, which has become a standard book in all universities, for students in divinity; his *Annales & Historiæ de Rebus Belgicis*; and his Commentaries on the Scriptures; these last are an immortal monument of learning. In his religious sentiments he coincided with the church of England, and advised his wife to join in communion with it. His sons *Cornelius* and *Diederick* entered into the army. *Peter* was bred to the law, and became pensionary of Amsterdam. His brother *William* was a learned man, and wrote some books on loyal subjects.—*Life of Grotius by Burigny.*

GROVE (Henry), a nonconformist divine, was born at Taunton in Somersetshire in 1683. After receiving a liberal education at London he entered upon the ministerial office, and in 1706 became a tutor in the academy at Taunton, which flourished greatly under his management. He died at Taunton in 1738. Besides some excellent Sermons, he wrote Nos. 588, 601, 626, and 635, of the Spectator, an Essay on the Immateriality of the Soul, Essay on the terms of Christian Communion, the Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection considered, Thoughts concerning the Proof of a Future State, a Discourse on the Nature and

Design of the Lord's Supper, &c. He is not to be confounded with *Joseph Grove*, who wrote the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, and died in 1764.—*Gen. Biog. Dist. Biog. Brit.*

GRUCHIUS (Nicholas), descended from a noble family of Rouen, was the first who lectured on Aristotle in Greek. He translated Castaneda's History of the Indies; and wrote a treatise entitled, *De Comitibus Romanorum*; and tracts against Sigonius. He died at Rochelle in 1572.—*Moreri.*

GRUDIUS (Nicholas Everard), treasurer of Brabant, who wrote poetry, sacred and profane, in Latin. He died in 1571.—*Ibid.*

GRUE (Thomas), a Frenchman, who distinguished himself by translations of English works into French, among which are *Rois's History of all Religions*, and *Rogers's Gate opened to the Knowledge of Paganism*. He died at the end of the 17th century.—*Nouv. Hist. Hist.*

GRUGET (Claude), a native of Paris, who lived in the 16th century, and distinguished himself by translations from Italian and Spanish works into French; and among others of the *Heptameron of the Queen of Navarre*.—*Ibid.*

GRUNER (John Frederic), an eminent scholar and theologian, was born at Cobourg in 1723, and died in 1778. He was the author of many works. He published a new edition of *Cælius Sedulius*, with commentaries; *Miscellanea Sacra*; an Introduction to Roman Antiquities; and Critical Remarks on the Classics.—*Gen. Biog. Dist.*

GRUTER (John), or *Gruterus*, an illustrious philologist, was born in 1560, at Antwerp. His father, who was a burgomaster, on account of his religion fled to England, taking his son, who was an infant, with him. Here he received his education under the eye of his mother, who was a very learned woman. From Cambridge he went to Leyden, where he took his degrees in law, and afterwards visited several universities in Germany and Italy. He became a professor at Heidelberg, where he lost his valuable library when the city was sacked in 1622. He died there in 1627. His principal works are, a *Collection of Ancient Inscriptions*, folio, 1601; *Theaurus Criticus*, 6 vols. 8vo.; *Delicæ Poetarum Gallorum*. Italorum, &c. 18 vols.—*Moreri.*

GRUTER (Peter), was a practitioner of physic in Flanders. and died at Amsterdam in 1634. In 1609 he published a *Century of Latin Letters*, and in 1629 a *New Century of Letters*.—*Ibid.*

GRYLLUS, the son of Xenophon, who flew Epaminondas, and was himself killed at the battle of Mantinea, in 363, B.C. Xenophon was offering a sacrifice when he heard of his death, and instantly threw off the garland which he had on his head, but replaced it on being informed that his son had slain the enemy's general.—*Ibid.*

GRYNÆUS (Simon), a learned German,

was the son of a peasant in Suabia, and born at Veringen, in the county of Hohen-zollern, in 1493. He was a Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg. In 1531 he visited England, where his learning procured him many friends. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients, enriched with prefaces and commentaries. He died at Basil, in 1541.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Phil.*

GRYNÆUS (John James), grand-nephew of the above, was born at Bern in 1540. He was professor of divinity many years at Basil, and minister of the church there. For the last five years of his life he was totally blind. He died in 1617. He published Notes on several of the Fathers, and an Ecclesiastical History, &c.—*Ibid.*

GRYPHIUS (Sebastian), a celebrated German printer, who resided at Lyons, in France. He was a man of learning, and excelled in the accuracy of his books. One of the most beautiful is a Latin Bible, two vols. folio, 1556. He died in 1556, and his trade was carried on with reputation by his son Antony Gryphius.—*Bayle.*

GRYPHIUS (Andrew), a German dramatic writer, was born at Glogaw, in 1616, and died in 1664. His tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a Critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans.—*Moreri.*

GRYPHIUS (Christian), son of the preceding, and a man of great erudition, was born in 1649, and died in 1706. He was professor of eloquence at Breslaw, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian. His works are German Poems, History of the Orders of Knighthood; Treatise on the German Language, &c.—*Moreri.*

GUADAGNOLI (Philip), a learned orientalist, was born at Magliano in Italy, about 1596, and died at Rome in 1656. He translated the Bible into Arabic, and addressed Christina, queen of Sweden, in an oration in the same language. He wrote *Apologia pro Religione Christiana*; Considerations against the Mahometan Religion; and a grammar of the Arabic language, entitled, *Breves Institutiones Linguae Arabicæ*, folio.—*Nouv. Hist. Hist.*

GUAGNINI (Alexander), born at Verona, in 1538. He wrote a work which is very rare, entitled, *Sarmatiæ Europæ Descriptio*. 1591, folio. He died at Cracow, at the age of 76.—*Nouv. Hist. Hist.*

GUALBERT (St. John), a Florentine, who founded a monastery in the Valombrosa, among the Appenines, which place is mentioned by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*. Gualbert died in this monastery in 1073.—*Ibid.*

GUALDO PRIORATO (Galeazzo), an historian, was born in 1606, at Vicenza, where he died in 1678. He was historiographer to the emperor, and wrote the History of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and

II.; the Troubles of France from 1648 to 1664; History of the Cardinal Mazarin, and of the Emperor Leopold.—*Moreri*.

GUALTERUS (Rodolphus), a learned divine, was born at Zurich in 1529, and died in 1586. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible; and published a translation of Julius Pollux.—*Ibid*.

GUARIN (Peter), a Benedictine, celebrated for his skill in Greek and Hebrew, was born at Rouen in 1678, and died at Paris in 1729. He published a Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 4to. and a Hebrew Lexicon.—*Ibid*.

GUARINO, surnamed *Veronese*, an eminent reviver of learning, and the first who introduced Greek into Italy, was descended of a noble family at Verona. He became professor of the learned languages at Ferrara, where he died in 1460, at the age of 90. He translated Plutarch's Lives, part of Strabo, and other works. His son *Butista* was also a learned man, and became an eminent professor at Ferrara. He translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote Latin poems and other works.—*Tiraboschi*.

GUARINI (Baptista), an Italian poet, great grand-son of the preceding, was born at Ferrara, in 1537. He passed the greatest part of his life in courts, being in the service of Alphonso II. duke of Ferrara, and other princes, in which he seems to have been a prey to continual disgusts. Notwithstanding the celebrity of his Pastor Fido, he contemned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He died at Venice in 1612.—*Moreri*. *Tiraboschi*.

GUARINI (Guarino), a celebrated Italian architect, was born at Modena in 1624, and died in 1683.—*D'Argenville*.

GUASCO (Octavian), a writer of considerable merit, was a native of Turin; and died at Verona in 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUAZZI (Stephen), an Italian writer, who was esteemed in his time. He was secretary to the dukes of Mantua; and died at Pavia in 1565.—*Tiraboschi*.

GUAZZI (Mark), an Italian, eminent both in arms and learning, died in 1556. He wrote several histories, and some poetical pieces.—*Ibid*.

GUAY-TROUVIN (René du), a French naval officer, was born at St. Maloes in 1673, and died at Paris in 1736. He commanded a privateer when he was only 19; and afterwards went into the navy, in which he served with uncommon success. He took Rio Janeiro, one of the richest colonies of Brazil; and when ennobled, it was stated in his patent that he had taken more than 300 merchant vessels, and 20 ships of war. He was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces of France, and commander of the order of St. Louis. His Memoirs, partly written by himself, were printed at Paris in 1 vol. 4to. 1740.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUDIUS (Marquard), a learned German critic. Having studied at Rensberg and Jena, he went to Holland, where he contracted a friendship with Samuel Schas, who at his death left Gudius his whole fortune. He died in 1689.—*Moreri*.

GUDIUS (Gottlob Frederic), a lutheran minister, who wrote several valuable works, among which is a Life of Hoffman.—*Ibid*.

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUBIN (Henry Michael), a doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, was born at Gournai-en-Bray, in the diocese of Rouen, in 1695, and died abbot of the monastery of St. Vulmer in Bayonne, in 1742. He was an able casuist, and wrote the Sacred History of the Two Covenants, 7 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

GUERARD (Robert), a Benedictine monk of the congregation, was born at Rouen in 1641. He assisted father Delfau in editing the works of St. Austin; and when that father fell into disgrace for writing a book called L'Abbe Commendataire, Guerard was also exiled. He died at Rouen, in 1715. He published an Abridgement of the Bible in questions and answers, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

GUERCHEVILLE (Antoinette de Pons, marchioness of), deserves to be named for the answer she gave Henry IV. who made some attempts on her chastity. "If," said she, "I am not noble enough to be your wife, I am too much so to be your mistress." When Henry married Mary of Medicis; he made the marchioness lady of honour to that princess, saying; "Since you are really a lady of honour, be so to the queen, my wife."—*Ibid*.

GUERCINO. See *BARBERI*.

GUERET (Gabriel), a French advocate and writer, was born at Paris in 1641, and died in 1688. He wrote, among other works, Parnassus reformed, and the War of Authors.—*Moreri*.

GUERICKE (Otho), a German philosopher, born in 1602, and died in 1686. He was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump and weather-glass, and published some *Traitées* on Experimental Philosophy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUERIN (Francis), a professor of the college of Beauvais, who translated Tacitus and Livy into French. He died in 1751, at the age of 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUERINIERE (Francis Robichon de la), aequerry to the king of France, who wrote two works of considerable repute, entitled, L'Ecole de Cavalerie, and *Éléments de Cavalerie*. He died in 1751.—*Ibid*.

GUERRE (Martin), a Frenchman, rendered famous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend. Martin having married Bertrande de Rols, and lived with her about ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after du Thil presented himself to Ber-

trande as her husband, and so imposed upon her, by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted du Thil, and he was condemned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the parliament of Thoulouse; the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was hanged and burned in 1560.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUESCLIN (Bertrand du), constable of France, and an illustrious warrior, was born in Britany in 1311, and died, in the midst of his triumphs, before Chateaufneuf de Rendon, in 1380. He gained many signal victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre.—*Moreri.*

GUETTARD (John Stephen), a French physician and botanist, published Memoirs on several of the Arts and Sciences, and Observations on Plants. He died in 1786.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUEVARA (Antony de), a Spanish prelate. He was brought up at court; and became preacher and historiographer to Charles V. He was successively bishop of Guadix in Granada, and of Modoneda in Galicia. He died in 1544. He wrote the Dial of Princes, or, Marcus Aurelius; also letters, called Golden Epistles. His nephew, Anthony de Guevara, was also a divine, and wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GUEVARA (Lewis Velez de), a Spanish comic poet, was a native of Andalusia, and died in 1646. He wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work, entitled, El Diabolo Cojuelo, which furnished the foundation for Le Diable Boiteux of Le Sage.—*Ibid.*

GUEULETTE (Thomas Simon), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1683, and died in 1766. He wrote several novels, and some comedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUGLIELMINI (Dominic), an eminent Italian mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1655, and died in 1710. He wrote many works, the most celebrated of which his his Treatise on the Nature of Rivers.—*Moreri.*

GUIBERT, an abbot and historian, was born in the diocese of Beauvais, in 1653. He died abbot of Rogent-Sous-Couci, in 1124. He wrote a good history of the first crusade, entitled, Gesta Dei per Francos.—*Moreri.*

GUIBERT (James Anthony Hypolite), a writer on military affairs, was born at Moutauban in 1743. He served early in Germany, and afterwards in Corsica, where he was made a colonel. In 1770, he published his great work, Essai Général de Tactique. Afterwards he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and produced some tragedies. He also wrote the Eulogies of Catinat and L'Hopital. The French academy elected him a member, in the

room of M. Thomas. He died in 1790. Besides the above works, he wrote the Eulogy of the King of Prussia.—*Life prefixed to his German Tour, 2 vols.*

GUICHARD (Claude de), historiographer to the duke of Savoy, and author of a work, entitled, the Funeral of the Ancients. He died in 1607.—*Moreri.*

GUICCIARDINI, an eminent historian, was descended from a noble family of Florence, where he was born in 1482. He practised in the early part of his life as a lawyer, filling several high offices in that profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. and his two immediate successors, being raised by them to the highest civil and military dignities. His History of Italy, in 4 vols. 4to. is a valuable performance. He died in 1540.—*Tiraboschi.*

GUICCIARDINI (Lewis), nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1523, and died at Antwerp in 1589. He wrote, among other works, a Description of the Low Countries, folio.—*Ibid.*

GUICHERON (Samuel), a French historian, died in 1664, at the age of 57. He wrote the Genealogical History of the House of Savoy.—*Moreri.*

GUIDI (Alexander), an Italian poet, was born at Pavia in 1650, and died at Frefcati in 1712. He wrote Lyric Poems, &c.—*Ibid.*

GUIDO (Reni), an illustrious Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1575. His father, being a musician, intended him for the same profession, but conceiving an early attachment to the art of painting, he was placed under the tuition of Dennis Calvert, a Flemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon acquired greater reputation than any of his contemporaries. Honours were heaped upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed upon him in abundance. He was unfortunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died in 1642. His heads are beautiful, and the draperies elegant.—*Pilkington.*

GUIDO (Cagnacci), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1600, and a disciple of Guido Reni. He died in 1680.—*Ibid.*

GUIDOTTI (Paul), an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born at Lucca in 1569, and died in 1629. He invented wings, with which he imagined he could fly; but making the attempt at Lucca, he fell, and received great injury.—*Ibid.*

GUIGNARD (John), a French jesuit, professor of divinity in the college of Clermont, was executed at Paris in 1597, for writing a treatise in which he asserted that it was lawful to murder Henry IV.—*Moreri.*

GUIGNES (Joseph de), a learned French writer, born at Pontoise in 1721. He studied the oriental languages under Stephen

Fourmont, and was appointed interpreter to the king in 1741, and member of the academy of Belles Lettres in 1753. He particularly applied himself to the study of the Chinese characters, and had a principal concern in the *Journal des Savans* thirty-five years. The revolution reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris in 1800. He wrote the *Life of Fourmont*; *General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars*, 5 vols. 4to.; *Memoir proving that the Chinese were an Egyptian Colony*; *Le Chon-King*, 4to.; *The Military Art of the Chinese*; *Historical Essay upon the Oriental and Greek Typography*; *Principles of Typographical Composition*; *Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions, &c.*—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUILLANDUS (Melchior), an eminent botanist, born at Konigsberg in Prussia. He travelled over Palestine, Egypt, Africa, and Greece, and afterwards became botanical professor at Padua, where he died in 1589. His principal work is named *Papyrus*.—*Haller Bib. Bot.*

GUILD (William, D.D.), a minister of the church of Scotland, was born near Dundee in 1602. He was successively professor of philosophy, divinity, and church-history, at Aberdeen. He died in 1662.—*Gen. B. D.*

GUILLAIN (Simon), a French sculptor, died in 1658, at the age of 77. He was rector of the academy of painting and sculpture.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUILLIELMA of Bohemia, the foundress of a sect in Italy, in the 13th century, which added the most shameful lewdness to the most extravagant enthusiasm. She was regarded as a saint in her life; but after her death, her delusions being discovered, her body was burnt.—*Moreri.*

GUILLEMEAU (James), an eminent French surgeon, and author of many important works in his profession, died at Paris in 1612.—*Moreri.*

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE (George), a French historian, was born at Thiers, in Auvergne, in 1625, and died at Paris in 1705. He was historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture, and the author of *Ancient and Modern Sparta*, *Ancient and Modern Athens*, and other works.—*Ibid.*

GUILLAUD (Claude) a French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne in the 16th century. He wrote *Commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John*; *Collations in Omnes D. Pauli Epistolas, &c.*—*Ibid.*

GUILLIM (John), the reputed author of the celebrated work, intitled, *The Display of Heraldry*, which was in reality written by Dr. Barkham, was born about the year 1565, and died in 1621. He was rouge croix pursuivant at arms.—*Word.*

GUISCARD, a famous Norman knight, and son of Tancrede de Hauteville, died in the island of Corfu in 1085. He was one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saracens, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria.—*Med. Univ. Hist.*

GUISCARD (Charles Gottlieb), a Prussian officer, was born at Magdeburg in 1742. He served with great reputation in the service of the stadtholder, and afterwards in that of Frederic II. of Prussia, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, and a regiment. He died in 1775. His works are: *Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs & les Romains*, 4to.; *Memoires critiques & historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires*, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

GUISE (Claude de Lorraine, duke of), was the fifth son of René II. duke of Lorraine. He settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. He died in 1550. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he received more than twenty wounds.—*Moreri.*

GUISE (Francis de Lorraine, duke of), eldest son of the above, was born in 1519. He was a man of great talents and valour, and during the greater part of his life enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Guise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and a great zealot. He was killed by a pistol shot, in 1563, by a Protestant gentleman, named Poltrot de Méré.—*Moreri.*

GUISE (Henry, duke of), eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1550. He was a good soldier; but of a turbulent temper. He formed the association called the League, on the pretence of defending the Catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid, the duke of Guise long controlled Henry III. and was even in open rebellion against him. On the celebrated day of the Barricades, the king, having escaped from the duke to Blois, convened the states there; where Guise was assassinated, Sept. 23, 1588.—*Ibid.*

GUISE (Charles, duke of), eldest son of the above, was born in 1571. He was arrested on his father's death, and shut up in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in 1592. Proceeding to Paris, he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, by the partisans of the League. He finally made his peace with the king; but cardinal Richelieu, long after, dreading his power, compelled him to quit France. He died at Cuna, in Italy, in 1640.—*Ibid.*

GUISE (Lewis de Lorraine, cardinal of), was the son of Henry, duke of Guise, who was assassinated at Blois. Though a priest, he was of a warlike disposition, and followed Louis XIII. in his expedition into Poitou, where he signalized himself among the bravest of the officers. He died at Saintes, in 1621.—*Ibid.*

GUISE (Henry of Lorraine, duke of), grandson of the last mentioned Henry, was born in 1614. He was of an intriguing and restless disposition, and having joined in the conspiracy of the count of Soissons and the duke of Bouillon, he was obliged to quit France, and retire to Rome. While there,

the disaffected Neapolitans, who had revolted from Spain, chose him their leader; and he fully expected to have obtained the sovereignty, but was taken prisoner, at Abruzzo, and carried to Spain, where he remained four years, and was then set at liberty. He died in 1664. His *Memoirs of the Neapolitan Enterprize* were published in 1 vol. 4to.—*Novo. Diß. Hif.*

GUISE (William), a learned English divine, was born in Gloucestershire in 1653. He was fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and died of the small-pox in 1688. He translated into English, *Misne Pars Ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli septem*, and illustrated the work with a commentary.—*Wood A.O.*

GUITON (John); a citizen of Rochelle, who was chosen mayor of that town when it was besieged by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. He refused the post, unless he were permitted to have a poignard to stab the first who should offer to surrender. Being told that famine had carried off many of the inhabitants, he answered, "It matters not, provided there is one left to shut the gates."—*Moreri.*

GUITONE (d'Arezzo), one of the earliest of the Italian poets, flourished about the year 1250. Some of his productions are found in a Collection of Ancient Italian Poets, Florence, 1527, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

GULDENSTAEDT (John Antony), a celebrated traveller, was a native of Riga. For his knowledge of natural history and languages he was invited to Petersburg, where he was made professor of natural history. He spent seven years travelling through Tartary, Georgia, and over the Caucasus, and died at Petersburg in 1781.—*Coxe's Travels through Russia, &c.*

GUNDLING (Nicholas Jerom), a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and politics, was born at Nuremberg, in 1671. He was successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and civil law, at Hall, and died rector of that university in 1729.—*Moreri.*

GUNNERUS (John Ernest), a Norwegian divine, was born in 1718 at Christiansa. On account of his merit he was made bishop of Drontheim in 1758, where he founded the Royal Norwegian Society, principally for the encouragement of the study of natural history. Linnaeus gave the name of *Gunnera* to a plant in his vegetable system. He died at Christiansund, in 1773. He published *Flora Norwegica, &c.*—*Gen. Biog.*

GUNNING (Peter), an English prelate, was born at How, in Kent, in 1613. Having received the earlier part of his education at King's school, Canterbury, he was removed to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a tutor and preacher. Being a firm royalist, he was driven from Cambridge, and entered of New college, Oxford, where he met with patronage and advancement. At the restoration, he distinguished himself in the Savoy conference, and in 1669 was made bishop of Chichester, from whence he

was translated, in 1674, to Ely. He died in 1684.—*Wood A. O.*

GUNTHER (Edmund), an English mathematician, was born in Herefordshire in 1581. He was educated at Westminster school; and afterwards went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took orders; but his genius led him chiefly to the study of mathematics, and he was promoted to the professorship of astronomy at Gresham college, where he died in 1626. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name; and a scale used by navigators. He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. He published *Canon Triangulorum, five Tabule Sinuum Artificialium, &c.* His works were collected into one volume, 4to. 1673.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

GUNTHER, a German poet, who lived in the beginning of the last century, and died at the age of 28, in a very extraordinary manner. A rival poet mixed some intoxicating drug with his drink, when he was about to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, and while Gunther was speaking to the monarch, he staggered and fell down, on which he died of mortification. His works have proofs of genius and taste; among others is an Ode on Prince Eugene's victory over the Turks.—*Gen. B. D.*

GURTLE (Nicholas), a learned divine, was born at Basil in 1654, and died in 1707. He wrote *Historia Templariorum; Origines Mundi; Institutiones Theologicæ; and Lexicon Lingue Latinæ, Germanæ, Græcæ, et Gallicæ.*—*Novo. Diß. Hif.*

GUSMAN (Lewis), a Spanish jesuit, who died at Madrid in 1605. He was the author of a work in the Spanish language, intitled, *The History of the Jesuits in the Indies, and the Success of their Missions in Japan.*—*Moreri.*

GUSSANVILLAN (Peter), a native of Chartres in France, published the best edition of the works of Gregory the Great that appeared before the edition of the *Benedictines.*—*Ibid.*

GUSTAVUS I. king of Sweden, known by the name of GUSTAVUS VASA, was born in 1490. He was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, and descended from the ancient kings of Sweden. Christian II. king of Denmark, having got Gustavus into his hands, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him several years prisoner at Copenhagen. He at length made his escape, and having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, he put himself at their head; and, after various fortunes, recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian. and was raised to the throne by the election of the states, whom he prevailed with to make the crown hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. He died at Stockholm, in 1560.—*Mod. Univ. Hif.*

GUSTAVUS (Adolphus), king of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1594, and ascended the throne in 1611. Notwithstanding his youth, he displayed his discernment in the choice of able ministers, and distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Muscovy, and Poland; and finally, he rendered his name immortal, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German protestants against the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal; founding a royal academy at Åbo, and a university at Dorpat, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the battle fought on the plains of Lutzen in 1632; and is supposed to have been treacherously slain, either from the intrigues of cardinal Richelieu, or by the hand of Lawenbourg, one of his generals.—*Life, by Harte.*

GUSTAVUS III. king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick, and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II. king of Prussia. He was born in 1746, and educated under count Tessin, whose letters to his royal pupil are well known. He succeeded his father in 1771, at which time a corrupt senate, composed of the four orders, possessed the government, leaving the king a mere cypher. Gustavus the year following brought about a revolution, without bloodshed, and established a new constitution. He abolished the horrid practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. He caused a new translation to be made of the bible, and greatly encouraged agriculture, arts, and literature. In 1777 he paid a visit to the empress of Russia, and was entertained by her in a magnificent manner. In 1783 he made a tour for his health to France and Italy; and returned after an absence of ten months. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia, which power was assisted by Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Fredericksham, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made an attack on the Russian squadron and arsenal of Revel, but was obliged to retreat with loss. Gustavus was equally unfortunate in an attempt on Wyburg, about seventy miles from Petersburg; but July 9, 1790, the Swedish fleet commanded by the king, gained a complete victory over the Russians, who lost forty-five vessels, and a great number of men. This produced a peace the same year. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was determined that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, the king was shot at a masquerade by An-

karstroem, a disbanded officer of the army, March 15, 1792, but he did not die till the 29th. Gustavus wrote some plays, and political pieces of great merit.—*Annual Reg.*

GUTHRIERES (James), a French advocate and writer, died in 1638. The lovers of antiquities are indebted to him for many valuable writings.—*Moreri.*

GUTHRIE (William), a native of Scotland, was born in 1701, and educated at Aberdeen. His most esteemed work is his Geographical Grammar. He died in 1769.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GUTTENBERG (John), one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was a German, descended of a noble family, and born at Mentz about 1400. If he did not invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book; which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters cut in wood. He took for a partner John Faust, and died at Mentz in 1468.—*Gen. Biog.*

GUY (Thomas), founder of Guy's hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsleydown, Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with no larger a stock than 200l.: but the bulk of his fortune was made by purchasing seamen's tickets, during queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-Sea stock, in the memorable year, 1720. Besides Guy's hospital, he erected an almshouse at Tamworth. He died in 1724, aged 81, worth 300,000l.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, famous for inventing the gamut in music. He lived about the year 1026.—*Burney.*

GUYARD (de Berville), a French writer, was born in Bains in 1697, and after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the Bicetre, at the age of 73. He wrote the Lives of Bertrand du Guesclin, and of the chevalier Bayard. He is not to be confounded with *Anthony Guyard*, a benedictine monk, who died at Dijon in 1770. He wrote Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

GUYET (Francis), a French critic, was born at Angers in 1575. He was tutor to the abbot of Grandfelve, afterwards cardinal de la Valette, and died in 1655. He attempted to prove the Latin language is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the latter consisted only of one syllable.—*Moreri.*

GUYON (Johanna Mary Bouvieres de la Mothe), a famous enthusiast, was born at Montargis in France in 1648. At sixteen she married, and became a widow at the age of 28, after which she devoted herself to religious meditation, and imbibed all the mystical conceits of quietism, till she worked herself up into the belief that she was the pregnant woman in the Apocalypse, and the foundress of a new church. Having gained many followers, she was confined in a convent, but was soon released, at the

Instance of madame Maintenon. After this she profelyted the illustrious Fenelon, but was treated with great severity by Bossuet of Meaux, by whose means she was sent to the Bastille, from whence she was liberated in 1702. She died at Blois, in 1717. Her works are numerous, and still admired by those who are fond of mysticism.—*Moreri*.

GUYON (Claude), a French historian, was a native of Franche-Comté, and died at Paris in 1771. One of his best works is an ecclesiastical history.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUYSS (John), a dissenting divine, was born at Hertford about 1680. After receiving a suitable education, he became a minister at his native place; but in 1727 he removed to London, as pastor to the independent congregation in New Broad-street. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1732. Some years before his death he became blind, but still continued his ministerial duties. He died in 1761. His works are: a Paraphrase on the New Testament, 3 vols. 4to.; Jesus Christ God man, or the Constitution of Christ's Person, &c. considered, in several sermons, 8vo.; The Standard Use of the Scripture to all the Purposes of a Divine Revelation, 8vo.; The Holy Spirit a Divine Person, several sermons, 8vo.; Youth's Mo-

nitor, or six Sermons preached to young People, 12mo.—*Fun. Serm. by Conder*.

GWYNN (Eleanor), famous for the circumstance of her rising from the lowest situation to be mistress of Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies at taverns, by her singing; and previous to her winning the affection of the monarch, she was successively mistress to Hart, Lacy, and Buckhurst. She died in 1687.—*Granger*.

GWYNNE (Mathew), a physician, was descended from an ancient Welsh family, but born in London. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. He attended sir Henry Hunton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GYLIFFUS, a Lacedemonian commander, who was employed by the Syracusans against the Athenians, B.C. 414. He gained many great advantages, but having appropriated to himself the greatest part of the spoils, he was banished.—*Plutarch in Lysander*.

GYZEN (Peter), an eminent landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1636. He was a disciple of John Breughel, and painted views on the Rhine in an excellent style.—*Pilkington*.

H.

HAANSBERGEN of Utrecht, a painter, was the disciple of Poelemburg, and many of his pictures have been mistaken for the productions of that master.—*Moreri*.

HAAS (William), an eminent type-founder and printer, was born at Basil in 1741, and died at the monastery of St. Urban, in the canton of Lucern, in June 1800. He was the first in Germany and Switzerland who successfully engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, also the art of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. In his youth he devoted several years to the military service of his country, and he instituted a corps of artillery on a new system, a school of which he superintended himself. Some of his papers are in the Memoirs of the Economical Society at Basil.—*Monthly Mag.*

HABAKKUK, a Jewish prophet, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Jehoiakim, A.M. 3395. His style is grand and beautiful.—*Gray's Key to Old Test.*

HABERT (Henry Louis), the editor of the works of Gassendus, for whom he had a great friendship. He was a member of the academy, and wrote some pieces of poetry. He died in 1679.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HABICOR (Nicholas), a French surgeon, born at Bonny in Gatinois, and died in 1624. He wrote a treatise on the Plague.—*Ibid.*

HABINGTON (William), an English writer,

was born in Worcestershire in 1605. He was educated in France, and died in 1634. He wrote some poems, a play called the Queen of Arragon, and the history of Edward IV.—*Nicholson's Hist. Library*.

HACKAERT (John), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1635. His landscapes are beautiful.—*Houbraken*.

HACKET (William), a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth, who, after leading a very licentious life, suddenly pretended to be a prophet, and associated with two others, named Coppinger and Arthington. Hacket called himself sole monarch of Europe, and the son of God, for which he was executed in 1592.—*Camden's Hist. of Eliz.*

HACKET (John), an English prelate, was born in London in 1592, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. Archbishop Williams became his patron, and in return he wrote that prelate's Life. In 1628 he was made archdeacon of Bedford, after which he obtained a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, but the civil wars deprived him of his places. At the restoration he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, the cathedral of which he repaired at a great expence. He died in 1670. He has a volume of sermons in print.—*Life by Dr. Plume*.

HACKSPAN (Theodore), a lutheran divine, who was deeply versed in oriental learning. He was professor at Altorf, and died in 1659. His works are: Miscella-

neorum Sacrorum Lib. ii; Notæ Philologicæ Theologicæ in rariora et difficiliora Vet. & Nov. Test. Loca, 3 vols.; Observationes Arabico-Syriacæ in quædam Loca Veteris et Novi Testamenti, 4to.; Specimen Theologiæ Talmudicæ, &c.—*Moreri*.

HADDOCK (sir Richard), a gallant English admiral, who distinguished himself in many actions in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He died in 1714.—*Campbell*.

HADDON (Walter), a learned Englishman, born in Buckinghamshire in 1516, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He was a zealous promoter of the reformation, which brought him into some danger in the reign of queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was made master of the court of requests, and employed on state affairs. He died in 1572. His miscellaneous works were printed in 1567, in 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

HAEN (Anthony de), privy counsellor and physician to the empress Maria Theresa. His chief performances are, *Ratio Medendi*, 17 vols. 8vo. and a treatise on Magic. He died in 1776.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAERLEM (Theodore van), a painter, born in the city of the same name, about 1410, and died in 1470.—*Houbraken*.

HAGEDORN, a German poet of the 18th century, who imitated Fontaine with considerable success. His writings shew real spirit and delicacy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAGEN (John van), a landscape painter, born in the county of Cleves, died at the close of the 17th century. His manner was pleasing, and his colouring natural.—*Pilk.*

HAGGAI, one of the minor prophets, who prophesied in the second year of Darius Hystaspes, or A. M. 3484. He predicted the coming of the Messiah.—*Gray's Key to Old Test.*

HAGUENIER (John), a French poet, born in Burgundy. His pieces are all of the lighter kind. He died in 1738.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAGUENOT (Henry), a physician of Montpellier, who died in 1776. He wrote *Tractatus de Morbis externis Capitis*, 12mo.; *Otia Physiologica*; *Memoirs* addressed to the Academy of Sciences.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAHN (Simon Frederic), professor of history at Helmstadt, at the age of 24. He was also historiographer to the elector of Hanover, and died in 1729. He wrote a history of the German empire, and a work entitled, *Collectio Monumentorum veterum et recentiorum ineditorum*.—*Moreri*.

HAILLAN (Bernard de Girard, lord of), a French historian, was born at Bourdeaux in 1535. He wrote poems, and several books relative to the history of France. He died in 1610.—*Bayle*.

HAINES (Joseph), nick-named count

Haines, a comedian, who received a liberal education, and was for some time secretary to sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. He possessed merit as a performer, and died in 1701.—*Biog. Dram.*

HALEM, the third caliph of the Fatemite family, who persecuted the jews and christians with great severity, and set up claims to divinity. He was assassinated A. D. 1021.—*D'Herbelot*.

HAKEWILL (George), an English divine, was born at Exeter in 1579, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Exeter college. Afterwards he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and rector of Heanton, in his native county, where he died in 1649. He wrote an *Apology for the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*, folio, 1635. His brother, a barrister, sided with the puritans, and wrote some tracts against the church.—*Prince's Worthies*.

HAKLUYT (Richard), an English divine, born in Herefordshire about 1553, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church college, Oxford. He distinguished himself by his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of voyages, in 3 vols. folio. In 1605 he was made a prebendary of Westminster, besides which he had the benefice of Wetheringset in Suffolk. He died in 1614. His countrymen, out of respect to his labours, named a promontory, lying on the coast of Greenland, Hakluyt's headland.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALE (sir Matthew), an English judge, was born at Aldersley in Gloucestershire, in 1600, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he followed the study of the law with great application. He was one of archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity to several other illustrious sufferers in the great rebellion, and also for the king. However, he took the covenant and engagement, and accepted of a judge's place in the common-bench from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard. In the parliament which recalled the king, he sat for his native county; and soon after the restoration he was made chief baron of the exchequer, from whence he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the king's bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the same year. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Aldersley. He was twice married, and had by his first wife ten children. He was a learned man, an upright judge, and an exemplary christian. His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The principal are: 1. *The Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the Light of Nature*, &c. folio; 2. *The History of the Pleas of the Crown*, folio; 3. *The original Institution, Power,*

and Jurisdiction, of Parliaments; 4. Contemplations, Moral and Divine, 3 vols. 8vo. —*Life by Burnet.*

HALLS (John), commonly called "the ever-memorable," was born at Bath in 1584, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Merton on being elected to a fellowship. In 1613 he was admitted a fellow of Eton college, and in 1618 he attended sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to Holland, as his chaplain. While there he was present at the synod of Dordt, an account of which he wrote to his patron, printed in his Remains. In 1638 archbishop Laud procured for him a canonry of Windsor. He suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and died in 1656. He was a man of great learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, 8vo. and 3 vols. 12mo.

HALES (Stephen), a divine and philosopher, was born in Kent in 1677, and brought up at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He took great pains in the study of botany and experimental philosophy, and invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to that called the orrery. In 1741 he published his invention of ventilators. He contented himself with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton-court, refusing higher dignities. He was greatly esteemed by Frederic prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. He died in 1761. His communications to the Philosophical Transactions were numerous, besides which he published two volumes of Statical Essays, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HALKET (lady Anna), an English lady, born at London in 1622. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, preceptor to prince Charles, afterwards king Charles I. In 1656 she married sir James Halket, by whom she had four children. She died in 1669. A volume of Meditations taken from her MSS. was printed at Edinburgh in 1701.—*Female Worthies.*

HALL (Richard), an English divine of the Roman church, who, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, went to Flanders, and became professor of divinity at Douay, and canon of St. Omer. He published, among other works, a History of the Troubles of his Time, very severe on the protestants. He died in 1604.—*Bayle.*

HALL (Joseph), an English prelate, was born in 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, and brought up at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he published his Virgidemiarum, or Satires, in six books, which were reprinted at Oxford in 1753. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham-holy-croft in Essex. Henry prince of Wales appointed him his chaplain, and had a great regard for him.

In 1616 he obtained the deanry of Worcester, and two years afterwards he was appointed one of the English divines at the synod of Dordt. In 1627 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, from whence in 1641 he was translated to Norwich. This pious and moderate prelate was sadly used by the puritanical party in the civil war. He died in 1656. His works have been collected into three volumes, folio. They abound in fine thoughts, expressed in excellent language, and he has been generally called the English Seneca.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALL (John), an English lawyer and poet, was born at Durham in 1627, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he was removed to Gray's-inn, and in due course called to the bar. He died in 1657. He published a volume of poems in 1646, and translated Longinus into English.—*Langbaine. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HALL (Henry), an English divine, born in 1716. He was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards became chaplain to archbishop Herring, who gave him the rectories of Harbledown and Orpington in Kent, and East Peckham. He was also treasurer of Wells, and died in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HALL (John), an English surgeon in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He published a Compendium of Anatomy, and some other works; also a collection of Hymns, with musical notes, in 1565.—*Ibid.*

HALLE (Peter), a French poet and lawyer, born at Bayeux in Normandy in 1611. He became king's poet and professor of canon law. His Latin poems have merit, but he is better known by his works on jurisprudence. He died in 1689.—*Moseri.*

HALLE (Antony), professor of eloquence at Caen, who published a Latin grammar, and Latin poems. He died in 1675, aged 83.—*Ibid.*

HALLE (Claude Guy), a painter, and director of the academy of painting at Paris. Several of his works adorned the churches in Paris, particularly that of Notre Dame. He died in 1736, aged 85. His son, Noel HALLE, was also a good painter. He was a member of the academy of painting, and for his services in reforming that at Rome, obtained the order of St. Michael. He died in 1781, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HALLER (Albert), a celebrated physician, was born at Berne, and evinced great parts at a very early age, particularly in poetry. His reputation procured him a medical professorship at Gottingen, where he was afterwards chosen president of the academy. He was also a member of most of the learned societies in Europe, but refused the title of a baron of the empire. He died at Berne in 1777, at an advanced age. His son, who trod in his steps, died in 1786, after having published an esteemed work, entitled Biographie Litteraire de la Suisse. The poems of

the elder Haller are descriptive and elegant. Besides these he published : 1. *Stirpes Helvetiæ*, folio; 2. *Disputationes Anatomicæ*, 8 vols. 4to.; 3. *Disputationes Chirurgicæ*, 5 vols. 4to.; 4. *Disputationes de Morbis*, 7 vols. 4to.; 5. *Bibliotheca Medicinæ theoreticæ et practicæ*; 6. *Elementa Physiologiæ*, 8 vols. 4to.; 7. *Hippocratis Genuina*, 4 vols. 4to. &c.—*Novæ. Diss. Hist.*

HALLEY (Edmund), a celebrated astronomer, was born in London in 1656, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he chiefly applied to the mathematics, particularly astronomy. He made a number of observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, where he completed his catalogue. On his return he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and in 1679 he went to Dantzic to confer with Hevelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1680 happened the great comet, which Mr. Halley first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the royal observatory at Paris. From thence he went to Italy with Mr. Robert Nelson, and in 1681 he returned to England. In 1686 Mr., afterwards sir Isaac, Newton committed to his care the publication of his Principia, to which Mr. Halley prefixed some Latin verses. In 1698 he was appointed commander of a ship sent out for the purpose of trying his theory of the variation of the compass. The year following he made another voyage with the same design, and from his observations he constructed his General Chart, exhibiting the variation of the compass in most parts of the ocean. He was sent out again on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in the British channel, of which also he published a chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to survey the Adriatic, and to examine two ports which the emperor intended to erect there. On his return, in 1703, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed professor of geometry, and had a captain's half pay settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the royal society, and in 1719 made astronomer-royal. He died in 1742. Dr. Halley published several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's Works, folio, 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALLIFAX (George Savile, marquis of), an eminent statesman, was born in 1630, and created marquis in 1682. Charles II. made him a privy counsellor, and lord privy seal; he was also offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of

Ireland, but declined them. On the accession of James he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was again made lord privy seal. In 1689 he resigned that office, and became an opponent of the government. He died in 1695. His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled, *Advice to a Daughter*.—*Granger*.

HALLIFAX (Samuel), a learned English bishop, was born at Mansfield in Derbyshire, and admitted at an early age of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. in 1744, and A. M. in 1747. He then removed to Trinity hall, and took his doctor's degree in civil law in 1764. He was many years Arabic professor at Cambridge, but resigned in 1770, and was then made regius professor of civil law. In 1775 he was created D. D. by mandate. He became chaplain to the king, master of the faculties in doctors' commons, and rector of Worsop in Nottinghamshire. He was afterwards master of his college, which station he resigned in 1781 on being promoted to the bishopric of Gloucester, from whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1787. He died in 1790. His lordship wrote an Analysis of Civil Law, and published a volume of Lectures preached at bishop Warburton's lecture in Lincoln's-inn chapel.—*Edwards's Survey of the Cathedral of St. Asaph*.

HALS (Francis), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Mechlin in 1584, and died in 1666. He was equalled only by Vandyck. His brother Dirk excelled in painting festive meetings among boars, &c. He died in 1656.—*Pilkington*.

HAMBERGER (George Albert), an eminent mathematician, born in Franconia in 1662, and died at Jena in 1726. He wrote *De Iride Diluvii*; *de opticis Oculorum Vitæ*; *de Hydraulicæ de frigore*; *de Basi Computi ecclesiastici*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

HAMBERGER (George Christopher), a voluminous German writer, who is best known as the editor of the works of Orpheus. He was a member of the university of Göttingen, and died in 1773, aged 47.—*Gen. Biog. Diss.*

HAMEL (John Baptist), a French mathematician and priest of the oratory, was born in Lower Normandy in 1624. He studied at Caen and Paris, and at the age of 19 published an admirable treatise on Trigonometry. He was the first secretary to the royal academy, and attended Mr. Colbert in his travels. In 1678 appeared his *Philosophia Vetus et Nova*. In 1698 he published *Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historiæ*. He died at Paris in 1706. Besides his philosophical works, he published some on theological subjects.—*Novæ. Diss.*

HAMEL DU MONCEAU (Henry Louis du), born at Paris in 1709. He applied with

great assiduity to the study of agriculture, commerce, and mechanics, and was appointed inspector of the marine. He died in 1782. He wrote *Elements of Agriculture, treatises on Trees, and some on Naval Architecture*.—*Ibid.*

HAMILCAR (Barcas), father of Hannibal. He distinguished himself as an able general, and founded Barcelona in Spain. He was slain in battle, B. C. 237.—*Corn. Nepos. Plutarch.*

HAMILTON (Patrick), a gentleman of learning and piety, who suffered for his religion in Scotland at the beginning of the reformation. He was related to James V. and early in life was made abbot of Ferme, which would have been followed by other preferments if he had not imbibed the doctrine of Luther, which he propagated with so much zeal as to irritate the catholic clergy, particularly cardinal Breton, archbishop of St. Andrews, by whose means he was brought to trial and condemned to the flames. He suffered with great fortitude in 1527, aged only 23. A confession of faith, by him, was published by John Frith.—*Fox's AAs and M. n.*

HAMILTON (Anthony, count), an ingenious writer, descended from a Scotch family, but born in Ireland. He attached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and wrote *Fairy Tales*, and some poems; but his best work is the *Memoirs of the Count de Grammont*, a romance. He died in France in 1720, aged 74.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAMILTON (George), earl of Orkney, and fifth son of the earl of Selkirk, distinguished himself as an able general in the reigns of William and Anne. He died in 1737.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMILTON (James, first duke of), was the son of James marquis of Hamilton, born in 1606, and educated at Oxford. In 1625 he succeeded his father, and gained the favour of Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and returned to England the year following. He afterwards accompanied the king to Scotland, and assisted at the coronation. On the breaking out of the disturbances in that country, respecting episcopacy, he was appointed the king's commissioner, and when the war began he mustered forces in defence of the royal cause, for which he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After distinguishing himself greatly in behalf of the king, he was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, and though he surrendered on a promise that his life should be spared, he was brought to trial and beheaded in 1649.—*Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton, by Burnet, fol.*

HAMILTON (William, duke of), brother of the above, was born in 1616, and succeeded to the title in 1649. He was secretary of state for Scotland, bravely exerted himself in

the royal cause, and died of the wounds which he received at the Worcester fight in 1652.—*Ibid.*

HAMILTON (William), a native of Bangor, and an ingenious poet, whose works were printed at Edinburgh in 12mo, 1760. He was born in 1704, and died in 1754.

HAMILTON (sir William), was born in Scotland, of the noble family of that name, in 1730. His education was liberal, but his fortune very narrow, which he mended in 1755 by marrying a heiress. In 1764 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Naples, where he distinguished himself by his ardour in promoting the fine arts, in collecting antiquities, and advancing the interests of science, till his recall in 1800. He explored the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius and Etna, his valuable observations on which have been published. His *Campi Phlegræi*, 2 vols. folio, must also be pronounced a splendid and highly interesting performance. He greatly promoted the publication of the magnificent and elegant work, *Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton*; the editor of which was D'Hancarville. During his residence at Naples, our ambassador received from his majesty the ribband of the order of the bath. The *Philosophical Transactions* have been enriched by many of his communications, as also has the British Museum by his liberal presents of antiquities and other curiosities. Sir William, after remaining a widower some years, married, in 1791, an English lady, who survives him. He died at London, in May 1803.—*Literary Journal.*

HAMLET, the name of a celebrated Danish prince, whose story is told by Saxo Grammaticus, and rendered familiar by the admirable play written on the subject by Shakspeare.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMMOND (Henry), a learned divine, born at Chertsey in Surrey, in 1605, and educated at Eton, from whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1625. In 1632 he obtained the rectory of Penshurst in Kent, from whence he was ejected in the rebellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester. He attended the king at the treaty of Uxbridge, to confer with the parliamentary commissioners on church government, on which subject he disputed with Vines, a presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended in the Isle of Wight. In 1653 he published his *Annotations on the New Testament*, a work of uncommon merit. He died just as he was about to be made bishop of Worcester, in 1660. Besides the above he wrote a *Commentary on the Psalms*, a *Practical Catechism*, *Sermons*, and controversial pieces, all

collected into 4 vols. folio.—*Life by Fell. Biog. Br.*

HAMMOND (Anthony), an English poet, was born in Huntingdonshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was a member of parliament, and commissioner of the navy. He published a volume of poems, and wrote the *Life of Mr. Moyle*, and died about 1730.—*Gen. B. D.*

HAMMOND (James), the son of the above, was born in 1710, and educated at Westminster school. He was equerry to the prince of Wales, and member of parliament for Truro. Lord Chesterfield published his *Love's Legacies*, which are very tender. He died in 1742.—*Ibid.*

HAMON (John), a French physician, born at Cherbourg. He wrote several books on religious subjects in a good style, and died in 1687, aged 69.—*Moretti.*

HAMPDEN (John), an English patriot, was descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire and born at London in 1594. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his opposition to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. He now became a leading man in the house of commons, and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms against the king, but was shot by a pistol in a skirmish in Oxfordshire in 1643. Lord Clarendon observes of him, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute, any mischief."—*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

HAMSA, a mohammedan doctor, who wrote a book against the Koran, remarkable for its purity and elegance, which has been translated from Arabic into French, by La Croix.—*D'Herbulet.*

HANDEL (George Frederic), an illustrious musician, was born at Hall in Saxony in 1684. His father, who intended him for the law, perceiving his propensity to music, prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavi-chord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, to whom Handel's brother-in-law was valet. While there he got into the church one morning, and began to play on the organ. The duke, who was in the church, surprized at the playing, asked who it was, and on being informed, he expostulated with the old gentleman for restraining his son's inclination; in consequence of which a master was provided for him. Handel made so great a progress, that at the age of nine he composed the church service. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. From thence he went to Hamburg, and while there had a dispute with another musician, who made a push at him with his sword as they were coming out of the orchestra, but a music book in his bo-

some prevented the weapon from piercing his heart. Here he composed, at the age of 14, his opera of *Almeria*. Soon after he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of *Rodrigo*. In 1710 he visited England, but being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, his stay was short. However, in 1712 he returned, and obtained a pension of 200*l.* a year, which was afterwards doubled. Some of the nobility projected a plan for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a supply of operas, composed by Handel, and under his direction. This plan was carried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, and then fell to the ground; when the rage for Italian music prevailed, and Handel could not stop the progress of the delusion. But in 1742 his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last. He died April 14th, 1759, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where there is an elegant monument to his memory. But his greatest monument is in his works, a complete edition of which was published by Dr. Arnold.—*Life of Handel, 8vo.*

HANISAH, chief of one of the most ancient sects among the Mussulmans: the other sects are those of Schiafi, Malik, and Hambel. The Turks account Hanisah a saint. He died at Babylon.—*Rycaut's Hist. of the Turks. Chardin's Travels.*

HANKINS (Martin), professor of history at Breslaw, was the author of some learned works; the best of which is entitled, *De Romanorum Rerum Scriptioribus*. He died in 1709, aged 76.—*Moretti.*

HANMER (Meredith), a divine of the church of England, was a native of Flintshire, and treasurer of Trinity church, Dublin. He died of the plague, in 1604. Dr. Hanmer translated the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius, into English.—*Collier's Hist. D. & C.*

HANMER (Jonathan), a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple in Devonshire about 1605, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Bishop's Tawton, and the lectureship of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1687. He wrote a Discourse on Confirmation, and a View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

HANMER (Sir Thomas), an English writer, was born in 1676, and educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He was chosen speaker of the house of commons in 1713, and died in 1746. Sir Thomas published an edition of Shakespeare with notes, in 6 vols. 4to. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HANNEKEN (Mennon), a lutheran divine, born in Oldenburg in 1595. He was professor of the Oriental languages at Marpurg, and wrote a Hebrew Grammar, and other works. He died in 1671. His son, Philip Louis, became professor of

Hebrew at Gießen, and, died in 1706.—*Moreri.*

HANNEMAN (Adrian), a portrait and historical painter, born at the Hague in 1611. He copied the works of Vandyck with great exactness. He died in 1680.—*Heubruken. De Pile.*

HANNIBAL, a famous Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar, who made him swear eternal enmity to the Romans, at the age of eight years. On the death of Asdrubal, he obtained the command of the Carthaginian armies, and in three years subdued all Spain. Having taken Saguntum, which was in alliance with the Romans, it occasioned the second Punic war, in which he shewed the most consummate generalship. He is said to have crossed the Alps by softening the rocks with fire and vinegar. On his arrival in Italy he defeated Cornelius Scipio, and obtained several victories over the most experienced Roman generals, particularly at Cannæ, where the Romans lost about 40,000 men, and had Hannibal pushed on for Rome it must have fallen. But by stopping at Capua, where his soldiers gave themselves up to luxury; the Romans recovered from their surprize; and when he appeared before the city, it excited so little concern that the ground on which he was encamped was put up for sale, and sold at a high price. He soon retired, and experienced a defeat near Zama. A peace was then concluded; but Hannibal, fearing the Romans, fled to Prusias king of Bithynia, and on hearing that the senate had sent to demand him, he poisoned himself, 182 B. C.—*Corn. Nepos. Plutarch.*

HANNIBALIANUS (Flavius Claudius); nephew of the emperor Constantine, from whom he received the provinces of Pontus, Cappadocia, and the Lesser Armenia, with the title of king. He was murdered by Constantius, in 358.—*Univ. Hist.*

HANNO, a Carthaginian general, who made great geographical discoveries in the interior of Africa, an account of which is still extant. There was another of the same name, who tamed a young lion, which used to attend him like a dog. The Carthaginians, fearing his power, banished him.—*Moreri.*

HANNSACHS, a German poet, who published no less than five folio volumes of poems, in which are a few grains only that are passable. He was a native of Nuremburgh, and died in 1576.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

HANWAY (Jonas), an eminent philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth in 1712, and being bred a merchant, formed a connexion with a commercial house at Peterburgh, in consequence of which he travelled into Persia, of which country he published an account in 2 vols. 4to. On settling in London, he devoted a considerable portion of his time to benevolent purposes, and was the principal institutor of

the marine society, and the Magdalen Hospital. For these exertions he was made a commissioner of the navy; and when he resigned his seat at the board, his salary was continued. He died in 1786. He wrote several religious books of considerable merit; the best of which is entitled *Domestic Happiness promoted*, 12mo.—*Life by Pugh*

HARCOURT (Harriet Eusebia), an ingenious English lady, was the daughter of a gentleman of large estate at Richmond in Yorkshire, where she was born in 1705. She received a learned education from her father, whom she accompanied in his travels over Europe, and at his death inherited his estates. In 1733 she returned to England, having lost her father at Constantinople. Having brought with her several ladies from abroad, she formed with them a kind of monastery on her estate in Yorkshire, and another in one of the western isles of Scotland, but without any vows or austerity. She died in 1745, aged 39. Her romantic institutions ceased after her death.—*Female Worthies.*

HARDER (John James), a physician, was born at Basil in 1656. After studying medicine at his native place he went to France, and on his return was made professor of rhetoric, but shortly after obtained the medical and anatomical chair, to which was added that of botany. He was also three times rector of the university. In 1694 the emperor Leopold created him a count; and he obtained several distinguished honours from other princes. He died in 1711. His works are: *Apiarium*; *Prodromus Physiologicus, Naturam explicans Humorum Nutritioni & Generationi dicatorum*; *Examen Anatomicum Cochleæ terrestriæ*, &c. His brother *Jerome* was a learned divine, and chosen professor of oriental languages at Leyden; but before his entry on the office he resolved on making a tour to the East, and died at Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

HARDERY (Geoffrey), an English monk of the order of St. Augustine and confessor to Henry III. He was a doctor and professor at Oxford, and wrote some pieces on evangelical poverty, a History of his Order, Lectures on the Old and New Testament, &c. He died at London, in 1360.—*Pitts. Bale.*

HARDIME (Peter), a flower-painter of Antwerp, was born in 1678, and died in 1748. In the monastery of the Bernardines at Antwerp he painted four large designs, representing the four seasons. His brother *Simon* was also a good flower-painter, and died at London in 1737.—*Pilkington.*

HARDING (John), the author of an English Chronicle, who died in 1461.

HARDING (Thomas), an English divine of the Roman church, was born at Comb Martin in Devonshire, in 1512. He was fellow of New college, Oxford, and Hebrew

professor; but at the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, where he employed his pen against the protestants, particularly bishop Jewell, with whom he had a long controversy. He died about 1570.—*Wood, A. O.*

HARDINGE (Nicholas), an English poet, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, member of parliament for Eye in Suffolk, and secretary of the treasury. He died in 1758. Some of his Latin poems are in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, and the English in other collections.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HARDION (James), a French writer, was a native of Tours, and a member of the academy of inscriptions. He wrote a *Treatise on Poetry and Rhetoric*; and a *Universal History*, in 18 vols. He died in 1766, aged 80.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

HARDOUIN (John), a French jesuit, was born at Kimper in Bretagne, in 1647. He published some of the Latin classics, with learned notes, for the use of the dauphin; but he is rendered famous by the strange notion which he broached, that the greater part of the authors, considered as ancients, are in fact moderns, and were forgeries of the monks. He died in 1729.—*Moreri.*

HARDWICKE (Philip Yorke, earl of), a great English lawyer, was born at Dover in Kent, in 1690. In 1718 he was elected into parliament for Lewes in Suffex. After serving the offices of solicitor and attorney general, he was in 1733 appointed chief justice of the king's bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. He died in 1764. In all his offices, particularly the last, he distinguished himself so as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HARDY (Alexander), a French dramatic writer, who wrote six hundred pieces, of which only forty-one were published. He died in 1630.—*Moreri.*

HARDY (sir Charles), an English admiral, and the grand-son of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of queen Anne. He had the command of the channel fleet in 1779, but died the same year at Spithead.—*Gent. Mag.*

HARE (Francis), an English prelate, was educated at Eton school, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. From being dean of Worcester he was raised to the bishopric of Chichester, which he held, with the deanry of St. Paul's to his death, in 1740. He wrote some tracts against bishop Hoadley, and published an edition of Terence. He also reduced the book of Psalms to a metrical order, which system was completely refuted by Dr. Lowth.—*Biog. Br.*

HARIOT (Thomas), an English mathematician, born at Oxford in 1560, and educated at St. Mary hall. He accompanied sir Walter Raleigh to America, and pub-

lished an account of the discovery of Virginia. On his return he was patronized by the earl of Northumberland, who allowed him a pension. He lived for some time at Sion college, and died in 1621. His *Artis Analyticæ Praxis* was printed after his death, and there is no doubt but that Descartes drew from it all his pretended discoveries in algebra.—*Ibid.*

HARIRI, an Arabian author who died about 1122. He was a native of Barfa in the kingdom of Babylon, and wrote *Almakamah*, or *Fifty Assemblies*, i. e. Conferences, in which are some excellent remarks. They were published by Golius in Arabic and Latin at Leyden in 1656, and six of them were translated into English by Mr. Chappelow, Arabic professor at Cambridge, in 1767.—*Moreri.*

HARLEY (Robert), earl of Oxford; was eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and born in London in 1661. He received a private education, and at the revolution raised a troop of horse for king William. He was soon elected into parliament, and in 1701 was chosen speaker, which office he held in two succeeding parliaments. In 1704 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and in 1710 made a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. The same year he was wounded at the privy-council table with a penknife by the marquis of Guiscard, under examination for treasonable practices. In 1711 he was raised to the peerage, and appointed lord high treasurer, which office he resigned a few days before the death of queen Anne. In 1715 he was impeached of high treason by the commons, and committed to the Tower, where he remained two years, and was then brought to his trial, and acquitted. He died in 1724. His lordship was a liberal patron of learning, and a great collector of books. His library was sold after the death of his son, and his MSS are in the British museum.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HARMER (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was born at Norwich in 1715, and after receiving a suitable education, settled as pastor of a congregation at Wheatfield in Suffolk. He published *Observations on Passages of Scripture*, 4 vols. 8vo. a work of great value; also *Outlines of a Commentary on Solomon's Song*; and some other pieces. He died in 1788.—*Europ. Mag. May 1792.*

HARMODIUS. See **ARISTOGITON**.

HAROLD I. king of England, was the son of Canute I. but his legitimacy being questioned, Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne, and having got his half-brother, Alfred, into his possession, put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery. He died without issue, in the 5th year of his reign, in 1039.—*Rapin. Hume.*

HAROLD II. son of earl Godwin, seized the throne on the death of Edward the

Confessor, in 1066. That year William, duke of Normandy, invaded the kingdom, and a battle ensued near Hastings, in which Harold was slain.—*Ibid.*

HARPALUS, a Grecian astronomer about 480 B. C. who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which was afterwards improved by Meton.—*Petavius, Ration. Temporum.*

HARPALUS, a man to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, while he went to the East. Harpalus squandered away a good part of the riches, and fled with the remainder. He was assassinated at Crete, B. C. 325.—*Quintus Curtius. Arrian.*

HARPE (John Francis de la), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1739 of Swiss parents, and educated at the college of Harcourt. After publishing some lesser pieces, he brought forth in 1764 his tragedy of the Earl of Warwick, which was received with applause. This was followed by a number of dramatic pieces of great merit, also poems which gained prizes from different academies. His *Elogies of Fenelon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V.* were also greatly admired; but his principal work is a *Complete Course of Literature*, 12 vols. 8vo. He died in 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARPOCRATION (Valerius), a rhetorician of Alexandria, who wrote a lexicon upon the ten orators of Greece, in which he describes the magistracy and judicial proceedings in Africa. He flourished about A. D. 180. Aldus published his work in 1603 at Venice, and Gronovius at Leyden in 1696.—*Moreri.*

HARPSFELD (Nicholas), an English divine, and archdeacon of Canterbury, who distinguished himself by his zeal for the Roman catholic religion, for which he was imprisoned many years in the reign of Elizabeth. He wrote an *Ecclesiastical History of England*; one of the heresy of Wickliff, &c. He died in 1572.—*Pitt.*

HARRINGTON (sir John), an English poet, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He published a translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and received the honour of knighthood, in the field, from the earl of Essex, and in the reign of James I. was made a knight of the bath. A collection of his works has been printed under the title of *Nugæ Antiquæ*, in 3 vols. 12mo. He died in 1612, aged 51.—*Parke's Ed. of the Nugæ Antiquæ.*

HARRINGTON (John, lord), was the eldest son of lord and lady Harrington, to whose care James I. committed his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederic, elector palatine and king of Bohemia. The young lord early evinced superior talents, and spoke Latin with great fluency. He acquired a considerable variety of knowledge, which was accompanied with a deep sense of religion. It is said, that when at

Rome the jesuits, having endeavoured in vain to pervert him and his tutor, Mr. Tovey, administered poison to them, of which the latter died soon after his return to England, but the former struggled against its effects a longer time. He died, however, at the age of 22, in 1613. His lordship was the intimate companion and correspondent of Henry prince of Wales, and the letters which passed between them in Latin are extant.—*Nugæ Antiquæ.*

HARRINGTON (James), a political writer, was born in 1611, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In the civil wars he at first sided with the parliament, but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty. On the king's death he devoted his time to study, and composed his *Oceana*, a sort of political romance, in which he defended republicanism. This work occasioned a great controversy, and the author formed a society upon its principles. In 1661 he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower, from whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's island near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. He died decanted in his intellects, in 1677. His works were published in folio in 1700, and since in 1 vol. 4to.—*Life by Toland.*

HARRIS (Walter), an English physician in the reign of William III., who wrote a good book on the diseases of children.—*Gen. Biog. Diff.*

HARRIS (Robert), an English divine, was born in 1578 at Broad Camden in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford. In the rebellion he joined the presbyterians, and was made rector of Petersfield, and president of Trinity college Oxford, where he died in 1658. His works are: *Sermons; Tractat. de Fœdere Novi Testamenti; Remedium contra Avaritiam; Epistolæ Apologeticæ, &c.*—*Wood A. O.*

HARRIS (John), an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society, and died about 1730. He published a translation of Pardie's *Elements of Geometry*, but is best known by having first projected a *Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Sciences*. This work appeared in 1710, in 2 vols. folio, entitled *Lexicon Technicum*; a supplementary volume was added to it in 1736, but the *Dictionary of Chambers* superseded it.

HARRIS (James), a philological writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1709, and educated at the grammar school of that city, from whence he was removed to Wadham college, Oxford. He sat in parliament for Christ Church, Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the admiralty, but afterwards was removed to the treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen, and died in 1780. He wrote, 1. *Three Treatises, concerning Art, Music, Painting, and Poetry, and Happiness*, 8vo. 2. *Hermes,*

or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar, 8vo. 3. Philosophical Arrangements. 4. Philosophical Enquiries, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Life written by his son lord Malmesbury, prefixed to an edition of his father's works.*

HARRIS (William), a dissenting divine of the independent persuasion, was upwards of 40 years pastor of a congregation in Crutched-friars. He was the author of a volume of Sermons on the principal Representations of the Messiah in the Old Testament; another called Funeral Discourses; besides other religious pieces. He died in 1740, aged 65.—*Toulmin's edit. of Neale's Puritan.*

HARRIS (William), a baptist minister at Honiton in Devonshire. He wrote the Lives of James I., Charles I. and II., Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in the manner of Bayle, but not with much fidelity, being violently set against the house of Stuart, and partial to republicanism. He died at Honiton, in 1770.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Dervier.*

HARRISON (William), an English writer, was fellow of New college, Oxford, and secretary to the earl of Stafford, at the Hague. He was the correspondent of Swift, and wrote some poems, to be found in Nichols's Collection. He died in 1712.—*Gen. B. D.*

HARRISON (John), an ingenious mechanic, was born at Wragley in Yorkshire, in 1693, and bred a carpenter. Having a turn for wheel work, he constructed some wooden clocks, the accuracy of which was so much admired that he went to London in 1725 with a time keeper, which he shewed to Dr. Halley, who recommended him to Mr. Graham, from whom he received great encouragement. In 1735 he visited London again, with a complete machine, and was sent by the board of longitude to Lisbon, to make a trial of it. From that time he went on improving his invention, and received the reward of 20,000*l.* granted by parliament. He died in 1776.—*Europ. Mag.*

HARRISON (John), one of the regicides who sat at the trial of Charles I. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by his impudence and fanaticism to the rank of colonel in the parliament army. He was executed at the restoration.—*Trials of the Regicides.*

HARTE (Walter), an English poet and historian, was born and educated at Marlborough in Wiltshire. He published a poetical collection, called, *The Amaranth*, in 12mo.; a History of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols. 4to.; and *Essays on Husbandry*, 8vo. He died in 1773.—*Genl. Mag.*

HARTLEY (David), an English physician, was born about 1704, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He died at Bath, in 1757. He wrote an excellent work, entitled, *Observations on Man*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749.—*Genl. Biog. Dict.*

HARTSOEKER (Nicholas), a Dutch philosopher, was born at Gouda, in 1656. After receiving a liberal education from his father, who was a minister, he applied himself to mathematics and natural philosophy. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine. He died in 1725. He wrote a *Course of Natural Philosophy*, in 4to., and some small pieces.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Novæ. Dict. Hist.*

HARTUNG (John), a German author and Greek professor at Heidelberg, who published notes on the *Odyssey*, and translated the *Argonautics* of Apollonius into Latin. He died in 1579.—*Bayle.*

HARVARD (John), a non-conformist divine, who died in 1688 at Charlestown in New England. He is deserving of commemoration by being the founder of a college bearing his name, at Cambridge in North America, which is in a very flourishing state.—*Neale's Hist. of New England.*

HARVEY (William), a celebrated physician, was born at Folkestone in Kent, in 1578. He received his education at Cambridge, and then went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he was admitted fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1615, anatomical reader, on which occasion he discovered the circulation of the blood, of which he published an account in 1628, entitled *Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis*. This discovery made a great revolution in medical science, and many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons. But the right of our countryman has long since been fully established. In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I. and adhered faithfully to the king, for which in 1645 he was chosen warden of Merton college, Oxford; but when the parliamentary visitors came there, he left it for London, where he was chosen president of the college, but declined the office on account of his infirmities. He died in 1657, leaving his estate to the college, for which he had before built a library and museum. An edition of his works was printed in 1766. 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

HARVEY (Gideon), an English physician, born in Surrey. He studied at Leyden, and was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1635. He was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and to the English army in Flanders. He died about 1700. He wrote several medical books.

HARWOOD (Edward), a dissenting minister, was born in Lancashire, in 1729. He was pastor of a congregation at Bristol, from whence he was obliged to remove on account of his Arrianism. He then removed to London, where he subsisted by teaching the classics, and correcting the press. He died in 1794. Dr. Harwood published a number books and pamphlets, and among

the rest a translation of the New Testament, and a View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics.—*Europ. Mag.*

HASE (Theodore de), professor of Hebrew at Bremen, was the author of some dissertations, which shew his learning to advantage. He died in 1731, aged 49. His brother, James, who died in 1728, wrote some learned pieces.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

HASSELQUIST (Frederick), a Swedish physician, was born in 1722 at Tournalla, in East Gothia, and educated at Upsal, where he attended the botanical lectures of Linnæus, after which he went to Palestine, and collected a number of natural curiosities. He died at Smyrna in 1752. Linnæus arranged and published his observations.—*Ibid.*

HASTINGS (Elizabeth), daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, was a lady of great accomplishments and piety. Her charities were numerous, though her income was but contracted. She not only supplied the poor with necessaries, but visited them in their sickness, and consoled them with religious counsel as well as with medical aid. In the 42d No. of the Tatler is a fine character of her drawn by Mr. Congreve, under the title of Aspasia. She died unmarried in 1739.—*Gibbons's Memoirs of Pious Women.*

HATTON (sir Christopher), chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Holdenby in Northamptonshire, of an ancient Cheshire family. He was a man of great learning and judgment, and though not bred to the law he discharged his office with singular reputation. The queen one day insinuating on being paid an old debt owing to her, and that immediately, so affected him that he took to his bed and died in 1591.—*Wood.*

HAVERCAMP (Sigisbert), a learned critic, born in Holland. He was professor of Greek and history at Leyden, where he died in 1742, aged 58. He published some valuable editions of several Latin and Greek authors.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

HAVERS (Clopston), an English physician, who published in 1691 a Treatise on the Bones. It is a curious book, and contains several observations which had not been made before on the subject.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HAUSTED (Peter), a divine in the reign of Charles I., who wrote a comedy, called the Rival Friends, which was performed before that monarch when he visited Cambridge. Some of his sermons were printed in 1646.—*Biog. Dram.*

HAUTEFEBILLE (John), an ingenious mechanic and abbe, was the son of a baker at Orleans, and born in 1647. He was the inventor of pendulum watches, which invention was afterwards improved by Huygens. He wrote some pieces on clock-making, and died in 1724.—*Moreri.*

HAWES (Stephen), an English poet, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He was well versed in French and Italian poetry, and was made groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. His works are: the Temple of Glais, which is a copy of Chaucer's House of Fame; the Pastyme of Pleasure, which was finished in 1506, and printed in 1517, 4to., by Wynkyn de Worde, with wooden cuts.—*Langbaine's English Poets. Phillips's Poetarum Theat.*

HAWKE (Edward lord), a gallant English admiral, was the son of a barrister, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1794 he obtained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of 1744, when the English fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, and the same year defeated a large French fleet, and captured 5 sail of the line. For this he was created a knight of the bath. In 1759 he defeated Conflans, and was rewarded with a pension of 2000*l.* a year. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a peer. He died in 1781.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAWKESWORTH (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Bromley in Kent, in 1715, and bred a watchmaker. He afterwards applied to literature with considerable success. The Adventurer is his principal work, for which archbishop Herring conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made in the South Seas, for which he received the sum of 6000*l.* He afterwards became an East-India director, and died in 1773.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAWKINS (sir John), a gallant English admiral, was born at Plymouth of a good family, and went early to sea in the merchant service. In 1562 he sailed with three ships from London for the coast of Africa, where he procured a number of slaves, which he disposed of in the West-India islands. He made several other voyages to Guinea and the West Indies, and experienced a variety of adventures, which are minutely detailed in Hackluyt's Voyages. In 1588 Hawkins was appointed rear-admiral, and knighted for his brave services in the defeat of the Spanish armada. He died on board his ship off Porto Ricco in 1590. Sir John Hawkins erected and endowed an hospital at Chatham.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals. Prince.*

HAWKINS (sir Richard), son of the above, was born at Plymouth. He distinguished himself in the engagement with the invincible armada, and in 1593 obtained a commission under the great seal to attack the Spanish settlements in South America, where, after an obstinate conflict with a superior force, the English were taken. Sir Richard, who had been severely wounded in the action, was detained a prisoner in America a considerable

time and was then sent to Spain, where he remained some years. After his return to England he employed himself in writing the history of his own life. He died of an apoplexy while attending the privy council.—*Ibid.*

HAWKINS (sir John), a writer and magistrate, was born in London in 1719. He was bred an attorney, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the law. At the same time he did not neglect other studies. He formed an early intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He wrote several pieces in the periodical publications, particularly the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and in 1760 printed a good edition of Walton's *Angler*. In 1761 he was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex. In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood, for suppressing a riot in Moorfields. In 1776 he published his *History of Music*, 6 vols. 4to. which contains much curious information. His *Life of Dr. Johnson* was written at the request of the booksellers, but not to the satisfaction of the public. He died in 1789.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

HAWKSMOOR (Nicholas), an English architect, was the pupil of sir Christopher Wren, but he did not improve on the practice of his master. He died in 1736. He built the church of St. George, Bloomsbury, with an absurd tower, bearing a statue of George I. on the top.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

HAWKWOOD (sir John), a gallant general, who rose to knighthood and military renown in the service of Edward III. after having been a taylor in London. When the peace was concluded between France and England in 1360, he assembled a number of discarded soldiers, who followed a marauding life, and became the terror of the country. With this banditti he went to Italy, where he entered into the service of the Florentines, and distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He died in that city in 1394, and was buried with great pomp.—*Biog. Brit.*

HAY (James), earl of Carlisle, came to England with James I. and was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was baron Hay, he was afterwards made viscount Doncaster, and lastly earl of Carlisle. James I. employed him in several embassies, particularly to France, to mediate on behalf of the protestants, and to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales, and princess Henrietta Maria. He died in 1636.—*English Peerage.*

HAY (William), an English writer, was born at Gledbourne, in Sussex, about 1700. In 1734 he was chosen member of parliament for Seaford, which place he represented to his death in 1755. He wrote *Religio Philosophi*; an *Essay on Deformity*; and other pieces, which were published in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1794.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

HAYES (Charles), a mathematician, was born in 1678. He was deputy-governor of the royal African company, and died in 1760. He published a *Treatise on Fluxions*, in folio, 1704; and some other mathematical pieces.—*Ibid.*

HAYNES (Hopton), paymaster of the mint, and principal tally-writer of the exchequer, was the author of a book, entitled, *The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ*, 8vo. He died in 1749.—*Anecd. of Buryer.*

HAYNES (Samuel), an English divine, was the son of the preceding. He was canon of Windsor, and rector of Clothall and Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He died in 1752. Mr. Haynes published a collection of *State Papers*, in 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

HAYWARD (sir John), an English historian, was a doctor of laws in the university of Cambridge, and the author of a *History of Henry IV.*; also of the *Lives of the three Norman kings, William I. William II. and Henry I.* He was knighted by James I. and died in 1627. Besides the above he wrote the *History of Edward VI.* and some religious books.—*Biog. Brit.*

HAYWOOD (Elizabeth), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1693, and died in 1756. She published the *Female Spectator*, 4 vols; *Epistles for the Ladies*, 2 vols; *Fortunate Foundling*; *Adventures of Nature*; *Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy*, 3 vols; *Invisible Spy*, 2 vols; *Husband and Wife*, 2 vols; *Betty Thoughtless*; and a *Present for a servant Maid*.—*Hay's Female Biog.*

HAZAZEL, minister of state to Benhadad king of Syria, who, when that monarch lay ill, was sent by him to Elisha the prophet to know whether he should recover. On his return he murdered his master and usurped the throne, B. C. 889.—*Scriptures.*

HEAD (Richard), an Irishman, who was for some time a member of the university of Oxford, but afterwards a bookseller in London. He was drowned in crossing to the Isle of Wight in 1678. Head wrote the *English Rogue*; the *Art of Wheedling*; the *Humours of Dublin*, a comedy; and other pieces of a similar kind.—*Granger.*

HEADLEY (Henry), an ingenious writer, was born at Norwich, and educated under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He died at Norwich in 1788, aged 23. Mr. Headley published a volume of poems; some papers in the *Olla Podrida*; a work, entitled, *Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry*, with Remarks, in 2 vols. 8vo. also some papers in the *Gentleman's and European Magazines*, under the signature of T. C. O.—*Europ. Mag.*

HEARNE (Thomas), a learned antiquary, was born at White-Waltham in Berkshire in 1680. Mr. Cherry of Shottebrooke took him into his family, and gave him a liberal

education. In 1695 he entered of Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he applied to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M. A. and in 1714 was appointed archetypographus of the university. He died at Oxford in 1735. He published several ancient MSS. and editions of old books, as the *Life of Alfred* by Spelman; *Leland's Itinerary*, 9 vols. 8vo.; a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries, &c.—*Lives of Leland, Hearne, &c.* 8vo.

HEARN (Benjamin), an ingenious writer, was town-clerk of Exeter, and the author of several publications, the chief of which is entitled, a *Revisal of Shakspeare's Text*, 8vo. 1765. He also published *Notæ five Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli, &c.* 4to. 1752. He was created doctor of laws at Oxford in 1762. His brother, *Thomas*, wrote a new version of *Job*, published in 1755.—*Anecd. of Boveyer.*

HEATH (James), an historian, was born at London in 1629, and educated first at Westminster school and next at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty in 1640. He then turned author for a subsistence, and published, among other things, a chronicle of the civil war, which was continued by Phillips to 1675. He died in 1664.—*Wood, A. O.*

HEATH (Nicholas), archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in the reign of queen Mary, was a native of London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He was a man of piety and moderation, but refused to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was deprived. He died at Cobham in 1560.—*Cumlen's Eliz. Burnet's Hist. Ref.*

HEATH (Thomas), brother of the preceding, was a jesuit, and sent by his superiors as a missionary to England in 1568, under the disguise of a puritan. Being permitted to preach in Rochester cathedral, where he inveighed against the liturgy, he dropped a letter from his pocket by accident, the verger carried it to the bishop, and it proved to be written by a jesuit in Madrid, on the subject of the mission. On this he was taken up, and his lodgings being examined a papal bull was discovered, and other particulars which proved him to be a jesuit. In consequence of this he was imprisoned, but died a few months afterwards.—*Collier's Eccl. Hist.*

HEATHCOTE (Ralph), an English divine, born in 1721, and educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. He died in 1795. He wrote a long tract against the Hutchinsonians; a *Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy*; *Sylva*, or the *Wood*; and other works.—*Europ. Mag.*

HEBENSTREIT (John Ernest), a learned physician of Leipzig, where he died in 1756,

aged 54. He published *Carmen de Usu Partium*, and several other works. His brother, John Christian Hebenstreit, was eminent for his skill in Hebrew.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

HEBER, the son of Saleh, and father of Phaleg, born in 1281 B. C. and died at the age of 464 years. The name of *Hebrews*, given to the Jewish nation, is derived from him.—*S. S.*

HECATÆUS of Abdera, a Grecian historian, who attached himself to Ptolomy Lagus. He wrote commentaries on Hesiod and Homer, and a History of Egypt, but his most celebrated work was a History of the Jews, in which he speaks so favourably of that nation that Philo doubts whether it were his, and Scaliger entertained the same notion. Josephus, however, quotes it as the real production of Hecatæus, and Diodorus Siculus and Artian mention it.—*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

HECUT (Christian), a learned divine of Essen in East Friesland, who died in 1748, aged 52. He wrote, 1. *Commentaria Philologico-critico exegetica*, &c. 2. *Antiquas Hæresum inter Judæos in Polonia.*—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

HECK (John van), an eminent painter, born near Oudenard about 1625. He went early to Rome, and resided there many years. He painted flowers and fruit in a good style, and also landscapes from the beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of Rome. He died at Antwerp at the close of the 17th century.—*Pilkington.*

HECK (Nicholas van der), a landscape and historical painter, born in Holland about 1580. His manner of pencilling was strong and firm, his colouring natural and lively, and his knowledge of the chiaro-scuro enabled him to give his pictures a bold and striking effect.—*Ibid.*

HECK (Martin Hemskirk van der), a nephew of Martin Hemskirk, and the son of the preceding painter, was a good landscape painter.—*Ibid.*

HECQUET (Philip), a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and in consequence was ridiculed by Le Sage, in his novel of *Gil Blas*, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety. He died in 1737. He wrote several medical books.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

HEDELIN (Francis), a French ecclesiastic, and abbé of Aubignac and Meimac, was born at Paris in 1604, and died in 1676. He wrote a tragedy called *Zenobia*, in prose; and some romances.—*Moreri.*

HEBRAICH or **HERDERICUS** (Benjamin), a learned lexicographer, born at Hain in Misnia in 1675. He published an edition of *Empedocles de Sphæra*, and a Greek and Latin lexicon, which is very valuable. He died in 1748.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

HEDLINGER (John Charles), a Swiss engraver, born in 1691, and died in 1771,

His medals are much fought after, being very rare. He was a man of letters, and member of several academies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEEDE (William and Vigor van), two brothers, and eminent painters, were natives of Furnes, but resided chiefly in Italy. The works of William are most esteemed, and are very rare. They both painted historical subjects. Vigor died in 1708, aged 49; and William in 1728, aged 68.—*Pilkington.*

HEEM (John David de), a painter of Utrecht, born in 1600, and died in 1674. He painted fruit and flowers in a fine taste. He had a son called Cornelius, who also painted in the same way as his father.—*Ibid.*

HEEMSKERK (James), a Dutch admiral, was born at Amsterdam. In 1596 he sailed with Earentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Heemskerk brought back the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral, Don Juan Alvarez Davila; but Heemskerk was slain in the action.—*Grotii Annal. Belg.*

HEEMSKIRK (Martin), a Dutch painter, was born in 1498, and studied at Rome, after which he returned to his own country, and settled at Haarlem, where he died in 1574, aged 76. He painted all kinds of subjects with success, but his figures are generally bad, and he was ignorant of the chiaro-scuro.—*Felicien Vies des Peintres.*

HEERE (Lucas de), a portrait and historical painter, born at Ghent in 1534, and died in 1584. His mother was an excellent artist, and his father was a good statuary. His portraits are very fine, and his historical pieces in a grand style.—*Pilkington.*

HEGESIPPUS, a Jew, who embraced christianity at Rome in 157, and died in 181. He was the first author of an ecclesiastical history from Christ to his own time, fragments of which are preserved in Eusebius. He is not to be confounded with Hegesippus who wrote an account of the destruction of Jerusalem, printed at Cologne in 1559, 8vo. The latter lived after Constantine.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

HEIDEGGER (John Henry), professor of morality and divinity at Zurich, died in 1608, aged 65. He published, 1. *Exercitationes selectæ de Historia sacræ Patriarcharum*, 2 vols. 4to. 2. *De Ratione Studiorum Opuscula aurea*, 12mo. 3. *Tumulus Tridentini Concilii*, 4to. 4. *Historia Papatus*, 4to.—*Moreri.*

HEIDEGGER (John James), a native of Zurich in Switzerland, who came to England in 1708. By his address and ingenuity he became the arbiter elegantiarum to the court, and manager of the opera-house, by which means he contrived to gain

5000l. a year. He was a man of good humour and liberality, and died in 1749.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HEIL (Daniel van), a painter of Brussels, born in 1604. He had a great reputation as a painter of landscapes, and in representing houses on fire. His brother, *John Baptist*, excelled in painting history and portrait. The other brother, *Leonard*, had a fine taste for painting flowers and insects.—*Houbraken.*

HEIN (Peter), an obscure man, who rose by his bravery to the command of the Dutch fleet, with which he defeated that of Spain on the coast of Brazil in 1626. He was slain in fighting with the French off Dunkirk in 1629. When the news arrived, the states sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman only replied, "Ah, I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end."—*Moreri.*

HEINECCIUS (John Gottlieb), a German lawyer, born at Eiseburg in 1681. He was professor of philosophy, and afterwards of law, at Hall, from whence he removed to Franeker; and in 1727 accepted the law professorship at Frankfort on the Oder. In 1733 he resumed his former station at Hall, and died there in 1741. He wrote several books on jurisprudence and philosophy in Latin, collected in eight vols. 4to. 1741.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEINEKEN (Christian Henry), a celebrated child at Lubeck, who died at the age of four years, in 1725. He is said to have been acquainted with the history of the Bible at the age of 14 months. At the time of his death he was versed in ecclesiastical history, and several of the Latin classics, the history of modern Europe, and spoke the German, Latin, French, and Dutch languages.—*Moreri.*

HEINSIUS (Daniel), an eminent critic, was born at Ghent in 1580. He was made Greek professor at Leyden, when he was but eighteen; and afterwards succeeded his master, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. He died in 1621. He wrote poems: and several admired works in prose, as *Laus Asini*, *Laus Pediculi*, &c.; and illustrated many of the Greek and Latin classics.—*Moreri.*

HERNSIUS (Nicholas), son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1620. He was an eminent Latin poet, and published editions of Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, and other classics, with notes. He died in 1681.—*Ibid.*

HEISTER (Laurence), a celebrated physician, was born at Frankfort on the Main in 1683. He was professor at Altorf, and afterwards at Helmstadt, where he died in 1758. His principal works are *Compendium anatomicum*; *De Medicamentis Germaniæ indigenis sufficientibus*; *Institutiones chirurgicæ*; *Compendium Institutionum me-*

HECARUM. His son, *Blas Frederic*, who died at Leiden in 1740, published *Apologia pro Medicis Atheismo accusatis*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELLE (Thomas), an Englishman, who acquired so great a knowledge of the French language as to write it with all the elegance of a native. He was born in Gloucestershire, and served in the army till the peace of 1763, when he went to Italy, and afterwards settled at Paris, where he wrote comedies for the theatre. He died in 1780, aged about 40.—*Ibid.*

HELENA (St.), a native of Bithynia, of obscure origin, but accomplished in mind and person, became the wife of Constantius Chlorus, by whom she had the emperor Constantine. When her husband espoused the daughter of Maximilian-Hercules in 292, he divorced Helena; but on the accession of her son she was recalled to court, and treated with the honours due to her rank. She visited the holy land, where she is said to have discovered the true cross. She founded several churches, and bestowed immense sums in charity. She died in the arms of her son, in 328, aged 80.—*Moreri. Bui'tet Vies des Saints.*

HELIODORUS, bishop of Tricea in Thesaly, in the 4th century. He wrote, in his youth, a romance, entitled, *The Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea*, for which he was deposed in a synod of bishops, though some writers deny it. His work is extant.—*Vossius. Bayle.*

HELIOGABALUS (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, so called because he had been a priest of the sun. He was chosen emperor after the death of Macrinus, at the age of fourteen. He associated to himself in the government his grandmother Moesa, and his mother Samias; and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty, and debauchery, raising his horse to the consular dignity, and causing divine honours to be paid to himself. He was assassinated in 222.—*Moreri.*

HELLANICUS, a Greek historiap, who wrote a history of ancient kings, and of the founders of famous towns. He died B. C. 411.—*Dupin Bibl. Univ. des Hist. Prof.*

HELLOT (John), a French chemist who died at Paris in 1766, aged 80. He was a member of the academy of sciences of Paris, and of the royal society at London. He wrote *l'Art de la Teinture des Laines*, et *Elofles de Laine*, 12mo, and several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, besides other chemical pieces of merit. He also conducted for many years the *Gazette de France*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELMBREKER (Theodore), an historical painter, born at Haerlem in 1624, and died at Rome in 1694. He painted history and landscape.—*Pilkington.*

HELMONT (Matthew van), a painter of Antwerp at the end of the 17th century. He painted markets, fruitshops, and chemical laboratories. His son was an excellent historical painter, and died in 1726.—*Ibid.*

HELMONT (John Baptist van), a physician and chemist, was born at Brussels in 1577, and educated at Louvain. He performed such cures that the inquisition took him up as a magician, but having vindicated himself from the charge, he was set at liberty. He died in Holland in 1644. He was a voluminous writer, but fanciful and credulous. His son Francis was an able physician, and died in 1699.—*Moreri.*

HELOISE, the mistress of Abelard, died in 1163. See **ABELARD**.

HELSHAM (Richard), an Irish physician, and professor of medicine and natural philosophy at Trinity college, Dublin. He was the author of *Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, which possess merit.—*Gen. Big. Dict.*

HELST (Bartholomew van der), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Haerlem in 1613, and died in 1670.—*Houbraken.*

HELVETIUS (Adrian), a Dutch physician, who settled at Paris, and by administering ipecacuanha in the dysentery, which raged violently in that city, gained a pension, and the appointment of inspector-general of the military hospitals. He died in 1727, aged 65. He wrote some medical treatises.—*Moreri.*

HELVETIUS (John Claude), son of the preceding, was born in 1685. He was a man of skill and humanity. He died in 1755. His works are, 1. *Idee générale de l'Economie animale*, 1722. 2. *Principia Physico-Medica in Tyronum Medicinæ Gratiâ conscripta*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HELVETIUS (Claude-Adrian), son of the last mentioned, was born at Paris in 1715. In 1758, he produced his celebrated work, entitled, *L'Esprit*, which, for its atheistical principles, was condemned by the parliament of Paris. On this he went to England, and from thence to Prussia, where he met with a good reception from the king. On his return to France he led a retired life, and died in 1771. Besides the above, he wrote *Le Bopheur*, a poem; *Of Mau*, a philosophical work, of the same cast as his first performance; *The Child of Nature* improved by Chance, an indecent romance.

HELVICIUS (Christopher), professor of the Greek and Oriental languages, and also of divinity, at Gießen, was born in 1581, near Frankfort, and educated at Marburg. He died in 1617. He published several Latin poems, grammars of different languages, lexicons, and chronological tables.—*Bayle.*

HALFOT (Peter), a Franciscan monk, was of English extraction, and the author of a work, entitled, *A History of monastic Orders*, in 8 vols. 4to. He died in 1716, aged 56.—*Moreri*.

HEMELAR (John), a divine of the Roman church, was born at the Hague, and canon in the cathedral of Antwerp. He published Commentaries on the imperial Medals from Julius Cæsar to Justinian. He died in 1640.—*Moreri*.

HEMMINGFORD (Walter de), an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose work extends from 1066 to 1308. He was an ecclesiastic in Gilsborough abbey, Yorkshire, and died in 1347.—*Pitt*.

HEMSKIRK (Egbert), called Hemskirk the Old, was an excellent painter of droll subjects and conversations.—*Pilk*.

HEMSKIRK (Egbert), called the Young, was probably the son of the above. He had a whimsical imagination, many of his pieces being representations of the nocturnal meetings of witches and devils. He died in 1704, aged 59.—*Ibid*.

HEMMERLIN, or MALLEOLUS (Felix), a canon of Zurich in 1428. He lost his benefices for satirizing the secular and regular clergy, and was sent to prison. His Opuscula are very rare.—*Moreri*.

HEMSTERHUIS (Tiberius), a learned critic, was born at Groningen in 1685, and at the age of 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he became professor of Greek at Franeker, to which was added the professorship of history. He afterwards filled the same offices at Leyden, where he died in 1766. He published, 1. the three last books of Julius Pollux's *Onomasticon*, in 1706; 2. The works of Lucian; 3. The *Plutus* of Aristophanes; and other esteemed works.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

HENAULT (John), a French poet, was born at Paris. The superintendant Fouquet gave him the place of receiver of the taxes at Fores. He wrote a satirical poem on Colbert, and several pieces of merit. His conduct was irregular, and his principles libertine, but he died penitent in 1682.—*Bayle*.

HENAULT (Charles John Francis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1685. In 1715 he produced a tragedy on the stage, which had a bad success; but Mr. Walpole, in 1768, begged it of the author, and printed it at Strawberry-hill. In 1706 he was admitted a counsellor of parliament, and in 1710 president of the chamber of inquests. In 1744 he published his chronological abridgment of the History of France, which is highly esteemed. He also wrote some comedies, and died in 1770.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

HENDERSON (Alexander), a Scotch presbyterian divine, who was at the head of his party on account of his learning and eloquence. He was sent to England as a plenipotentiary, and when Charles I. was at

Newcastle in 1646, he engaged in a dispute with him about episcopacy, in which Henderson was completely overcome. This disgrace, it is said, hastened his end; and before his death he expressed his concern at the part he had taken against the king.—*Granger*.

HENDERSON (John), an English actor, was born in London in 1747. Having a taste for drawing, he was placed under Mr. Fournier, an artist of ability, but of an eccentric character, with whom he did not continue long. He next lived with a silversmith, on whose death he devoted himself to theatrical studies. His first appearance was at Bath, under the name of Courtney, in 1772, in the character of Hamlet, which he performed with great applause. His fame increased, but it was not till 1777 that he made his appearance on the London stage, when he was engaged by Mr. Colman at the Haymarket theatre, where the first character he performed was Shylock. After this he distinguished himself as a first-rate performer in *Falstaff*, *Richard III.* and other arduous parts, which he personated with unbounded applause at Drury-lane, and at different provincial theatres. He died of a spasm in the brain, Nov. 25, 1785.—*Life by Ireland*.

HENDERSON (John), an extraordinary genius, was born at Ballegarane in Ireland, in 1757. His father was a preacher in Mr. Wesley's connection, and afterwards a schoolmaster near Bristol. Young Henderson received his education among the methodists, and made so quick a progress as to be employed in teaching Latin in Kingwood school at eight years of age, and Greek in lady Huntington's college in Wales when he was no more than twelve. Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, sent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. but never entered into orders. His habits and his studies were alike singular. He wore no neckcloth. His buckles did not exceed the size of an ordinary knee-buckle. He generally went to rest about daybreak, and rose in the afternoon. He used to strip himself naked to the waist, and going to the pump, would completely sluice himself, after which he would pump over his shirt, and in that condition go to bed. His learning was multifarious; but he delighted chiefly in alchemy, physiognomy, and the occult arts. He died at Oxford in 1788.—*Fen. Sermon by Agutter. Europ. Mag.*

HENGIST, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. Hengist being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, took with him his daughter Rowena, with whom Vortigern became enamoured, and married her. Hengist then obtained the kingdom of Kent. He died in 489.—*Bede. William of Malmesbury.*

HENLEY (Anthony), an English writer and senator, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was chosen member of parliament for Andover. He wrote some papers in the *Tatler* and *Medley*, and died in 1711. His son Robert became earl of Northampton, and lord chancellor.—*Gen. Bi g. Dict.*

HENLEY (John), commonly called the Orator, was born at Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, in 1692, and brought up at Cambridge, after which he entered into orders, and became a preacher in London, but disgraced himself by setting up a lecture on Sunday evenings, near Lincoln's-inn-fields. He had also another on Wednesdays, chiefly on political subjects. He published a translation of Pliny's Epistles, and other works. He died in 1756.—*Ibid.*

HENNUNER (John), a French bishop, who saved the protestants in his diocese of Lisieux, at the time of the Bartholomew massacre, against the orders of Charles IX. He died in 1577.—*Moreri.*

HENRY I. surnamed *the Fowler*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in 919 or 920. He reunited the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, formed good laws, and built several cities. He moreover vanquished the Bohemians, the Slavonians, and Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Lorraine. He died in 936, and was succeeded by his son Otho.—*Univ. Hist.*

HENRY II. called the *Lame*, grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedict VIII. in the papal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillised Italy, and expelled from thence the Saracens and Greeks. He died in 1024.—*Ibid.*

HENRY III. or the *Black*, son of Conrad II. was born in 1017, and succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II. and died in 1056.—*Ibid.*

HENRY IV. the *Great*, son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1050. Agnes, his mother, governed with ability during his minority. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony and other crimes to pope Gregory VII. who took from him the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at Worms, in 1076, for the purpose of deposing the pope, who anathematized the emperor. The German princes deposed Henry, who went to Italy, and made his submission to the pontiff, but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Henry resolved on vengeance. The electors had chosen Rodolphus duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry, after defeating his competitor, put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna. In 1106 his son Henry assumed the title, and being supported by the princes of the empire, the

emperor was obliged to renounce his crown; after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spire to give him a prebend in his church, which he refused. He died at Liege in 1106.—*Ibid.*

HENRY V. or the *Young*, born in 1081, deposed his father in 1106. In 1110 he forced pope Paschal II. to restore to him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII. had wrested from his father. Paschal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry, who returned to Italy, where he opposed the election of Gelafius II. But in 1122 he submitted to the pope. He died in 1125.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VI. the *Severe*, son of Frederic Barbarossa, succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of 25. This prince behaved treacherously to Richard I. king of England, who, in his journey from the crusade through Germany, was arrested by Leopold duke of Austria, and sent to the emperor, who exacted from him an enormous ransom. His wife Constance poisoned him in 1198.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VII. son of Henry count of Luxemburg, was elected emperor in 1308, aged 45, and soon after went into Italy, at that time distracted with the contentions between the Guelphs and the Gibelins. He was crowned at Rome in 1312, and died the year following.—*Ibid.*

HENRY RABSON, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederic II. but the new emperor died the year following of a wound received in fighting against his competitor.—*Moreri.*

HENRY I. king of England, called, on account of his learning, *Beauclerc*, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his elder brother Robert was in Normandy. Robert soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry for a yearly tribute to renounce his right; afterwards the two brothers differed, and Henry invaded Normandy, deposed Robert, and brought him prisoner to England, where he died in Cardiff castle. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession, reformed the court, and conquered Wales. He died in Normandy, in 1135, and his remains were brought to England, and interred in the abbey of Reading. He abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the charter which proved the origin of the English liberties.—*Rapin. Hume.*

HENRY II. son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Maud empress of Germany, succeeded Stephen in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was greatly troubled by disputes between him and Becket, arch-

bishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1171, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England. In 1172 he conquered Ireland; and the year following his sons rebelled against him, being instigated by their mother, on account of Henry's attachment to the fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland gave them assistance, but peace was concluded between all parties the following year. In 1182 his son Henry died, in his 20th year. Richard, his third son, revolted against his father, and was supported by the king of France. Henry, being defeated in Normandy, was obliged to submit to disgraceful terms. He died in 1189; in the 56th year of his age.—*Hist. by Lord Lytton.*

HENRY III. was born at Winchester, and succeeded his father, John, in 1216. He was obliged to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine, to the king of France, after which a civil war broke out in England, and the king was taken prisoner by the barons. The tide of affairs turning in his favour, he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. He cancelled the Great Charter, and suffered the pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tithes in this kingdom. He died in 1272, aged 65 years.—*Rapin. Hume.*

HENRY IV. deposed his cousin Richard II. and seized the throne in 1399. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY V., who was born at Monmouth. In his youth he was very wild, but on coming to the crown he discarded his licentious companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having formed the project of conquering France, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded that country, where he displayed uncommon courage. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England, but three years afterwards he went again to France, where he married Catherine, the daughter of the French king. He died at Vincennes, in 1422. He was a brave, humane, and virtuous prince, with a strong sense of religion, and signally temperate in his deportment.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VI., the son of the above, was but ten months old at the death of his father. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king by the name of Charles VII. This renewed the war, and the English for a

while were successful. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English interest declined. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and soon involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. After various contests the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou, carried on the war with spirit, and for some time with considerable success. Richard duke of York was slain at Wakefield, and Henry recovered his liberty. But Edward earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but he was afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where he was slain by Richard duke of Gloucester in 1471. He was a mild and religious prince, but of weak parts.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VII., the son of Edmund earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers, that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He united the two houses by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors set up by lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV.; one was a baker's son, called Lambert Simnel, who personated Richard duke of York, who had been murdered by the duke of Gloucester in the Tower. On being taken prisoner, Henry made him a turn-spit in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Edward V., but he was soon taken and hanged at Tyburn. Henry reigned 24 years, and greatly increased trade and commerce, but his avarice was excessive. He died in 1509, aged 52, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, built by him in Westminster abbey.—*Rapin. Hume. Lord Bacon.*

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 18. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity, but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and pope Julius II. having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same time James IV. king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden-field.

Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interest to that of the French king. When Luther commenced the reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of *defender of the faith*. This attachment to the Roman see, however, did not last long; for having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife Catherine of Arragon, to whom he had been married 18 years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catherine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but afterwards he brought her to the scaffold, and married lady Jane Seymour, who died in child-bed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catherine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catherine Parr, who survived him, Henry died in 1546. He was a man of strong passions, and considerable learning; but it is well said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."—*Ibid.*

HENRY I. king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. Henry died with the reputation of a valiant commander and a good king, in 1060, aged 55 years.—*Moreri. Henault. Mezeray.*

HENRY II., the son of Francis I., succeeded his father in 1547, at which time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored, and Boulogne yielded to the French for a large sum. The year following a league was entered into between him and the protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., which produced a ruinous war to France. In 1556 a truce was settled for five years, but the emperor having resigned his crown to his son Philip, the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was defeated at St. Quintin. In 1559 Henry concluded a dishonourable peace. The same year he was wounded at a tournament by a lance, of which he died.—*Ibid.*

HENRY III., third son of the above, succeeded his brother Charles IX. in 1573. While he was duke of Anjou the Poles elected him to their throne on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking possession of that of France. The same year he gained the battle of Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, in which toleration was granted to them.

But this was revoked in 1585, and the protestant princes, of whom Henry king of Navarre was the chief, again had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the catholic army in 1587. The duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their allies, but on his marching to Paris the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was glad to retire from his capital, which was commanded by the head of the catholic league. Thus France was divided into three parties; the royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first were reconciled in appearance, but Henry caused the duke to be assassinated soon after with his brother the cardinal. The flames of civil war broke out with additional fury. The pope excommunicated Henry, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him. In this exigency he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who in consequence set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king of France, who was assassinated by James Clement in 1589. He instituted the military order of the Holy Ghost.—*Ibid.*

HENRY IV., called the Great, king of France and Navarre, was born at Pau, the capital of Bearn, in 1553. His father was Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, and his mother Joan d'Albret. Being lineally descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom, but as he was educated a protestant his claim was resisted. He early distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the peace of St. Germain in 1570, he was taken to the French court, and two years afterwards married Margaret, sister of Charles IX. At these joinings on this occasion happened the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1576 he left Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1587 he gained the battle of Courtras. In 1572 he succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and in 1589 to that of France; but his religion proving an obstacle against his coronation, he consented to abjure it in 1593. In 1595 he issued the edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the protestants. The same year he entered into a war with Spain, which lasted till 1598, after which his country enjoyed uninterrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted his sincerity. His greatest enemies were the jesuits, one of whose pupils wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken away by Francis Ravillac, May 14, 1610. This monarch truly merited the name of *great*, for he loved his people, and his constant aim was to make them happy.—*Ibid. Sully's Memoirs.*

HENRY, prince of Wales, and the eldest son of James I., was born at Stirling in 1594. He was a most amiable and accomplished prince, and a great patron of learning and science. He died in 1612, to the great grief of the nation, which had formed of him the highest expectations.—*Life of Prince Henry by Birch.*

HENRY of Huntingdon, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon in the 12th century. He wrote a History of England to the year 1154, published in 1576, by Savile. He was also author of a Latin piece on the Contempt of the World, &c.—*Nicholson's Historical Library. Pitts.*

HENRY (Philip), a pious English divine, was born at London in 1631, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, after which he received presbyterian ordination, and settled at Worthenbury in Flintshire, but at the restoration he was silenced for nonconformity. He died in 1685.—*Life by his Son.*

HENRY (Matthew), a nonconformist divine, was the son of the above, and born at Broad Oak in Flintshire in 1662. He received the principal part of his education under his father, and having made a considerable progress in learning, entered at Gray's-inn; but he soon renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackney. He died at Nantwich in 1714, and his remains were interred at Chester. His chief work is an Exposition of the Bible, in 5 vols. folio; besides which he wrote a Method of Prayer; a Discourse on the Lord's Supper; and other esteemed books of practical divinity.—*Life by Tong.*

HENRY (Robert), a Scotch divine, was born at St. Ninian's in 1718, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1748 he was ordained as a presbyterian minister at Carlisle. He afterwards removed to Berwick, and in 1768 to Edinburgh, where he became minister of the New Gray-friars Church. In 1776 he was chosen colleague minister at the Old church, and died in 1790. Dr. Henry is known as the author of a valuable history of Great Britain, to the reign of Henry VII. which has gone through several editions.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HENRY (David), a printer, who was a manager of and writer in the Gentleman's Magazine above 50 years. He married a sister of its original proprietor, Cave, and died in 1792, aged 82. He published several compilations; as a System of Husbandry, a Collection of Voyages, &c.—*Ibid.*

HERACLITUS, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 B. C. He was fond of solitude, and obtained the appellation of "the mourner," from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He supported the doctrine of fatalism, and

maintained that the world was created of fire, which element he therefore deified. He died in the 60th year of his age.—*Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

HERACLIUS, emperor of Rome, was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa. He dethroned Phocas in 610. Chosroes, king of Persia, having ravaged Palestine, and committed dreadful cruelties on the Christians, Heraclius marched against him, and forced him to sue for peace, and to deliver up the holy cross, which the emperor carried into Jerusalem on his shoulders. The end of his reign was disturbed by ecclesiastical disputes, and the inroads of the Saracens. He died in 641.—*Univ. Hist.*

HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son and successor of the above, was associated in the throne with his brother Heraclionas, agreeable to the will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, being poisoned; it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina.—*Ibid.*

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem in the 12th century. He was a debauched and scandalous prelate, and shewed great enmity to Henry II. king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeable to the terms of his penance, on account of the murder of Becket.—*Moreri.*

HERALDUS (Desiderius), or Herault, a counsellor of Paris, who wrote some learned books, the chief of which is, the Adversaria, printed in 1589. He also wrote notes on Tertullian's Apology, Minutius Felix, and Arnobius. He died in 1649.—His son was minister of the Walloon church in London, and canon of Canterbury. Some of his sermons are in print.—*Moreri.*

HERBELLOT (Bartholomew d'), a learned orientalist, was born at Paris in 1625. He obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany made him a present of a large library of oriental manuscripts. He died at Paris in 1695. His great work, entitled, Bibliothéque Orientale, containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the eastern world, is universally known. The best edition is that of Paris, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1782. He also compiled a Turkish Dictionary.—*Moreri.*

HERBERT (Mary), countess of Pembroke, was the sister of sir Philip Sidney. She translated from the French a tragedy called Annus, 1595, 12mo. and rendered into English some of David's psalms. She died in 1633. Ben Jonson wrote the following elegant epitaph for her:

Underneath this sable herse
Lies the subject of all verse:
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death! ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair and good and learn'd as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.—*B. B.*

HERBERT (Edward), lord Herbert of Cherbury in Shropshire, was born in Montgomery castle in 1581. He was educated at

Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France to intercede in behalf of the protestants. In 1625 he was made a peer of Ireland, and in 1631 advanced to the English peerage. At the breaking out of the rebellion he sided with the parliament. He died in 1648. Lord Herbert wrote some singular books: the most remarkable is entitled, *De Veritate*, in which he espouses deism. He also wrote the History of Henry VIII. a treatise in Latin on the Religion of the Gentiles, and his own Memoirs.—*Biog. Brit.*

HERBERT (George), an English poet and divine, was brother of the above, and born in 1593. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. He was also appointed orator to the university. On taking orders, he obtained the rectory of Bemerton in Wilts, and a prebend of Lincoln. He was an exemplary divine, and died about 1633. His poems, entitled, *The Temple*, were printed in 1633, 12mo. and his *Priest to the Temple* in 1652.—*Life by Walton.*

HERBERT (William), earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton in Wiltshire in 1580, and educated at New college, Oxford. In 1601 he succeeded to the family honours and estate. In 1626 he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, and about the same time made steward of the king's household. He died suddenly in 1633. His poems were printed in 1633, 8vo.—*Walpole's Noble Authors.*

HERBERT (Thomas), an ingenious writer of the Pembroke family, was born at York. He went from Jesus college, Oxford, to Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he travelled four years. In 1634 he published, in folio, his *Travels in Africa and Asia*, a work of considerable merit. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the parliament party, but he afterwards served about the king when he was a prisoner, with great fidelity, and at the restoration was created a baronet. He died in 1682. Besides the above he wrote an *Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of King Charles I.* 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

HERBINUS (John), a native of Bitche in Silesia, who wrote on Cataracts and Waterfalls; also *De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis in Polonia*, 4to, 1670. He died in 1676, aged 44.—*Moreri.*

HERISSANT (Louis-Antony Prosper), a physician and poet, was the son of a printer, and born in 1745 at Paris, where he died in 1769. He wrote *L'Eloge de Gouthier d'Andernach*, which was crowned by the faculty of medicine; *L'Eloge de du Gange*; *Poem upon Printing*; *Catalogue raisonné des Plantes*; *Bibliothèque Physique de la France*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERITIERS (Nicholas l') a French drama-

tist poet. He was treasurer to the French guards, and historiographer of France, and died in 1680. He wrote two tragedies, called, *Hercule Furieux*, and *Clavis*, of indifferent merit.—*Moreri.*

HERITIER (Marie Jeanne l') de Villandou, a French poetess, was daughter of the above, born in 1764, and died in 1784. She was a member of the academy of the *Jeux Floraux*, and of that of the *Recoarati* at Padua. Her works are: *A Translation of Ovid's Epistles*; *La Tour Tenebreuse*, an English tale; *Les Caprices du Destin*, a novel; *L'Avare puni*, a tale in verse.—*Ibid.*

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE (Charles Louis l'), a French botanist, was born at Paris in 1745. Though he enjoyed places under government, he devoted himself wholly to botanical researches. In 1786, Dombey having brought from Peru and Chili an inestimable collection of plants, L'Heritier undertook to publish a description of them, which was executed at London, under the title of the *Flora of Peru*. After his return to Paris he published a work with the singular title of *Flora de la Place Vendôme*. This ingenious man was assassinated Aug. 10, 1801, but his murderers were not discovered.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERVICIUS (David), a German astrologer, was born in 1557, and got a great deal of money and reputation by an almanac, and books of pretended prophecies.—*Ibid.*

HERMAN (Paul), a botanist of Halle in Saxony, who was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards botanical professor at Leyden. He died in 1695. His works are: *Catalogue of the Plants in the Public Garden at Leyden*; *Cynosura Materia Medica*, 2 vols. 4to; *Lagdnobatavia Flores*; *Paradisus Patavus*; *Museum Zeylanicum*.—*Ibid.*

HERMANN (James), a mathematician of Basle, where he was professor of law. He had been mathematical professor at Padua, and was employed by the czar Peter I. in forming an academy at Petersburg. He died at Basle in 1793, aged 55. He wrote *Responsio ad Considerationes circa Principia Calculi differentialis*; *De Phœnomenia*; *De nova Accelerationis Lege*, &c. *Disquisitiones de Vibratilibus chordarum Censuram*, *Solutio Problematis de Trajectis Curva veniendis*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERMANT (Godefroi), a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Beauvais in 1617. He became rector of the university of Paris, and died in 1690. He wrote the lives of several of the Fathers, and some pieces against the jesuits and quietists.—*Ibid.*

HERMAS (Pastor), or the Shepherd, a father of the church, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome, about the year 81. A piece of his entitled *The Shepherd*, is still extant, and was translated into English by archbishop Wake.—*Duglin.*

HERMES Trismegistus, an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, the measurement of lands, and the knowledge of hieroglyphics. He wrote several books. There is a forgery goes under his name, entitled, *Poemander*. He is supposed to have flourished A. M. 2076.—*Moreri*.

HERMIAS, a heretic of Galatia, in the 2d century, who maintained the eternity of the world and the materiality of God. He also asserted that the soul is composed of fire and spirit.—*Dupin. Lardner*.

HERMILLY (Vaquette d'), a French historian, born at Amiens in 1707, and died at Paris in 1778. He wrote the history of Majorca and Minorca; and translated Ferrer's History of Spain; and the Critical Theatre of Father Feijoo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERMOGENES of Tarsus, a rhetorician of the second century. His works were published by Aldus in 1509, but the best edition is that of Laurentius at Geneva in 1614, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

HERMOGENES, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Africa, and a philosopher of the stoic sect. He held matter to be the primary principle, and *idea* the mother of all the elements.—*Lardner. Dupin*.

HEROD the Great, was born at Ascalon in Judea, B. C. 70. He was the son of Antipater the Idumean, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony made him tetrarch, and Augustus confirmed to him the kingdom of Judea. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife, Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of our Saviour he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that he would fall in the number. He also put to death his sons Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus said, "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and in a time of famine sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. He died miserably about two or three years after the birth of Christ, aged 70.—*Josephus*.

HEROD ANTIPAS, the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him, and Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias; and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct, he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom our Saviour was sent by Pilate.—*Ibid*.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, who flourished A. D. 247. He was a native of Alexandria, but lived the greatest part of his life at Rome. He wrote a Roman history in Greek in eight books, the best editions

of which are that of Politian, who also translated it into Latin, 4to. 1525; and that of Oxford, 8vo. 1704.—*Vossius. Moreri*.

HERODOTUS, a Greek historian, was born at Halicarnassus, 484 B. C. He went into voluntary exile when his country was oppressed by Lygdamis, but afterwards returned and expelled the tyrant. This, however, so far from pleasing his countrymen, irritated them against him, and he quitted Greece again. He recited his history with great applause at the Olympic games. His work, which is elegantly written, is a history of the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from Cyrus to the reign of Xerxes. The best editions are that of Wesseling, fol. Amst. 1763; and that of Glasgow, 9 vols. 12mo. 1761. Mr. Beloe has given an excellent English translation of Herodotus.—*Vossius. Fabricius*.

HEROPHILUS of Chalcedon, an ancient physician, who flourished 570 B. C. He was an accurate anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels. He was also a good botanist.—*Moreri*.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS (Antonio de), a Spanish historian, was historiographer of India, and secretary of state. He wrote a General History of India in 4 vols. folio, which is a curious work. He also wrote a General History of Spain, in 3 vols. folio, and died in 1625, aged 60.—*Ibid*.

HERRERA (Ferdinand de), a Spanish poet, born at Seville. He published lyric and heroic poems in 1582, and some prose works, as, the Life of Sir Thomas More; a Relation of the War of Cyprus, and the Battle of Lepanto; &c.—*Ibid*.

HERRING (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a clergyman in Norfolk, and born in 1693. He received his education at Wisbeach, from whence he removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. Afterward he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college. On entering into orders he became minister of Great Shelford. In 1722 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely. In 1726 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, and about the same time appointed chaplain to the king. In 1731 he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1737 raised to the bishopric of Bangor, from whence in 1743 he was translated to York. In the rebellion of 1745 he exerted himself with great zeal in defence of the government, for which he was in 1747 advanced to the see of Canterbury. He died in 1757, and was buried at Croydon. A volume of his sermons on public occasions has been printed, and Mr. Duncombe published a volume of his letters.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HERSENT or **HERSAN** (Charles), a French divine, who brought himself into trouble by a book entitled, *Optatus Gallus de cavendo Schismate*, in which he charged cardinal Richelieu with views inimical to the Gallican church. He quitted France and

retired to Rome, where he was excommunicated for advancing some peculiar notions on grace. He then returned to France, and died in 1660. He wrote a paraphrase of Solomon's Song, and other works.—*Moreri*.

HERTZBERG (Ewald Frederic von), an eminent statesman, was born in Pomerania in 1725. His merit recommended him to a situation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became secretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. The king made him counsellor of legation, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a profound politician. In 1752 his Essay on the Population of the Marche of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the academy of sciences at Berlin. From this time he was employed to draw up almost every state paper and memorial of consequence, and he was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom, and to the rank of nobility. He died in 1795.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

HEAVEY (James), a pious divine, was the son of a clergyman at Hardingstone in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1714. He received his education at the grammar school of Northampton, and was removed from thence to Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1736 he became curate to his father, and soon afterwards went to Bideford in Devonshire, where he was greatly beloved by the parishioners; but in 1743 he was removed from that curacy, on which he returned home, and not long afterwards succeeded his father in his livings of Weston Favel, and Collingtree. In 1746 he published his Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections in a Flower Garden, which being well received, he added another volume. In 1755 appeared his Theron and Aspasio, or Dialogues and Letters on important Subjects, in 3 vols. 8vo. written in behalf of Calvinism. The profits of his works, which were considerable, he gave away in charitable purposes. This eminently pious man died of a consumption in 1758. All his works were printed in 7 vols. 8vo 1796.—*Life prefixed to his Works*.

HEAVEY (Augustus John), third earl of Bristol, was born in 1724. He entered early into the navy, and was a lieutenant in 1744. That year he married miss Chudleigh, afterwards the celebrated duchess of Kingston. In 1747 he was made post-captain, and served with reputation in the Mediterranean. In 1763 he was appointed groom of the bed chamber to the king. In 1771 he was made one of the lords of the admiralty; and in 1774 he succeeded his brother as earl of Bristol. He died in 1779, and his titles descended to his brother the bishop of Derry. His lady in 1768 obtained a decision in the commons which annulled their marriage, but the sentence was set aside by the house of lords in 1775, and she was found guilty of bigamy.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HEAWART, or HERVART (John George),

chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote some singular works, entitled, 1. Chronologia nova et vera, 1626; 2. Admiranda Ethica Theologica Mysteri propalata, de antiquissima veterum Nationum superstitione, qua Lapis Magnes pro Deo habitus colebatur, 4to. 1644.—*Bayle*.

HEHNUSIUS (Tilemannus), a German lutheran divine, born at Wesel in 1526. He was of a very violent spirit, and died in 1588. His works are: 1. Commentaries on the Psalms; 2. On Isaiah; 3. On St. Paul's Epistles; 4. On Justification and the Lord's Supper, &c.—*Ibid.*

HELIOD, an ancient Greek poet, born at Aschera in Boetia, but in what age is not certain; some placing him before and others subsequent to Homer. He was the first who wrote on agriculture; and his performance is entitled, the Works and the Days. His Theogony is valuable as affording the best account of the ancient mythology. His Shield of Hercules is only a fragment of a larger work. The best edition of Helioid is that of Le Clerc, Amsterdam, 1701. His poems have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke.—*Moreri. Voyius*.

HESSER (William, prince of) immortalized his name as an encourager of learning, and by his studies and observations for many years of the heavenly bodies. For this purpose he built an observatory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Christopher Rghman and Juste Byrge. His Observations were printed at Leyden, in 1618. He died in 1597.—*Martin's Biog. Philof.*

HESSLES (John), professor of theology at Louvain, was born in 1522. He distinguished himself by his talents in the council of Trent, and was profoundly read in the ancient fathers, particularly Austin and Jerome. He died in 1566. His works are chiefly polemical against the protestants.—*Moreri*.

HESTENIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, who has left us a valuable lexicon of Greek words, first published by Aldus Manutius in 1513. The best edition is that of Ruhaken in 1766, 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

HETZER (Lewis), a German socinian, who translated the Bible into his native language; but the version being suppressed, it is now become very scarce. It was printed at Worms, 1529, folio. He died about 1540.—*Melch. Adam*.

HEVELIUS (John), an astronomer, was born at Dantzic in 1611, of a distinguished family. He studied mathematics with great ardour, but devoted himself chiefly to astronomy, and built an observatory for the purpose of making accurate observations; the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of Selenographia, or a Description of the Moon, to which he added the phases of the other planets as observed by the telescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of

which was his *Cometographia*, published in 1668. Having sent a copy of this book to Dr. Hooke, it occasioned a controversy between them on this point: "Whether distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than to a minute," which Hooke denied, and Hevelius maintained. Hevelius died at Dantzic in 1688. Besides the above works, he was the author of *Uranographia* 1690, fol.; *De Natura Saturni*; &c.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton.*

HEVIN (Prudent), an eminent surgeon, born at Paris in 1715, and died in 1789. He wrote *Pathologie Chirurgica*, 2 vols. 8vo. *Memoir on Strange Substances in the Oesophagus*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HEURNIUS (John), an eminent physician, born at Utrecht in 1543. He became professor of medicine at Leyden, of which university he was also rector. He died in 1601. He wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Hippocrates, and some learned pieces, particularly one on the comet of 1577. His son, who succeeded him in the professorship, was also a learned writer.—*Moreri.*

HEUSCH (William de), a landscape painter, born at Utrecht in 1638. He was the disciple of John Both, and adhered to the manner of his master. He died at the close of the 17th century. His nephew Jacob was also eminent in the same line, and died in 1701, aged 44. There was likewise one Abraham de Heusch, a painter of the same place, who acquired reputation as a painter of plants and insects.—*Pilkington.*

HEUSINGER (John Michael), a famous divine, born at Sunderhausen in Thuringia in 1690. In 1730 he was made professor at Gotha, but in 1738 he removed to Eisenach, where he died in 1751. He published editions of several Greek and Latin classics, and some learned treatises of his own. His nephew James became master of the school at Wolfenbuttel, and died in 1778. He published several learned pieces on ancient authors.—*Gen. B. D.*

HEWSON (William), an ingenious anatomist, assistant first to Dr. William Hunter, and afterwards his partner; but a difference arising between them, Mr. Hewson read anatomical lectures in his own house. He published inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, and the Lymphatic System, 2 vols. 8vo. He had also a dispute with Dr. Abraham Monro, on the discovery of the lymphatic system of vessels in oviparous animals. He died in 1774, aged 35.—*Morimer's Student's Dictionary.*

HEXHAM (John of), an English benedictine monk in the 12th century, who composed some historical works of merit.

HEYDEN (John van der), an eminent landscape painter, born at Gorcum in 1637, and died in 1712.—*Pilkington.*

HEYLYN (Peter), a learned divine, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1600, and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, but afterwards

he obtained a fellowship of Magdalen college, where he read cosmographical lectures. In 1621 he published his *Description of the World*, which he afterwards enlarged under the title of *Cosmography*. In 1628 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebend of Westminster, which was followed by the living of Houghton in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D. D. He obtained some other preferments, of which he was deprived by the parliament, and voted a delinquent, by which his goods were confiscated, and his person endangered. At the restoration he was restored to his prebend, and died in 1682. He was a man of great abilities, and uncommon industry. His principal works besides the above are, the *History of the Reformation in England*; *History of the Presbyterians*, fol.; *Life of Abp. Laud*, fol.—*Life prefixed to his Miscellaneous Tracts.*

HEYWOOD (John), an English poet, was born at London, and bred at Oxford. He was one of the first who wrote plays in our language, and is said to have been well skilled in music. He was a great favourite with Henry VIII. and queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin, where he died in 1565. One of his principal performances is entitled, *The Spider and Fly*, a Parable, in 4to. 1596. His son, Ellis Heywood, became a jesuit, and died at Louvain in 1572. He wrote a book in Italian, called, *Il Moro*.—*Wood, A. O.*

HEYWOOD (Jasper), the brother of the above John Heywood, was born in 1535, and educated at Merton college, Oxford; after which he was chosen fellow of All Souls; but in 1561 he went to Rome, where he entered among the jesuits. He died at Naples in 1597. He wrote some pieces in a book called, *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 1573, 4to.—*Ibid.*

HEYWOOD (Thomas), an actor and dramatic writer, who died at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It is said that he wrote 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant, and those of no merit.—*Biog. Dram.*

HEYWOOD (Oliver), a nonconformist divine, was born at Bolton in Lancashire in 1629, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he settled as minister at Coley in Yorkshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He suffered much for preaching privately, and was excommunicated. He died in 1702. His works are: *Heart's Treasure*, 1667, 12mo; *Closet Prayer*, 12mo; *Life of Mr. Angier*, 8vo; *Meekness for Heaven*; and other pious tracts. There was also a Mr. *Nathanael Heywood*, who was deprived for nonconformity. He was likewise a native of Bolton, and died in 1677. Some of his Sermons are in print.—*Calamy, Palmer.*

HIETAS, an ancient philosopher of

Syracuse, who lived about 340 B. C. He maintained that the sun and the stars were fixed, and that the earth had a circular motion.—*Diogenes Laertius.*

HICKES (George), a learned divine, was born in 1642 at Newsham in Yorkshire, and educated at North Allerton, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford; but afterwards he became fellow of Lincoln. In 1676 he became chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom he attended to Scotland, and at St. Andrew's he received the degree of D. D. which was confirmed to him by the university of Oxford. In 1683 he was made dean of Worcester, of which he was deprived at the revolution for refusing the oaths. The deprived bishops having consulted about preserving the episcopal succession among the non-jurors, recommended Dr. Hickes to king James, and he accordingly went over to France to wait on the exiled monarch, who confirmed their proceedings, and the doctor was consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford. He was a man of strong mind, great resolution, and vast abilities. He died in 1715. He wrote several theological treatises, mostly polemical; but his chief works are, *Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus*, fol.; *Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica*, 4to. His sermons are close and argumentative, and full of excellent learning well applied.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

HICKES (John), brother of the above, but of different principles. He became a presbyterian, and was deprived of the living of Stoke in Devonshire in 1662 for nonconformity. In 1685 he joined the duke of Monmouth's army, for which he was executed.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

HICKMAN (Henry), a learned divine, was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He afterwards became minister of the English congregation at Leyden, where he died about 1688. He wrote against Heylyn's quinquarticular history, and other works.—*Calamy.*

HERO I. king of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon B. C. 478. He declared war against Theron the tyrant of Agriguntum, and took Himera. He gained three crowns at the Olympic games, for which he is celebrated by Pindar. The conversation of that bard and other eminent men softened his disposition, which was naturally impetuous, and rendered him humane and liberal. He died B. C. 467.—*Univ. Hist.*

HERO II. king of Syracuse, was a prince of great virtues. He was a descendant of Gelon, and elected king B. C. 268. He carried on a war against the Romans for some time, assisted by the Carthaginians, but he was obliged to make peace. He was the relation and friend of Archimedes,

and greatly encouraged arts and commerce. He died regretted by all his subjects, B. C. 225. He was succeeded by his grandson Hieronymus, who reigned with such rigour that the Syracusans assassinated him and expelled the family.—*Ibid.*

HEROCLES, a persecutor of the christians in the fourth century. He was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed shocking cruelties. He also wrote some books against the christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were collected and published by bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Bayle.*

HEROCLES, a platonic philosopher of the fifth century, who flourished at Alexandria with great reputation. He wrote seven books on Providence and Destiny, and a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras; the latter of which is extant, and some fragments of the former.—*Bayle.*

HIFFERNAN (Paul), a modern author of great eccentricity, was born in Ireland in 1718. He took the degree of doctor of physic, and practised some time in Dublin, but meeting with no success, he went to London and commenced author. Some of the most eminent wits of the day were kind to him, and he contrived to live tolerably. He died in 1775. He wrote a periodical work at Dublin, called *The Tickler*; another called *The Tuner*; and two or three dramatic trifles.—*Blog. Dram.*

HIGDEN (Ralph), an English historian, who wrote a work entitled, *Polychronicon*, first printed by Caxton, and again in 1642. Higden died in 1363.—*Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

HIGGINS (John), an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Wingham near Ilminster in Somersetshire, and died about 1603. He published some school-books, a treatise on Christ's Descent into Hell, and part of the *Mirroure for Magistrates*.—*Gen. B. D.*

HIGGONS (sir Thomas), an English writer and statesman, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Alban-hall, Oxford. For his great services to the crown, he obtained, at the restoration, a pension and knighthood. He was also sent envoy-extraordinary to Vienna. He died in 1691. His works are, *A Panegyric to the King*; *A Funeral Oration for his first lady*; *The History of Isuf Bassa*.—*Ibid.*

HIGGONS (Bevil), younger son of the above, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He wrote some poems; and a tragedy called, *The Generous Conqueror*, or the *Timely Discovery*. He was also the author of remarks on bishop Burnet's *History of his own Times*; and a

Short View of the English History. He accompanied James II to France, where he died in 1735.—*Ibid.*

HIGHMORE (Nathanael), an English anatomist, born at Fordingbridge in Hampshire. He wrote, *Corporis humani Disquisitio Anatomica*, folio; *The History of Generation; De Passione Hyfterica*. He died in 1684, aged 71.—*Ibid.*

HIGHMORE (Joseph), an English painter, was born at London in 1692, and bred an attorney, but he abandoned that profession for painting, and by close application became an accomplished artist. He painted the portraits of several eminent personages, also a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Richardson's *Pamela*. At the institution of the royal academy, he was chosen one of the professors. His greatest performances are, *Hagar and Ishmael*, at the Foundling-hospital; the finding of *Moses*; and the good Samaritan. He was also eminent for his literary abilities, and published *A critical Examination of the two Paintings by Rubens, on the Ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall*, &c. 4to; *The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor*, 4to; *Observations on a Pamphlet entitled, Christianity not founded on Argument*; two volumes of *Essays*, 12mo. He died in 1780.—*Gen. Biogr. Dict.*

HILARION, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine, was born at Gaza in 291. He visited St. Anthony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return to his own country followed his example, and obtained a number of followers. He died in the island of Cyprus in 371.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

HILIARUSE (Joseph), an eminent antiquary and medallist, was born at Enzesfeld in Austria in 1737. In 1751 he entered into the society of jesuits, and afterwards became eminent as a teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna, of which college he was appointed *præfectus rei nummarie*. In 1770 he renounced his order, and not long after was appointed director of the imperial cabinet of ancient coins. He was likewise dean of philosophy. He died in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

HILARY (St.), a father of the church, in the fourth century. He was born at Poitiers in France, and did not embrace christianity till he was advanced in life. On being instructed in the principles of that religion, he was baptized, together with his wife and daughter. In 355 he was raised to the bishopric of Poitiers, and the year following was sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Biersers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where he wrote his books on the Trinity. He was also the author of a treatise on Synods. He died in 367. The

best edition of his works is that of Paris in 1693.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

HILARY, a saint of the Roman calendar, was born at Arles in 401. He succeeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arles, and presided in a council at Rome in 441. He died at the age of 48. His works are; 1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa; 2. The Life of St. Honoratus; 3. *Opuscula*.—*Ibid.*

HILDEBERT, archbishop of Tours, was born in France in the 12th century. He is said to have lived licentiously before he entered the ecclesiastical state; however, he was a man of great learning, and became eminently pious. He wrote a sharp letter against the court of Rome, in which he describes its vices in lively and elegant terms. He died in 1132. His works were printed at Paris in 1708, 1 vol. folio.—*Ibid.*

HILDESLEY (Mark), an English bishop, was born at Marston in Kent in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1723. In 1731 he obtained the living of Hitchin in Hertfordshire, and four years afterwards that of Holwell in Bedfordshire, where he distinguished himself as a pious and diligent parish-priest. On the death of Dr. Wilton, bishop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol appointed Dr. Hildesley to succeed him, in which office he closely trod in the steps of his excellent predecessor, whose design of printing a translation of the Bible in the Manks language he brought to a conclusion. This worthy prelate died in 1772.—*Life by Butler, &c.*

HILL (Joseph), an English divine, who published an enlarged edition of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon. He was born at Bromley, in Yorkshire, in 1625, and received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he became fellow of Magdalen college, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He died pastor of a congregation at Rotterdam, in 1707. Besides his Lexicon he wrote *Dissertations on the Antiquity of Temples and Churches*.—*Calamy.*

HILL (William), an English critic, was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards master of a school in Dublin, where he died in 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, with notes, published in 1658.—*Wool.*

HILL (Aaron), an English poet, was born at London in 1685. At the age of fifteen he went to Constantinople to visit his relation lord Paget, then ambassador there, whom he accompanied to England in 1703. He next went with sir William Wentworth on the tour of Europe. In 1709 he became manager of Drury-lane theatre, for which he wrote his *Elfrid*, or the Fair Inconstant. The following year he

became master of the Opera-house, and wrote the opera of Rinaldo, the first that Handel composed in England. About 1718 he published a poem called the Northern Star, or a Panegyric on Peter the Great, for which the empress Catherine sent him a gold medal. He was a great schemer as well as a poet; but as in the former character he never acquired riches, so in the latter he never rose above mediocrity. His works were published in four volumes, 8vo. after his death, which happened in 1750.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

HILL (sir John), a voluminous English writer, was born in 1716, and bred to the business of an apothecary, which he carried on some years in St. Martin's-lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus's Tract on Gems, which procured him reputation, and induced him to undertake a General Natural History, in 3 vols. folio. He became now a general writer, on almost all subjects. He published a supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia, and conducted a Magazine, and a daily paper under the title of the Inspector. At this time he obtained his degree of M. D. from Scotland, and set up as an empyric, by inventing some popular remedies. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work, called, the System of Botany; which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. He died in 1775. Besides the above works he wrote many others: as, Mrs. Glasse's Cookery; a Review of the Works of the Royal Society; some novels, and a few farces. These last brought him into a controversy with Garrick, who wrote the following epigram on him:

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is,

His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.—*Biog. Dram. Gen. B. D.*

HILL (Robert), a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit, was born in Hertfordshire in 1699, and bred a taylor and staymaker. By indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to be able to teach them. He died at Buckingham in 1777. He wrote, Remarks on the Essay on Spirit; The Character of a Jew; Criticisms on Job.—*Life by Spence.*

HILL (Thomas Ford), a learned English antiquary and philologist, who died in 1795.—*Gen. Mag.*

HILLEL, the elder, a Jewish doctor who lived about 40 years B. C. He was president of the Sanhedrim, which office continued in his family six generations. He was one of the compilers of the Talmud.—*Prideaux's Connection.*

HILLEL, the prince, grandson of Judas Hakkadosh, and a principal writer of the Gemara, or Commentary on the Mishna. He lived in the fourth century.—*Moreri.*

HILLIARD (Nicholas), goldsmith and portrait-painter to queen Elizabeth, was born at Exeter in 1547. He painted portraits in miniature, and his works were highly prized. He painted the portrait of Mary queen of Scots, and that of queen Elizabeth, several times. He died in 1619. *Wolpole's Anecd. of Painting.*

HIMERIUS, a Greek sophist and grammarian in the reigns of Constantius and Julian. He was born at Prusias in Bithynia, and kept a school of rhetoric at Athens. He made several insidious attacks upon the christian faith.—*Moreri.*

HINCKLEY (John), an English divine and D. D. was born in Warwickshire in 1617, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Northfield in Worcestershire, and died there in 1691. He published several sermons and other pieces, the chief of which is entitled, Fasciculus Literarum, or Letters on several Occasions, 8vo. 1680.—*Wood.*

HINCMAR or HINCMARUS, archbishop of Rheims in 845. He was a warm defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, but his conduct to the monk Godeschalc was very unjust. He was obliged to fly from Rheims when the Normans invaded that province. He died at Epreny in 882. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1645.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

HIPPARCHIA, a lady of Maronea in Thrace, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. From a love of philosophy she married Crates the stoic, who was both poor and ugly. She wrote some pieces which are lost.—*Diog. Laertius.*

HIPPARCHUS, son of Pisistratus, king of Athens, after whose death, B. C. 528, he reigned with his brother Hippias. They had both a great love of letters, and protected learned men: but Hipparchus disgraced these qualities by an unnatural passion which he conceived for a youth named Harmodius, who with his friend Aristogiton, slew him, B. C. 513. Hippias reigned tyrannically about three years after his brother's death, and was then expelled.—*Thucydides.*

HIPPARCHUS, an antient astronomer, was born at Nice in Bithynia. He is supposed to have been the first who reduced astronomy into a regular science, and his Catalogue of Stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's Almagest. Pliny says he foretold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manner of reckoning the months, days, and hours, in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. He also formed the lunar period which bore his name. His Commentary on Aratus's Phenomena is extant; a correct edition of which was published by Petavius. He died 125 B. C.—*Pliny. Vossius de Math.*

HIPPOCRATES, the father of medical science, was born in the isle of Cos, B. C.

460. Much fable seems to be blended with the narrative given of his life by different authors; but it is certain that he practised physic in Greece, and became so eminent as to be sent for to the court of Perdiccas king of Macedon, whom he pronounced incurable. He was also applied to by the Abderites to cure their countryman Democritus, whom they considered as mad, but Hippocrates declared that the philosopher was the only man in the city who was perfectly in his senses. On being applied to by the kings of Illyria and Præonia to visit their countries, then ravaged by the plague, he refused to go, but predicted that the disease would come to Athens. The people of that city conferred great honours on him, and voted a public maintenance for him and his family. He died B. C. 361. His memory is still venerated in his native island, and the inhabitants shew with pride a house in which they say he resided. The best editions of his works are those of Geneva, folio, 1657; Amsterdam, 2 vols. 8vo. 1665; and Vienna, 2 vols. folio, 1740.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

HIPPONAX, a Greek satiric poet, born at Ephesus 540 B. C. He was so deformed that two sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires that they hanged themselves.—*Moreri.*

HIRAM, king of Tyre, the friend of David and Solomon, the latter of whom he greatly assisted in the building of the temple, by furnishing him with timber, gold and silver, also with able workmen. The letters that passed between these two monarchs on this occasion are extant. He died B. C. 1000, after reigning 60 years.—*Jos. phus.*

HIRAM, an excellent architect, who was sent by the Tyrian king of the same name to Jerusalem to superintend the building of Solomon's temple, which he performed in an admirable manner.—*Ibid. Bible.*

HIRÉ (Laurence de la), an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1606, and died in 1656. His landscapes were the most pleasing of his works, and were finished with great care; but he was deficient in perspective.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres.*

HIRÉ (Philip de la), a celebrated mathematician, was son of the above, and born at Paris in 1640. He studied painting some time under his father, but having a turn for mathematics, he quitted that profession and went to Italy, where he applied with diligence to his favourite science. On his return to France he was made a member of the academy of sciences, and employed by Colbert in constructing the great map of the kingdom, with Picard and Cassini. He died in 1718. His principal works are: 1. *Traité de Méchanique*; 2. *Nouvelle Méthode en Geometrie pour les Sections des Surfaces Coniques & Cyliindriques*; 3. *De la Cycloide*; 4. *Sections Coniques in*

novem Libros distributz; 5. *Veterum Mathematicorum Opera Græce & Latine pleaque nunc primum edita, folio, &c.*—*Moreri.*

HIRÉ (Philip de la), son of the preceding, was bred a physician, and was a member of the academy of sciences, but he is principally distinguished by his excellence in painting landscapes. He died in 1719, aged 42.—*Pilkington.*

HISCAM or HISJAM, the 15th caliph of the Omniadian race, and the fourth son of Abdalmelech, succeeded his brother Jezid II. in 723. He conquered Khacam king of Turquestan, and made war against Leo the Isaurian. He died in 743.—*D'Herbelot.*

HOADLEY (Benjamin), a learned prelate, was born at Westerham in Kent, in 1676, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1706 he commenced his polemical career by remarks on Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermon for Mr. Bennet; and in 1708 he answered another sermon of the same author on the Power of Charity to cover Sin. The year following he had a farther controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadley to the notice of the house of commons, who addressed the queen to bestow on him preferment. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London, preaching and publishing party sermons. One of these on the spiritual kingdom of Christ, produced a violent debate, called the Bangorian controversy. He was afterwards engaged in a dispute with Dr. Hare on the nature of prayer. From Bangor he was removed to Hereford, thence to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester. In 1735 he made an attack on the orthodox faith of the church, in his Plain Account of the Lord's Supper, which he treated as a matter of mere indifference. This excited another considerable controversy. The bishop died in 1761. All his works have been published in 4 vols. folio. His lordship's brother, Dr. John Hoadley, died archbishop of Armagh, in 1746.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOADLEY (Benjamin), an ingenious physician, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born at London in 1705. He received his education at Cambridge, under Mr. afterwards archbishop, Herring. Here he took his first degree in physic, and in 1729 was created doctor in that faculty by mandamus. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the king's household, and to that of the prince of Wales in 1745. He died in 1757. His works are: *Lectures on the Organ of Respiration*, before the College of Physicians; *The Suspicious Husband*, a comedy; *Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments, &c.*—*Biog. Dram.*

HOADLEY (John), the younger son of the bishop, was born in 1711, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, from

whence he removed to the Temple, and afterwards entered into orders, and became chaplain to the prince of Wales. He died in 1776. He wrote some plays and poems, and a posthumous drama of his has been performed since his death.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOARD (Samuel), an English divine, born in London, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity. Robert earl of Warwick, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of Moreton in Essex, where he died in 1637. He was at first a Calvinist, but diligent study made him see his errors, and he published an able confutation of the doctrine of absolute election, entitled, *God's Love to Mankind manifested by disproving his absolute Decree for their Damnation*, 4to. This was replied to by Dr. Twisse and bishop Davenant. Hoard also published some sermons.—*Wood.*

HOBBS (Thomas), an English philosopher, was born at Malmesbury, in 1588, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to a son of the earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death of his patron and pupil he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman, but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family to take upon him the education of the young earl. In 1634 he reprinted his translation of Thucydides, the first edition of which appeared in 1628. The same year he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book, *De Cive*, which brought him many enemies, on account of its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared, in English, his book on *Human Nature*; and one, *De Corpore Politico*, or the *Elements of Law*. The next year he published his famous book, entitled, *Leviathan*, which is full of sophistry and bad maxims in philosophy and morals. At the restoration he received a pension; but in 1666 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. He died at Chatworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, in 1679. Hobbes maintained the propriety of making use of bad means to procure a good end, which he thus illustrated: "If I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out." Besides the above works he published, *De Mirabilibus Peccis*, or the *Wonders of the Peak*, a poem; a translation of Homer; *Elements of Philosophy*; *Letter on Liberty and Necessity*; *Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics*; *Marks of absurd Geometry*, &c.—*Wood, A. O. Biog. Brit.*

HOBBSMA (Minderhout), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Antwerp about 1611. He studied after nature, but his works are now very scarce.—*Pilkington.*

HOCHE (Lazarus), a general of the French republic, was the son of an hostler, and born at Versailles in 1768. Being deprived of his father while he was a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-laye took a fancy to him and made him a chorister, after which he became a helper in the royal stables. At the age of 16 he entered into the army, and became a corporal in the grenadiers. Soon after the breaking out of the revolution he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was confined in the Conciergerie several months, but the Thermidorean revolution set him at liberty. He drove the Austrians out of Alsace, and being sent against the royalists at Quiberon he acted with great cruelty, and put to death the brave Charette. Soon afterwards he commanded the forces sent to Ireland, but returned in disgrace. He next had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with which he acted successfully against the Austrians on the Rhine. He died at Wetzlar, in 1797.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

HOCHSTETTER (Andrew Adam), a protestant divine, born at Tubingen in 1668. He became professor of divinity and rector of that university. He died in 1717. His principal works are: 1. *Collegium Puffendorfianum*; 2. *De Feste Expiationis, et Hirtio Azazel*; 3. *De Conradino, ultimo ex Suevis Duce*; 4. *De Rebus Elbigenfibus*.—*Stid.*

HODGES (Nathaniel), an English physician, was first educated at Westminster school, and next at Christ church, Oxford, on leaving which he settled in London, and continued there during the plague. He died in 1684. He wrote *An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic*, 8vo.; an historical Account of the Plague of London in 1665.—*Wood's Alb. Oxon.*

HODR (Humphry), a learned divine, was born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1659, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. When very young he published his Dissertation against Aristæus's History of the 72 Interpreters, which was received by the learned with great applause. It was, however, attacked by Isaac Vossius, and defended by the author in an unanswerable manner. In 1690 he was appointed chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet, and about the same time engaged in a controversy with Mr. Dodwell respecting the deprived bishops, for which archbishop Tillotson made him his domestic chaplain. In 1698 he was appointed Greek professor at Oxford, and in 1701 he published his History of English Councils and Convocations. He died in 1706.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOZ (Matthias), a German Lutheran divine, was born at Vienna in 1580. He was ecclesiastical counsellor and first preacher at the court of Saxony. He wrote some sharp pieces against the Calvinists and papists, and died in 1645.—*Morri.*

HOECK (John van), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1600. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. At the solicitation of Ferdinand II. he went to Vienna, where he died in 1650. He is not to be confounded with *Robert van Hoeck*, a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in battle pieces.—*Pilkington*.

HOELTZLINUS (Jeremiah), an eminent philologist, was born at Nuremberg, and settled at Leyden, where he died in 1641, in which year appeared his edition of *Apollonius Rhodius*.—*Moreri*.

HORSCHLIUS (David), a learned German, was born at Augsburg in 1556. He became principal of St. Anne's college in that city, and librarian. He published editions of some of the Greek fathers, and composed a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Augsburg library. He died in 1617.—*Melch. Adam*.

HOEL (Gerard), an historical and landscape painter, born at Bommel, in 1648. He settled at Utrecht, where he became director of an academy of drawing and painting. He died in 1733.—*Pilkington*.

HOFFMAN (Maurice), an eminent physician, was born at Furtemberg, in 1621. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, and in 1648 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, and the year following professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic-garden. He died in 1698. His works are: 1. *Altdorfi Deliciz Hortenses*; 2. *Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum hortensium*; 3. *Deliciz silvestres*; 4. *Florilegium Altdorfinum*.—*Halleri Bibl. Anst.*

HOFFMAN (John Maurice), the son of the above, was born at Altdorf, in 1653. He studied under his father, and in 1674 took his doctor's degree. In 1681 he was chosen professor of physic. He was also appointed physician to the margrave of Anspach, and on the death of his father he succeeded him. He died in 1727. He continued his father's work, entitled, *Deliciz Hortenses Altdorfinæ*, and wrote *Acta Laboratorii Chimici Altdorfini*, and *De Differentiis Alimentorum*, 4to.—*Ibid.*

HOFFMAN (Frederic), a celebrated physician, born at Hall, near Magdeburg, in 1660. He was chosen professor of physic at Hall in 1693, which situation he retained to his death in 1743. His works have been published at Geneva in 6 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

HOFFMAN (Daniel), a Lutheran divine and professor at Helmstadt in the 16th century, who wrote against Beza on the subject of the Eucharist. He died in 1611, aged 72.—*Moreri*.

HOFFMAN (John James), professor of Greek at Basle, where he was born in 1635 and died in 1706. He is known by a work of great labour and value, a *Universal Historical Dictionary* in Latin, published first

in 2 vols. folio, and afterwards enlarged to 4 vols. He also wrote a *History of the Popes*, in Latin.—*Moreri*.

HOGARTH (William), a celebrated painter, was born at London, in 1698, and bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on silver plate. About 1720 he set up business for himself, and his first employment was to engrave coats of arms and shop bills. He next undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints to *Hudibras*. His first performance as a painter was a representation of *Wanstead assembly*, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of sir James Thornhill, and shortly after embellished the gardens of Vauxhall with some excellent paintings, for which the proprietor complimented him with a perpetual ticket of admission. In 1733 appeared his *Harlot's Progress*, a set of prints which at once stamped his reputation, and was followed by other moral histories, admirably executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he went over to France, and while at Calais began to sketch a drawing of the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. This circumstance he ridiculed in an excellent caricature. In 1753 he published his *Analysis of Beauty*, in 4to. Hogarth was very vain, and thought himself the first painter of the age. He was also remarkably absent, of which the following is an instance: On setting up his carriage he paid a visit to the lord mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was let out by a different door from that by which he entered, and, unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, and got home dripping wet. When Mrs. Hogarth asked him where he had left the carriage, he said that he had forgot it. He died in 1764, and was interred in the church-yard of Chiswick.—*Life by Ireland*.

HOHENLOHE (prince de), general of artillery in the service of the emperor. He distinguished himself in Transylvania against the Turks in 1789; and in the campaign against France in 1792 he gained great reputation, particularly in the battles of Famars and Mormal. He died in 1796 while commanding the army on the Rhine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOLBACH (Paul Thierry, baron de), born in the Palatinate, and died at Paris, in 1789, aged 66 years. He was a member of the academies of Petersburg, Berlin, and Mannheim, and was distinguished as an able mineralogist. He published *L'Art de la Verrerie de Neri*; *Mineralogie de Wallerius*, 2 vols.; *Introduction à la Mineralogie*; *Elements de la Morale Universelle, ou Catechisme de la Nature*, &c.—*Ibid.*

HOLBEIN (John or Hans), a famous painter, was born at Basle in Switzerland, in 1498, and was instructed in his art by his father. In the town-house of Basle he painted

a fine picture of our Saviour's passion: and in the fish-market there a dance of peasants, and Death's Dance, the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. He visited England in the reign of Henry VIII., who liberally patronized him on the recommendation of Sir Thomas More. He painted a number of portraits and historical pieces. Holbein died of the plague at London, in 1554.—*Virtue. Pill.*

HOLBERG (Louis de), a Danish writer, was born at Bergen in Norway, in 1685. He was assessor of the consistory court at Copenhagen, and distinguished himself by several ingenious works, as a History of Denmark, some comedies and miscellaneous pieces, for which he was created a baron. He died in 1754.—*Nova. Did. Hif.*

HOLDEN (Henry), an English divine of the Roman church, who died at Paris in 1662. His works are: 1. *Analysis Fidei*, reprinted by Barbou in 1766; 2. *Notes on the New Testament*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *A Letter to White on his Treatise De Medio Animarum statu*, 4to.—*Moreri.*

HOLDER (William), a learned divine, was born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he became rector of Bletchington, Oxfordshire. At the restoration he took his doctor's degree, became fellow of the royal society, and subalmoner to the king. He had great skill in teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, on which art he wrote a treatise. He also published a *Treatise on Harmony*, 1694, 8vo. His other works are: a *Discourse concerning Time*, 8vo.; and some papers against Dr. Wallis. He died in 1697.—*Gen. Biog. Did.*

HOLDSWORTH (Edward), a learned writer, was born about 1688, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was elected demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became travelling tutor to young noblemen and gentlemen, and died at Colehill in Warwickshire, in 1747. He wrote, 1. *Muscipula, or the Mouse-trap*, a Latin poem; 2. *Pharsalia & Philippi*, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics attempted to be explained and reconciled to History, 4to; 3. *Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil*, published by Mr. Spence, 1768, 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Did.*

HOLE (Richard), an English divine, was born and educated at Exeter, from whence he removed to the college of that name at Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws in 1771. In 1792 he was presented by the bishop of Exeter to the rectory of Farringdon in Devonshire, to which was afterwards added the vicarage of Inwardleigh. He died at Exmouth, in 1803. Mr. Hole published a poetical translation of *Fungal*, by Ossian, to which he subjoined an *Ode to Imagination*. In 1781 he produced a translation of the supposed Hymn of *Homper to Ceres*. Not long after appeared

the epic romance of *Arthur*, with curious notes. He also published *Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, in which the origin of *Sinbad's Voyages*, and other oriental fictions, is particularly considered, 12mo. 1797. In the *Collection of Poems* by Gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, 2 vols., are some of his odes; and in the *Essays* by a Society at Exeter, 1796, are several ingenious pieces from his pen.—*Gent. Mag. June* 1803.

HOLINGSHEAD (Raphael), an English chronicler, who died in 1581, was a native of Cheshire. Nothing certain is known of his profession. His *Chronicles* were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. In the last edition several sheets were castrated as containing passages offensive to the government, but they have since been printed separately.—*Wood A. O.*

HOLLAND. This country anciently belonged to the Belgæ, who submitted to Julius Cæsar about 47 B. C. The Franks held it in possession from 412 to 868, when Thierry became sovereign of it, under the title of count. His posterity enjoyed it till 1206, when it passed to the earls of Hainault, in which family it continued till 1417, when it became, by the surrender of Jacqueline, count of Hainault and Holland, the property of Philip duke of Burgundy. In 1534 the people, to avoid coming under the dominion of the bishop of Utrecht, surrendered their country to Charles V. who gave it to his son Philip of Spain. But the Spanish government being very oppressive, the seven provinces revolted in 1572, and established themselves an independent republic; but they are now nothing better than dependant on France.—*Univ. Hist. Groitii Annales Belg.*

HOLLAND (Philemon), an English physician, was born at Chelmsford about 1551, and educated at Cambridge under Dr. Whitgift. He settled at Coventry, and became master of the free school there; besides which he practised as a physician, having taken his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died in 1636. Holland published a number of translations, particularly of Livy, Pliny's *Natural History*, Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and Camden's *Britannia*.—*Fuller.*

HOLLAR (Wenceslaus), a celebrated engraver, was born at Prague in Bohemia, in 1607. The earl of Arundel, being on an embassy to the imperial court, took him into his suite, and brought him to England. His first performance here was a view of Greenwich. After this he etched a number of views and portraits. In 1640 appeared his fine set of figures in 28 plates, called, *Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus*, containing the dresses of English women of all degrees. In 1645 he went to the continent and settled at Antwerp, where the earl of Arundel resided with his family. While there he etched many portraits and landscapes after Breughel, Elsheimer, and Te-

niers. In 1652 he returned to England, and continued laboriously employed till his death in 1677.—*Life by Vertue.*

HOLLES (Thomas Pelham), duke of Newcastle, was born in 1693. He succeeded his father in the barony of Pelham, and in 1711, his uncle John Holles as duke of Newcastle. He was a strenuous supporter of the Hanoverian succession, for which he obtained various honours and places. Soon after the accession of his present majesty he went out of office, and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died in 1768.—*English Peerage.*

HOLLES (Denzil, lord), one of the five members of the long parliament who were demanded by king Charles I. when he went to the house of commons. He was a man of austere severity, and the head of the presbyterian party in opposition to Cromwell and the independents. At the restoration he was advanced to the peerage, and died in 1680, aged 83.—*Clarendon. Burnet's Own Times.*

HOLLIS (Thomas), an English gentleman, was born at London in 1720, and educated amongst the dissenters, and afterwards at Amsterdam. In 1740 he became a student at Lincoln's-inn, but never followed the law. He afterwards endeavoured to get into parliament, but being disappointed, he retired to his seat at Corcombe in Dorsetshire, where he died suddenly in 1774. Mr. Hollis was a man of extensive liberality, and gave several benefactions to foreign libraries. He published editions of Toland's *Life of Milton*, and Sydney's *Discourses on Government*. His own *Memoirs* were splendidly published in 1780, in 2 vols. 4to.

HOLMES (George), keeper of the records and barrack-master of the Tower, was a native of Yorkshire, and died in 1749, aged 87. He republished the first 17 volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*, and formed a curious collection of books, prints, and coins, which was sold by auction after his death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HOLMES (Dr. Nathaniel), a nonconformist divine, ejected in 1662 from the living of St. Mary Staining, London. He was skilled in the Hebrew language, and among other works wrote a book in defence of the Millennium, entitled, *The Resurrection Revealed*, folio, 1654. He died in 1678.—*Calamy.*

HOLSTEIN (Cornelius), the son and disciple of Peter Holstein, a painter on glass at Haarlem. He attained great excellence in historical painting, of which the ceiling of the Treasury at Amsterdam is a proof. He died at the end of the 17th century.—*Pilkington.*

HOLSTENIUS or HOLSTEIN (Lucas), a learned German, born at Hamburg in 1596. After receiving a liberal education he went to Rome, where he obtained a canonry of St. Peter's and the librarianship of the Vatican. Pope Alexander VII. sent him as ambassador to Christina of Sweden, whom he reconciled to the church of Rome. He

died in 1661. He wrote a *Dissertation upon the Life and Writings of Porphyry*, and notes upon various authors.—*Moreri. Nicéron.*

HOLT (sir John), an eminent judge, was born at Thame in Oxfordshire, in 1642, and educated at Abingdon school, and afterwards at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he went to Gray's-inn. In the reign of James II. he was made recorder of London, and in 1686 serjeant at law. He sat in the convention-parliament, and shortly after was made chief-justice of the king's bench, and a privy-counsellor. On all occasions he displayed an intrepid mind, as well as a profound knowledge of the common law; and a greater proof of his regard to the rights of the people cannot be given than in the following instance: There happened in his time a riot, occasioned by the practice of decoying young persons to the plantations, who were confined in a house in Holborn till they could be shipped off. Notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a party of the military were ordered out, but before they marched an officer was sent to the chief-justice to desire him to send some of his people with the soldiers. Holt asked the officer what he intended to do if the mob refused to disperse; "My lord (replied he), we have orders to fire upon them."—"Have you so?" said Holt, "then observe what I say; if one man is killed, I will take care that you and every soldier of your party shall be hanged.—Sir, acquaint those who sent you, that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know likewise, that the laws of this land are not to be executed by the sword: these things belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." So saying he dismissed the officer, and proceeded to the spot with his tipstaves, where he prevailed upon the populace to disperse, on a promise that justice should be done, and the abuse remedied. He died in 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOLWELL (John Zephaniah), an ingenious English gentleman, who was governor of Bengal, and one of the persons confined in the black hole at Calcutta in 1756, of which he published a narrative. He wrote several pieces on India affairs, and died in 1798.—*Europ. Mag.*

HOLYDAY (Barten), a learned divine, was born at Oxford in 1593, and educated at Christ church, of which he became student. In 1618 he attended the English ambassador to Spain as chaplain, and on his return became archdeacon of Oxford. In the civil war he complied with the parliament, and retained his living of Chilton in Berkshire. He died in 1661. He wrote several sermons, and translated the *Satires of Juvenal* into English.—*Wood.*

HOLYOAKE (Francis), a learned lexicographer, was born in Warwickshire about 1567, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Southam in his native county,

and suffered greatly for his loyalty in the civil wars. He died in 1653. His Etymological Dictionary of Latin words was first printed in 1606, 4to., and the fourth edition, enlarged, appeared in 1633. His son Thomas was doctor in divinity, and died in 1675. He enlarged his father's Dictionary, which was published in 1677, folio.—*Wood.*

HOLYWOOD (John), or Halifax, or Sacrobosco, an English mathematician and divine, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire. After receiving his education at Oxford he went to Paris, where he died in 1256. He wrote, *De Sphæra Mundi*; *De Anni Ratione*; *De Algorismo*.—*Ibid.*

HOMBERG (William) a celebrated chemist, was born in 1652 at Batavia, where his father was governor of the arsenal. He at first entered into the army, but quitted that profession for the law, which he also abandoned, and betook himself to the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry; to improve himself in which he travelled through various countries. In 1683 he fixed his residence in France, and abjured the protestant religion, but being disappointed in his expectations he went to Rome, and practised physic. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he became a member of the academy of sciences, and chemist and physician to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1715. He discovered the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. Some of his papers are in the memoirs of the academy.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

HOMÉ (David), a Scotch divine, who was employed by James I. to bring the protestants of Europe into one common confession. He wrote: 1. *Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli ingenium examinatum*, 4to. 1626; 2. *L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Viol de la Montagne pratiquées en la Personne de défunt Henri le Grand*, 8vo. 1617.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOMÉ (Henry), lord Kaimes, a Scotch judge and elegant writer, was born in 1696, and became by his merit the senior lord of session in Scotland. He wrote: *Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities*, 1764; *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion*, 8vo.; *Historical Law*, 8vo.; *The Principles of Equity*, folio; *Elements of Criticism*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *The Gentleman Farmer*, 8vo.; *Loose Hints upon Education*, 8vo.; *The History of Man*, 4 vols. 8vo. He died in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HOMER, the father of Greek poetry, was born on the banks of the river Meles, whence his mother called him Melesigenes. He was a natural child, but his mother afterwards married one Phemius, a citizen of Smyrna, who adopted the child as his son. His birth, however, is involved in so much obscurity that all this may be fable, for the ancients are not agreed as to the period in which he flourished, and seven cities disputed the honour of having given

him birth. He is said to have kept a school at Smyrna, and that he afterwards accompanied Mentes, a master of a ship, in several voyages, and by him was left at Ithaca, where he gathered many particulars respecting Ulysses, which laid the foundation of the *Odyssey*. At length Mentes returned and took him on board again, but at Colophon he had the misfortune of losing his sight. He then became a strolling bard and obtained the name of Homer, which signifies a blind man. It is further added, that being at Phœcea, a school-master, named Thestorides, offered to maintain him, provided he would suffer him to transcribe his verses, which he agreed to from necessity. The school-master then went to Chios, where he acquired great wealth by Homer's poems, while the poet himself could scarcely get bread by reciting them. Homer on this proceeded to Chios, and Thestorides, hearing of his arrival, fled before him. Here the poet opened a school of poetry, married, and had two daughters. He died about 907 years B. C. The only genuine works of his extant, are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. The *Batrachomyomachia*, or *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, has been disputed, but many good critics deem it to be his. The Hymns which go under his name are questionable. The best editions of Homer are, that of Barnes, Cambridge, 2 vols. 4to. 1711; Clarke's, 4 vols.; that of Glasgow, 2 vols. folio, 1758; that of Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. 1780; and what is called the Grenville edition, recently published from the same press. It is needless to enter into his character as a poet, as he was beyond a doubt the most exalted and universal genius the world has seen.—*Herodotus. Plutarch. Moreri.*

HOMMEL (Charles Frederic), a German writer, born in 1722, and died in 1781. His principal works are: *De Legum civilium et naturalium Natura*; *Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis*, five *Grammaticæ Observationes juris rei clientelaris*, et antiquates Germanicas varie illustrantes; *Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis variorum*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HONDEKOTTER (Gilles), an eminent painter, born at Utrecht in 1583. He painted landscapes in an admirable style, and also flowers with singular truth and exactness. His son *Gysbrecht* was remarkable for painting birds. He also had a son called *Melchior*, who excelled in the same walk. He died in 1695.—*Pilkington.*

HONDIUS (Abraham), a Dutch painter of landscapes, animals, and huntings, was born at Rotterdam in 1638. He died in 1691.—*Id.*

HONDIVS (Josse), a geographer, was born in Flanders in 1563, and died in 1611. He constructed at London two globes of extraordinary size and elegance. He afterwards settled at Amsterdam, and acquired a great reputation by his maps. His works are: *Theatrum Artis Scribendi*; *Orbis Terrarum descriptio Geographicæ*; *Ger-*

hardi Mercatoris Atlas; Italiz hodiernæ Descriptio.—*Moreri*.

HONÉ (George Paul), a German lawyer, born at Nuremberg in 1662. He was counsellor to the duke of Meinungen, and bailiff of Cobourg, where he died in 1747. His principal works are: *Lexicon Topographicum Franconiz*; and a History of the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg.—*Nouv. Dict.*

HONESTIS (Peter de), or Peter Damiani, an Italian prelate and cardinal. He was employed by pope Nicholas II. to reduce the church of Milan to celibacy, which he effected with difficulty. In 1061 he renounced his bishopric and retired to a cell; but in 1069 he was called from his retirement by the pope, and sent on a mission to France. He died in 1072. His works are numerous, but in no esteem.—*Moreri*.

HONORIUS, emperor of the west, was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and associated in the empire with Arcadius his brother in 395. His guardian, Stilico, endeavouring to dethrone him, was slain. In 409 Alaric the Goth besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indolent at Ravenna. He died of a dropy in that city in 423, aged 39.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri*.

HONORIUS I. pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 626; and died in 638. He governed with zeal and prudence. Some of his letters are extant.

HONORIUS II. of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and at the same time Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin, but he resigned the chair to his rival, who died in 1130.

HONORIUS III. was made pope after Innocent III. in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and died in 1227. He left several works.

HONORIUS IV. a Roman, ascended the chair in 1285, and died in 1287. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades.—*Platina. Bower*.

HONTAN (baron de), a native of Gascony in the 17th century, who published his *Travels in North America*, written in a barbarous style. He was an officer in the French service, from which he was dismissed for bad conduct, and at length settled in Denmark.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HONTHIM (John Nicholas de), suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, was born in that city in 1700. He died in 1790. He wrote: *Historia Trevicensis diplomatica & pragmatica*, 5 vols. folio; *De præsentis statu Ecclesiæ*, 5 vols. 4to. This work occasioned considerable noise among the catholics.—*Id.*

HONTHORST (Gerard), a painter, born at Utrecht in 1592. He was a disciple of Bloemart. He excelled in night-pieces, Sandrart mentions an unrivalled picture by him, the subject of which is, Christ brought before Pilate, in which the light proceeding from the torches produced an uncommon lustre. He died in 1660. His

brother *William* was an excellent historical and portrait painter. He died in 1683.

HOOST (Peter Cornelius van), a Dutch writer, was born at Amsterdam in 1581. Louis XIII. of France gave him the order of St. Michael, as a reward for his History of Henry IV. He died in 1647. His other works are: *Poems and Comedies*; the History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1598; a translation of Tacitus into Dutch.—*Moreri*.

HOOGVEEN (Henry), a learned philologist, was born at Leyden, of poor parents, in 1719. He received a good education, and at the age of 15 became a teacher himself for the purpose of supporting his parents. In 1732 he was made under master of the academy at Gorcum, and shortly after appointed to the care of the academy at Woerden, from whence he removed to Culembourg. In 1745 he settled at Breda, which he left in 1761 for Dordt, but after a residence of three years there he went to Delft, where he died in 1794. His works are: an edition of Vigerus de *Idiotismis Linguz Græcæ*; *Doctrina particularum Linguz Græcæ*, 2 vols. 4to.; some Latin poems and discourses; and *Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HOOGSTRAETEN (Theodore van), a landscape painter of Antwerp, who studied after nature. He died in 1640, aged 44. His son *Samuel* became very excellent, not only as a landscape but as a portrait painter. He died in 1678, aged 51.—*Pitt. Heubraet*.

HOOGSTRATEN (James), a Roman catholic divine of the Dominican order, who wrote with great bitterness against Luther, Erasmus, and Reuchlin. He was inquisitor-general, and by the violence of his temper was well suited to the office. He died at Cologne in 1527.—*Moreri*.

HOOGSTRATEN (David van), professor of belles lettres at Amsterdam, was born in 1658, and died in 1794. He wrote Latin and Flemish poems, notes upon some of the Latin classics, and a Dictionary, Flemish and Latin.—*Ibid.*

HOOGUE (Romain de), a Dutch engraver, who had a lively imagination, though not much taste. His principal works are: *Plates for Bassege's History of the Old and New Testament*; *Plates for the Egyptian Hieroglyphics*, published at Amsterdam, 1735, folio; *Plates to Fontaine's Fables*. His performances are much sought for.—*Strutt*.

HOOKER (Robert), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight in 1635, and having a taste for drawing, was placed under sir Peter Lely, but the oil-colours disordering his head he quitted painting, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house, after which he went to Christ church, Oxford. He assisted Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first fellows of the royal society, the

repository of which was entrusted to his care. In 1664 he was made professor of mechanics to that learned body, and at the same time elected Gresham professor of geometry. After the fire of London he produced a plan for rebuilding the city, which procured him the appointment of one of the city surveyors, but his plan was not adopted. In 1668 he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic lights, which he conducted with great asperity. In 1671 he attacked sir Isaac Newton's Theory of Light and Colours; and he afterwards pretended that the discovery made by that great man concerning the force and action of gravity was originally made by himself. In 1691 archbishop Tillotson created him M. D. He died at his lodgings in Gresham college in 1702. He wrote *Micrographia*, or Philosophical Descriptions of minute Bodies made by magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Enquiries thereupon, folio, 1665. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions; and after his death appeared his Posthumous Works, in folio, 1705. He was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and improvements.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.*

HOOKER (Nathaniel), an English historian, who died in 1764. He was a Roman catholic, and when Mr. Pope lay on his death-bed Hooke introduced a priest to him, which gave great offence to Bolingbroke. He drew up the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received 5000*l.*, but his best work is a Roman history, in 4 vols. 4to.—*Gen. B. D.*

HOOKER (John), a learned antiquary, was born at Exeter in 1524, and educated at Oxford, after which he travelled into Germany. On his return he settled at his native place, which he represented in parliament in 1571. He wrote a Description of Exeter, and some part of Holingshead's Chronicle, besides other pieces. He died in 1601.—*Wood. Prince.*

HOOKER (Richard), an English divine, commonly called the judicious, was nephew of the above, and born at Heavitree near Exeter in 1553. He received his education at the grammar-school of that city, from whence he was sent by his relation bishop Jewell to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and in 1577 chosen fellow. In 1581 he took orders. In 1584 he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire, where he led an uncomfortable life with his wife Joan for about a year. Being found in this situation by his pupil, Mr. Edwin Sandys, son to the archbishop of York, he represented his case so pathetically to his father, that he procured for him the mastership of the Temple. But this place did not suit Hooker, who was fitted for a country retirement, he therefore applied

to archbishop Whitgift for a removal to "some quiet parsonage," and he was accordingly presented to a living in Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his Ecclesiastical Polity. In 1595 the queen presented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished that great work, and his life in 1600. Pope Clement VIII. said of his book, "that there were in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." His works have been frequently printed in folio, and at Oxford in octavo.—*Life by Walton.*

HOOLE (Charles), an English divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, after which he became master of the free school at Rotham; but at the beginning of the civil wars he removed to London, where he gained great reputation as a school-master. Bishop Sanderson gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and he had also the rectory of Stock in Essex; where he died in 1666. He published many useful school books, an excellent edition of the Greek Testament, and a translation of Terence's Plays.—*Wood, A. O.*

HOOLE (John), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1727. His father was a watch-maker, and a very able mechanician, and conducted for many years the machinery at Covent-garden theatre. The son was educated under Mr. Bennet, the editor of Ascham's works: and at the age of seventeen became a clerk in the India House. He devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired a great knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, and Tasso's Jerusalem, into English. He also published two volumes of the Dramas of Metastasio: and was the author of three tragedies, viz. Cyrus, acted at Covent-garden in 1768, Timanthes performed the year following, and Cleonice in 1775. Mr. Hoole likewise wrote some pleasing poems, and the Life of Mr. Scott of Amwell. He died in 1803.—*Europ. Mag. 1792. Gent. Mag. Oct. 1803.*

HOOPER (John), a pious English bishop and martyr, was born in Somersetshire in 1495, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was for some time a member of the order of cistercians, but having imbibed the principles of the reformers he quitted the monastic life, and went to Switzerland where he married. At the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was made bishop of Gloucester, to which was added that of Worcester in commendam. Here he laboured with great zeal till the restoration of popery under Mary, when he was arrested and condemned to the flames, which he endured with great resolution at Gloucester in 1555. His sermons and letters are extant.—*Fox's Acts and Mon.*

HOOVER (George), an eminent English prelate, was born at Grimley in Worcestershire about 1640, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, in 1656. He was successively chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, and to archbishop Sheldon, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. In 1677 he became almoner to the princess of Orange, whom he attended to Holland. In 1691 he was appointed dean of Canterbury; and on the accession of queen Anne bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated shortly after to Bath and Wells. He died in 1727. He published several books against popery, some sermons and tracts, which evince great learning, particularly one entitled, *An Inquiry into the State of the ancient Measures, the Attic, Roman, and especially the Jewish*. With an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, 1721, 8vo. All his works were printed at Oxford in one vol. folio, 1757.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOORNBECK (John), a Dutch divine, was born at Haerlem in 1617. He was divinity professor first at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden where he died in 1666. He wrote *Apparatus ad controversiam Socinianam*, 3 vols. 4to; *Treatises against the Jews*, and other esteemed works.—*Bayle*.

HOPKINS (Ezekiel), an exemplary prelate, was born at Sandford in Devonshire, and in 1649 became chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards chaplain. In 1669 he went to Ireland as chaplain to lord Robartes (afterwards earl of Truro), who gave him his daughter in marriage, and the deanry of Raphoe. Lord Berkely made him bishop of Raphoe, from whence in 1681 he was translated to Londonderry. In 1688 he was obliged to quit Ireland, then the seat of war, and the year following he was chosen minister of Aldermanbury, where he died shortly after. His works have been published in one volume folio. The chief of them is an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.—*Prince's Worthies*.

HOPKINS (Charles), son of the above, was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin, and at Cambridge. In 1694 he published some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called, *Pyrrhus, King of Egypt*. He translated Ovid's *History and Art of Love*; and was greatly esteemed by Dryden and other poets, but died of intemperance in the 36th year of his age, in 1699. His brother *John* had also a poetical turn, and published a collection, entitled, *Amasia, or the Works of the Muses*, in 3 vols. 1700.—*Biog. Dram.*

HORTON (Arthur), an English mathematician, was the son of sir Authur Hopton, and born in Somersetshire. He became a gentleman commoner of Lincoln college,

Oxford, and after taking his degree of B.A. removed to the Temple, London, where he lived in great friendship with the learned Selden. He died in 1614, aged about 26. He wrote a *Treatise on the Geodetical Staff*, an old instrument for surveying, 4to; *The Topographical Glass*, containing the uses of that instrument, the Theodolite, plain table and circumferenter, 4to; *A Concordance of Years*, containing a new, and a most exact computation of Time, according to the English accompt, 8vo; *Prognostications for the year 1607, to 1614*.—*Wood, A. O.*

HORTON (Ralph lord), a brave and loyal English nobleman who served with great reputation in the Low Countries; and in the civil war attached himself zealously to the royal cause. He was so great a master of discipline that his army moved as one man, and was in every respect different from the licentious rabbles, of which there were numerous instances in those troublesome times. He gained a great victory over sir William Waller, at Stratton, in 1643; but was at last obliged to retreat before Fairfax. He died at Bruges in 1652.—*Clarendon. Granger*.

HORTON (Susanna), an ingenious lady, was born in 1627 of an ancient family in Staffordshire. In her youth she was drawn over to the church of Rome by father Turberville, a priest, but a subsequent enquiry and study restored her to the protestant communion. She became the wife of Richard Hopton, esq. a Welsh judge, whom she survived several years. She died at Hereford in 1709. Mrs Hopton reformed the *Devotions in the Ancient Way of Offices*, which book was published by her learned friend Dr. Hickeys; she also wrote *Daily Devotions*; an *Hexameron, or Meditations on the Six Days of the Creation*, &c.—*Female Worthies*.

HORAPOLLO or **HORUS APOLLO** an Egyptian grammarian, who taught first at Alexandria and afterwards at Constantinople in the time of Theodosius. There remain of his two books on the Egyptian hieroglyphics, printed by Aldus in Greek in 1505, folio, but the best edition is that of Pauw at Utrecht in 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HORATII, the name of three brothers, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, B. C. 667. Two of them were slain, but the third, by adding artifice to his courage, slew all his antagonists. On his return to Rome he met his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and the reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered in extenuation of his crime, and he was pardoned.—*Livy*.

HORATIUS, or **HORACE** (Quintus Flaccus), an elegant Roman poet, was born at Vennunium, in Apulia, or Lucania, B. C. 65. His father was a freedman, but though poor he gave his son a good education,

placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was taken notice of by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but Horace had more wit than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. Being reduced to want, Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Mæcenas, by which means he was introduced to Augustus, who offered him considerable preferments, which he declined, preferring a private life to the honours of the court. He was highly esteemed by the first people at Rome, particularly Mæcenas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired to the country, where he indulged himself in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his odes. He died eight years B. C. and was buried near his friend and patron Mæcenas, whose death it is said hastened his own. The best editions of Horace are those of Lips. 1752; and of Glasgow, 12mo. 1744. He has been well translated into English by Mr. Francis—*Moreri*.

HORATIUS (Cocles), a Roman knight, who saved the city by gallantly defending, with only two others, a wooden bridge which was attacked by Porcienna, B. C. 507. These three opposed the enemy successfully till their fellow-citizens had cut away the bridge, on which Horatius jumped into the Tiber, and though wounded swam across the river with his armour on.—*Livy*.

HORMAN (William), an English divine and botanist, was born at Salisbury and educated at Winchester school, after which he became fellow of New college, Oxford. In 1485 he was chosen schoolmaster and fellow of Eton, and at length vice-provost of that college. Among other books he wrote one, entitled, *Herbarum Synonyma*. He also compiled indices to the ancient authors *De Re Rustica*. He died in 1535. *Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

HORMISDAS, a pope and saint of the Roman calendar, was elected to the pontifical chair in 514. He called a council at Rome against the eutychians, and died in 523. Many of his letters are extant.—*Moreri*.

HORMISDAS III. king of Persia, ascended the throne after the death of his father Chosroes the Great in 578. He lost soon after most of his army in an engagement with the Romans; and his general, Varanes, having experienced a similar disaster, Hormisdas sent him a female dress, which provoked him that he excited his subjects to revolt, and having seized Hormisdas, deprived him of his eyes. He died in 590.—*Urio. Hist.*

HORNE (George), bishop of Norwich, was born in 1730, at Otham in Kent, of which place his father was rector. He re-

ceived his education at Maidstone school, and from thence was elected to a scholarship of University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen college, and applied with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the study of the Hebrew language. In 1753 he entered into orders, and was soon distinguished as a most excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the principles of Hutchinson with singular dexterity. In 1768 he was chosen president of his college. He now took his degree of D. D. and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. The year following appeared his *Considerations on the Life of John the Baptist*, being the Substance of Sermons which he had preached annually at Magdalen college. In 1775 he served the office of vice-chancellor, and the same year produced his valuable *Commentary on the Psalms*. In 1781 he was advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and in 1791 promoted to the bishopric of Norwich, but died at Eath the year following. His remains rest at Eltham, and a monument has been erected for him in Norwich cathedral, but his best monument and praise are his works, which are, besides the above, *A fair, candid, and impartial State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson*; *The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained*, &c. 8vo; *Spicilegium Shuckfordianum, or a Nodogay for the Critics*, in 8vo.; *An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford*, 8vo.; *A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of correcting the Hebrew Text*, 8vo.; *Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England*, 4to.; *A Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D. on the Life, Death, and Philosophy*, of David Hume, 12mo.; *Letters on Infidelity*, 12mo.; *A Letter to Dr. Priestley*, 8vo.; *Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters*, 8vo.; *Five Volumes of Sermons*; *A Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of Norwich at the primary Visitation*, 4to. 1791.—*Life by Jones*.

HORNECK (Anthony), a learned divine, was born in the Lower Palatinate in 1641, and educated at Heidelberg under Spanheim. At the age of 19 he came to England and entered of Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen chaplain, and afterwards obtained the vicarage of Allhallows, Oxford. The duke of Albemarle gave him the rectory of Doulton in Devon, to which was afterwards added a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. In 1671 he became preacher at the Savoy, and in 1693 prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1696. Dr. Horneck was a man of great learning and piety. His works are judicious and well known.—*Life by Bp. Kilder*.

HORNIUS (George), professor of history

at Leyden, was born in the Palatinate, and died in 1670. His principal works are, *Historia Ecclesiastica* ad ann. 1666; *De Originibus Americis*, 8vo.; *Geographia vetus & nova*; *Historia Philosophica*.—*Moreri*.

HORREBOW (Peter), a Danish astronomer, who first discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars. He died in 1764, aged 85. He professed with great reputation many years philosophy, mathematics and astronomy, and wrote a book entitled, *Copernicus triumphant*.—*Newsp. Dial. Hist.*

HORROX (Jeremiah), an English astronomer, was born at Toxteth in Lancashire, about 1619. He received his academical education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool near Liverpool, where he devoted himself to astronomical observations; but was cut off by a sudden death in 1640. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, his account of which was published by Hevelius at Dantzic in 1661, under the title, *Venus in Sole visa*, anno 1639, Nov. 24. Dr. Wallis published his posthumous works in 1678.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton*.

HORSLEY (John), a learned antiquary, was born in Northumberland, and educated first at Newcastle, and next in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. He afterwards became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native county, and died in 1731. His work, entitled, *Britannia Romana*, folio, gives a copious and exact account of the remains and vestiges of the Romans in Britain.—*Gen. Biog. Dial.*

HORSTIUS (James), a German physician, was born at Torgau in 1537. In 1584 he became professor of physic at Helmstadt, where he died in 1600. He wrote *Compendium Medicarum Institutionum*; *Herbarium*, 8vo.; a *Commentary on Hippocrates's Book of the Heart*; *De Noctambulationibus*; *De Dente aureo pueri Silestii*; *Disputationes Catholicæ de rebus secundum et præternaturam*; *Epist. Philosophicæ et Medicinales*. He was also distinguished by his piety, and always prayed to God to bless his prescriptions.—*Bayle*.

HORSTIUS (Gregory), nephew of the above, was born at Torgau in 1578. He was professor of physic at several universities, and lastly at Ulm, where he died in 1636. He published several medical works. His son Daniel became professor of medicine at Marpurg, and died in 1685. He published *Zacchiæ Quæstiones Medico-legales*, and the medical works of Riverius.—*Moreri*.

HORTE (John), a learned prelate, was bred a dissenting minister under Mr. Thomas Rowe, and had for a fellow pupil Dr. Isaac Watts, with whom he corresponded to the Dr.'s death. After officiating to a congregation of dissenters at Marshfield in

Gloucestershire, he conformed to the established church, and in 1708 preached a visitation sermon at Aylesbury. On going to Ireland as chaplain to the lord lieutenant he was made bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, from whence he was translated to Kilmore, and in 1742 to the archbishopric of Tuam. He died in 1751. His works are, a volume of excellent sermons, printed at Dublin in 1738, 8vo. and at London in 1757. A Charge to the Clergy of the diocese of Tuam in 1742.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. xv.

HORTENSIVS (Quintus), a Roman orator, who pleaded his first cause with great applause at the age of 19, B.C. 94. He became successively military tribune, prætor, and consul. He died immensely rich, B.C. 49. His daughter Hortensia inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force that the decree was annulled.—*Ibid.*

HORTENSIVS (Lambert), a philosopher, poet, and historian, who assumed that name because his father was a gardener, was born in the territory of Utrecht in 1501, and studied at Louvain. He was for many years rector of the school at Naarden, where he died in 1577. He wrote, *De Bello Germanico*, under Charles V. and several other works.—*Moreri*.

HORTENSIVS (Martin), an astronomer, was born at Delft in 1605, and died in the flower of his age in 1639. He wrote a dissertation, *De Mercurio sub Sole viso & Venera invisâ*; also two discourses, *De utilitate & dignitate Mathematicæ & de Oculo ejusque Præstantiâ*.—*Ibid.*

HOSEA, the most ancient of the minor prophets, flourished in the reign of Jeroboam the second, king of Israel, and in that of Uzziah, from A.M. 3194 to 3219.—*Gray's Key to O. T.*

HOSIUS, or Osius (Stanislaus), a cardinal, was born at Cracow in Poland in 1503, of poor parents, but the superiority of his abilities brought him into notice, and he became bishop of Warmia. Pius IV. made him a cardinal, and employed him as his legate to preside at the council of Trent. He was a learned and zealous champion for the Roman church. His works make 2 vols. folio. He died in 1579.—*Moreri*.

HOSKINS (John), an English portrait painter, who died in 1664. He had the honour to paint the portraits of Charles II. and his queen, and most of the royal family. Alexander and Samuel Cooper were his disciples.—*Vertue's Pilkington*.

HOSPENIAN (Rodolphus), a learned Swiss divine, born at Altdorf, near Zurich, in 1547. In 1571 he was made provisor of the abbey school at Zurich, and afterwards minister of the abbey church. He died in 1626. His principal works are, *De Templis*, i. e. *de origine usu et abusu Templorum*, *De Monachis*; *De festis Judæorum &*

Ethnicorum; Festa Christianorum; Historia Sacramentaria; Historia Jesuitica; the whole making 7 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

HOSPITAL (Michael de l'), chancellor of France, was the son of a physician, and born in Auvergne in 1505. His merits recommended him to the government, and he became successively auditor of the Rota at Rome, counsellor in the parliament of Paris, ambassador at the council of Trent, superintendent of the finances of France, and at length chancellor, at a time of peculiar trouble, when faction and fury divided the kingdom. He was a strenuous advocate for toleration, on which account the rigid romanists accused him of being a protestant, and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he narrowly escaped being murdered. He died in 1573. There are in print of his, 1. *Latin Poems*, published at Amsterdam, in 8vo. 1732; 2. *Memoirs, containing Treaties of Peace, &c.*—*Moreri.*

HOSPITAL (William Francis Antony, marquis de l'), a French mathematician, was born of a noble family in 1661. He discovered very early a genius for mathematical study, and at the age of 15 solved a difficult problem of Pascal's. He was for some time in the army, but left it on account of a defect in his sight. In 1699 he was admitted an honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and published a work on Sir Isaac Newton's fluxions, entitled, *Analyse des infinimens petits*, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards engaged in another mathematical work, in which he included *Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations, et une Theorie des Courbes Mecaniques*, which was published after his death.—*Moreri. Martin Biog. Phil.*

HOSSEN (Sidronius), a Flemish jesuit, born in 1596. He was famous for his Latin poetry, collected and published at Antwerp in 1656. The author died in 1633.—*Moreri.*

HOSTE (Paul l'), a French jesuit, born in 1632. He distinguished himself by his skill in the mathematics, and became professor of those sciences at Toulon, where he died in 1700. He wrote, 1. *Traite des Evolutions Navales*, folio, 1727; 2. *Traite de Mathematiques les plus necessaires à un Officier*, 3 vols. 12mo. This last was translated into English by William Webster. There was another French mathematician of this name, who wrote on the Artificial Sphere; Practical Geometry; Description and Use of Geometrical Instruments, &c. He died in 1634.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

HOSIUS (Matthew), a German antiquary, born in 1509, and died in 1587. He wrote *De numeratione emendata, veteribus Latinis et Græcis usitata; De re numeraria veterum Græcorum, Romanorum et Hebræorum; De monomachia Davidis et Goliath; De multiplici assis usu; De sex Hy-*

driarum capacitate; Inquisitio in fabricum arcae Noë.—*Ibid.*

HOTMAN (Francis), a French civilian, was born at Paris in 1524. He studied at Orleans, where he took his degree of doctor in the civil law. He afterwards read lectures at Paris; but having embraced protestantism he went to Switzerland, from whence he removed to Strasburg, where he obtained a professorship of civil law. Some years afterwards he returned to France and became professor at Bourges, but at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew he retired to Basil, where he died in 1590. His works were published at Geneva in 1599, in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

HOTTINGER (John Henry), a learned writer of Zurich in Switzerland, was born in 1620. His love of learning was so remarkable that it was resolved to send him into foreign countries at the public expence. He accordingly visited several parts of Europe, and at his return was made professor of ecclesiastical history, to which was afterwards added that of the oriental languages. He was engaged by the elector palatine to restore the university of Heidelberg; and he was going on a public mission to Holland when he was drowned in the river that passes through Zurich in 1667. His principal works are, *Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano*, 4to.; *Thesaurus Philologicus, seu clavis Scripturæ*, &c. 4to.; *Historia Orientalis*, &c. 4to.; *Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis*, 4to.; *Etymologicon Orientale, sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton*, 4to. His son, John James Hottinger, was professor of theology at Zurich, and died in 1735, aged 83. He wrote several practical pieces.—*Moreri.*

HOVARD de la Mothe (Antony), a French law-antiquary, was born at Dieppe in 1725, and died at Abbeville in 1803. He was a member of the academy of Inscriptions, and an associate of the National Institute. His works are, 1. *Anciennes Lois des François, conservées dans les coutumes Angloises*, 2 vols. 4to. 2. *Traite sur les coutumes Anglo-Normandes*, &c. 4 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

HOUBIGANT (Charles Francis), a learned French divine, was born at Paris in 1686. He was a priest of the oratory, and distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures, the whole of which he translated into Latin, with notes, published at Paris in 4 vols. folio, 1753. He died in 1783. Besides the above work he published a *Dictionary French and Hebrew*, 8vo.; *Examination of the Psalter of the Capuchins*; a translation of bishop Sherlock's *Sermons*; another of Leslie against the Deists and Jews, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

HOUBAERT (Arnold), a Dutch painter and poet, was born at Dordt in 1660. He

wrote the *Lives of the Flemish Painters*, printed in 1754, in 3 vols. 8vo. His son Jacob was an able engraver, and illustrated his father's work.—*Novo. Dict.*

HOYEDEN (Roger de), an English historian in the reign of Henry II. He was a native of York, and an ecclesiastic and a lawyer, two professions then commonly united. His *Annals of English History* from 731 to 1199, were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfurt in 1691.—*Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

HOUGH (John), an English prelate, was born in Middlesex in 1650. After going through his school education he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which in 1675 he was elected fellow. In 1681 he accompanied the duke of Ormond to Ireland, from whence he returned to England the year following, and in 1685 was made prebendary of Worcester. James II. having a design to introduce popery into the universities, commanded the fellows of Magdalen college, on a vacancy in the presidency, to elect one Farmer, a convert to that religion. The fellows, however, resisted the mandate, and chose Mr. Hough, who was displaced by ecclesiastical commissioners in 1687. At the revolution, however, he recovered his situation, and in 1690 was made bishop of Oxford, from whence in 1699 he was translated to Litchfield, and in 1717 to Worcester. He died in 1743. He was a very munificent prelate, and expended on his episcopal palaces 7000*l.*—*Biog. Brit.*

HOULIERES (Antoinette du Ligier de Lagarde, widow of William de Lafon sieur des), a French poetess, was born at Paris in 1638. She was the pupil of Henault, whom she imitated not only in poetry, but also in scepticism. She was a member of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua and of that of Arles. She died in 1694. Her daughter, who died in 1718, was also an ingenious writer, and the works of both were published together in 1747, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Dict.*

HOUSEMAN (Cornelius), a painter, born at Antwerp in 1648. He settled at Mechlin, where he acquired great reputation as an artist. He excelled in painting landscapes enriched with the figures of animals and plants, executed in a beautiful manner. He died in 1737.—*Pilkington.*

HOUSEMAN (James), another painter, born at Antwerp in 1656. He came to England, where he painted history and portrait. His greatest work is the altar-piece in the chapel at St. James's. He died in 1696.—*Ibid.*

HOUSSEY, see AMELOT.

HOUSTON (William), an English physician and botanist. He went to the West Indies as surgeon, and on his return took his degrees at Leyden under Boerhaave; while there he instituted a set of experi-

ments on brutes, in concert with Van Swieten. These were published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 39. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society soon after his return from Holland, and went immediately to the West Indies, where he died in 1733. He left a MS. catalogue of plants, which has been published by sir Joseph Banks. He has also a description of the *Dorstenia Contrayerva* in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 37.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bot.*

HOUTEVILLE (Claude Francis), a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1688. He became a member and secretary of the French academy, and also secretary to Cardinal Dubois, who had a great esteem for him. He died in 1742, aged 54. His principal work is a book entitled, *The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by facts*, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

How (William), a physician and botanist, was born in London in 1619, and educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and afterwards at St. John's college Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In the civil war he entered into the royal army, and became a captain in a troop of horse; but on the decline of the royal cause he practised physic in London, where he died in 1656. He wrote *Phytologia Britannica natales exhibens indigenarum Stirpium sponte emergentium*, 12mo. and he also edited Lobel's illustrations of plants.—*Wod. Pulteney.*

HOWARD (Thomas), earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, a gallant English nobleman. He served in conjunction with his brother, Sir Edward, against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who infested the English coast in 1511, and after killing the commander took both ships. He next accompanied the marquis of Dorset in his expedition to Guienne, which ended in the conquest of Navarre by Ferdinand. On the death of his brother, Sir Edward, he was made high admiral, and effectually cleared the channel of the French cruizers. The victory of Flodden field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery and prudence. For this his father was restored to the title of duke of Norfolk, and the son created earl of Surrey. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. After serving there two years, he returned, and took on him the command of the fleet against France. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower, on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the tyrant only saved the duke's life. He died in 1554, aged 66.—*Campbell's Admirals.*

HOWARD (Edward), younger brother of

the above, distinguished himself as an able naval commander. He entered early on the maritime service, and about 1494 was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest, but the year following he was slain in boarding *Pregent*, the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea.—*Campbell's Admirals*.

HOWARD (Henry), earl of Surrey, an accomplished nobleman, was the son of Thomas duke of Norfolk abovementioned, and born about 1520. He had a passion for a lady whom he celebrated in some elegant sonnets under the name of Geraldine; and the late earl of Orford says that she was the daughter of Fitzgerald earl of Kildare, and afterwards the wife of Clinton earl of Lincoln. Howard carried his affection to so romantic a height that in his travels he made a public challenge to maintain her beauty at the point of the lance. After serving his country with great valour, he fell a victim to the gloomy jealousy of Henry VIII. who pretended to suspect him of a design to marry his daughter Mary. He and his father were sent to the Tower, and the son beheaded on Tower-hill in 1547. His sonnets are in *Anderfon's Collection of British Poets*.—*Biog. Brit. Walpole's Noble Authors*.

HOWARD (Charles), earl of Nottingham, and lord high admiral of England, was the son of lord William Howard, and born in 1536. He served when young under his father, and in 1568 was appointed general of the horse. The same year he displayed great valour and conduct in the north against the rebels commanded by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The year following he had the command of a squadron, with which he escorted from Zealand to Spain, Anne of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, who was betrothed to Philip of Spain. In 1572 he succeeded his father as lord Effingham, and not long after was made knight of the garter. Lord Effingham had the important command of the English fleet when the Spanish armada entered the channel, and by his great skill and prudence contributed principally to its destruction. For these services he was created earl of Nottingham, and enjoyed the queen's confidence to her death. In the succeeding reign he was sent ambassador to Spain, but after his return he lost the king's favour, and resigned his post to George Villiers duke of Buckingham. He died in 1624.—*Campbell*.

HOWARD (sir Robert), an English writer, was the son of Thomas earl of Berkshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He suffered considerable losses during the civil war, but at the restoration he was knighted, and made auditor of the exchequer. He was a zealous friend of the revo-

lution, and died about 1700. He wrote several plays; *The History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II.*; *The History of Religion*, 1694, 8vo. &c.—*Wood*.

HOWARD (John), a philanthropic English gentleman, was born at Hackney in 1726. His father was a tradesman in London, but died while his son was an infant, who was left in the hands of guardians, by whom at a proper age he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitution, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady at Stoke Newington, who attended him with such care during his illness that he conceived an affection for her, though she was much older than himself, and they were married. Mrs. Howard lived only about three years, and he was a sincere mourner for her loss. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried into France. On his release he went to Italy, and at his return settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife, but she died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time fixed at Cardington near Bedford, where he purchased an estate. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the house of commons on the subject of the prisons, and received the thanks of the house. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making various excursions through all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published *The State of Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary Observations, and an Account of some foreign Prisons*, 4to. In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with an account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 a new edition appeared, with considerable additions. About this time some warm admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue to his honour, but at his earnest request the design was dropped. In 1789 he published an account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, in 4to. In this work he signified his intention of revisiting Russia, Turkey, and of extending his route into the east. "I am not insensible," he says, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring Wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate conviction, that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to a

sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for visiting a sick patient at Chertson, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection, and died Jan. 20, 1790. A fine statue of Mr. Howard has been placed in St. Paul's cathedral, with an inscription.—*Life by Aikin.*

Howe (John), a non-conformist divine, was born at Loughborough in Lincolnshire in 1630, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen college. He was ordained among the presbyterians, and appointed minister of Torrington in Devonshire, and chaplain to Cromwell. In 1662 he lost his living for non-conformity, but in 1671 he went to Ireland as chaplain to lord Massarene, and the bishop of the diocese gave him a licence to preach. In 1675 he settled in London. He died in 1705. His principal performance is entitled, *The Living Temple*, in 2 vols. 8vo. All his works have been published in 2 vols. folio.—*Life by Calamy.*

Howe (John), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and sat in six parliaments. He was at first a friend of the revolution, but afterwards conceived a great aversion to William. On the accession of queen Anne he was appointed a member of the privy-council, and paymaster-general of the guards and garrisons, in which he continued till 1714, when he was succeeded by Mr. Walpole. He died in 1721. He wrote several songs and poems.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Howe (Richard, earl), a gallant admiral, was born in 1725, and entered the naval service at so early an age that at 20 he was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates after a gallant action, for which he was made a post-captain. After a variety of active service he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk* of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under admiral Hawke, and the year following was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1759 prince Edward, afterwards duke of York, was put under his care, and the commodore on the 6th of August took Cherbourg and destroyed the bastion. This was followed by the unfortunate affair of St. Eas, where he displayed his courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year, by the death of his brother, he became lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over *Conflans*. When admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your coun-

try." In 1768 he was appointed to the admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, but who shunned an action, though far superior in numbers. The year following he was made first lord of the admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned, but at the end of the year he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the channel fleet, and June 1, 1794, he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet. The same month he was visited on board his ship by their majesties at Spithead, when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain and medal. He also received the thanks of both houses, the freedom of London, and the universal applause of the nation. In 1795 he became general of the marines, and in 1797 was honoured with the garter. His lordship died in August 1799, and was succeeded by his brother.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

HOWELL (James), a various writer, was born in Caermarthenshire about 1596, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, of which his brother Thomas (who died bishop of Bristol) was fellow. In 1618 he quitted college, and was employed as steward of sir Robert Mansel's glasshouse in London, the proprietors of which sent him abroad to procure materials and workmen. He returned in 1621, and left this employment soon afterwards. The year following he went to Spain, and during his absence was chosen fellow of Jesus college. In 1624 he became secretary to lord Scrope, president of the north, and in 1627 was chosen member for Richmond in Yorkshire. He was afterwards employed in state affairs, and in 1640 became clerk of the council; but in 1643 his papers were seized by order of parliament, and he was committed to the Fleet, where he supported himself by his pen. His writings were very numerous, but mostly of a temporary kind. That by which he is best known is, a *Collection of Letters*, one vol. 8vo. which contains much of the history of the times, written in a lively manner. At the restoration he was made historiographer-royal. He died in 1666.—*Wood.*

HOZIER (Peter d'), a French genealogist, was born at Marseilles in 1592. He was judge of arms, certifier of titles, and a member of the council of state. He died in 1660. He published a history of Brittany, and several genealogical tables.—*Moreri.*

HUARTE (John), a native of French Navarre, who distinguished himself in the 17th century by a Spanish work of great merit,

entitled, *A Treatise of Wits, or a Treatise on the different Kinds of Genius among Men; with Rules and Directions to shew to what Kind of Study any Person is best adapted.* This book has been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

HUBER (Samuel), professor of theology at Wittenberg about 1592, was a native of Berne. He zealously opposed the doctrine of predestination, and wrote an explanation of the 9th, 10th, and 11th chapters of the Epistle to the Romans.—*Moreri.*

HUBER (Ulric), professor of law at Franeker, was born in 1635, and died in 1694. His chief works are: *Dissertationes de genuina aetate Assyriorum, et regno Medorum; Institutiones Historiæ civilis; De Jure Civitatis.* His son *Zacharias* succeeded him in his professorship, and died in 1782. He wrote some learned tracts.—*Novæ Diss.*

HUBER (John Rudolph), an eminent painter, was born at Basle in Switzerland in 1668. He studied in Italy after the works of the best masters, and painted a prodigious number of portraits, and historical pictures. He died in 1748.—*Pilking-ton.*

HUBER (Mary), a female writer, was born at Geneva in 1710. She wrote a work, entitled, *Letters on the Religion essential to Man*, which were attacked by the Romish divines. She was also the author of a work on the systems of the ancients and moderns respecting the state of the soul after death, and an abridgment of the *Spectator* from the English. She died in 1753.—*Novæ Diss.*

HUBERT (Matthew), a priest of the Oratory in France, who was greatly distinguished as a preacher. He died in 1772, aged 77. His sermons were published at Paris, in 6 vols. 12mo. 1725.—*Ibid.*

HUBNER (John), a German historian and geographer, was born in 1668. He became rector of the school at Hamburgh, where he died in 1792. He wrote several geographical and historical compendiums, which have been translated into various languages; but his principal works are, 1. *Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgenfis*; 2. *Museum Geographicum*.—*Moreri.*

HUPPE (John), a burgomaster of Amsterdam, who was a considerable statesman and mathematician. He died in 1704. His mathematical works are highly esteemed.—*Novæ Diss.*

HUDSON (Henry), an English navigator, who made several voyages to find a passage by the north to India, in the last of which he discovered a bay, called by his name, where he wintered, but on his passage home some of his crew mutinied, and forced him; his son, and some others into a boat which was never after heard of. The others arrived at Plymouth in 1611. There is a trading

company called Hudson's Bay company on account of their connexion with that part of America discovered by him.—*Hackley.*

HUDSON (John), a learned divine, was born at Wythop in Cumberland, in 1662, and bred at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and then removed to University college, on obtaining a fellowship there. In 1701 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library, and the same year he took his degree of D. D. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary hall, through the interest of Dr. Radcliffe; and it was owing to Dr. Hudson that Radcliffe bestowed his liberal benefactions on the university. He married the daughter of sir Robert Harrison, by whom he left a daughter. He died in 1719. Dr. Hudson published elegant editions of Velleius Paterculus, Thucydides, *Geographiæ Veteris Scriptoris Græci Minores*, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Longinus, *Æsop*, &c.; after his death appeared his beautiful edition of Josephus, 2 vols. folio.—*Hutchinson's Hist. Cumberland.*

HUDSON (Thomas), an English portrait painter. He was the scholar and son-in-law of Richardson, and though but an indifferent artist, he had the honour of being the preceptor of sir Joshua Reynolds. He died in 1779, aged, 78.—*Pilking-ton.*

HUET (Peter Daniel), a learned French bishop, was born at Caen in Normandy, in 1630. He studied mathematics under father Mamburn, a Jesuit, and Greek and Hebrew under Bochart, whom he accompanied in 1652 to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, who would have engaged him in her service, but he declined the honour, and returned to France. In 1661 he published an excellent work on the art of translation, entitled, *De Interpretatione*. In 1679 appeared his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, which met with unbounded approbation. His reputation was now so great that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1668 appeared his valuable edition of the works of Origen. The plan of publishing editions of the classics "in usum Delphini" was his, and he superintended its execution. In 1678 he was presented to the abbey of Aunay in Normandy, and in 1685 he was nominated to the see of Soissons, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Avranches. In 1689 he printed his *Censures on the Cartesian Philosophy*, a system to which he had been most zealously attached, but the fallacy of which he now sufficiently exposed. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, and was presented to the abbey of Fontenoy, near Caen. He died at Paris in 1721. Huët, considering the number

and excellence of his works, may be considered as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. The following books of his have been translated into English; on the Origin of Romances; on the Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise; History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients; and on the Weakness of Human Understanding.—*Moreri*.

HUFNAGEL (George), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1545. He became painter to some of the German princes, and his reputation recommended him to the emperor Rodolphus, for whom he executed four admirable books representing quadrupeds, insects, birds, and fishes. He was also a tolerable poet in Latin and German. He died in 1600.—*Moreri*.

HUGO-CAPT, the chief of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. On account of his courage and other qualities he was proclaimed king of France at Noyon in 987. He died in 996, aged 57.—*Henault*. *Moreri*.

HUGHES (John), an English poet, was born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, in 1677. He received his education in London, and though he had a great love for literature, he applied himself to business, and obtained a place in the ordinance office. His first publication was an Ode on the Peace of Ryfwick, 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several men of letters. In 1717 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners of the peace, by lord chancellor Cowper. His last literary piece was the tragedy of the Siege of Damascus; but he expired on the first night of its performance, February 17, 1730. In 1735 his plays and poems were published in 2 vols. 12mo. He also wrote several pieces in prose, particularly some papers in the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and he superintended an edition of Spenser's works, in 6 vols. 12mo. His younger brother James HUGHES published a translation from Claudian, of the Rape of Proserpine, and the story of Sextus and Erictho, from Lucan; also Suetonius's Lives of the Cæsars, and some of Cervantes's novels. He died in 1731, aged 46. Another James Hughes, who was fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, published in 1712 an excellent edition of Chrysostom on the Priesthood.—*Gay. Biog. Diæ.*

HUGO of Cluni, a saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Burgundy, in 1023. At the age of fifteen he entered into the abbey of Cluni, of which he was chosen abbot in 1048. He greatly reformed that monastery, and died in 1106. Some of his epistles are in Dacherius's *Spicilegium*.—*Dupin*.

HUGO (Herman), a learned jesuit and Latin poet, was born at Brussels, in 1598, and died of the plague at Rhinberg, in

1639. He wrote, *De Prima Scribendi Origine, et universæ rei Literariæ Antiquitate*, 8vo. 1617; *Obsidio Bredana*, sub Ambrosio Spinola, Antwerp, 1629, folio; *Militia Equestis, Antiquæ et Novæ*, folio, 1630; *Pia Desideria*, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

HUGO (Charles Louis), a French writer, was abbe of Eftival, and bishop of Poitiers, and died in 1735. His works are; 1. *Annales Premonstratensium*, which, as the history of a monastic order, is curious; 2. *Vie de St. Norbert Fondateur des Premontrés*; 3. *Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta historica, dogmatica, diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio; 4. *Traité Historique et Critique de la Maison de Lorraine*, 1711. This work was condemned by the parliament; on which he wrote, 5. *Reflexions sur les deux Ouvrages concernant la Maison de Lorraine*. He also had a controversy with M. Faydit on the doctrine of the trinity.—*Moreri*.

HUGTENBURGH (John van), a Dutch painter, who excelled in painting battles, and hunting. He had the honour of painting the victories of the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene. He died in 1733, aged 77. His brother James, who died in 1696, excelled in painting landscapes and animals.—*Pilkington*.

HULDAIC (John James), a Swiss divine, was born at Zurich in 1683, and died there in 1731. He was professor of law in his native city, and universally esteemed for his public services. He published an edition of the work, entitled, *Sephor Toledot Jeschu*, 1705; *Miscellanea Tigurina*, 3 vols; and wrote a Commentary on Pufendorf's *Duty of Man*.—*Moreri*.

HULSMANN (John), a lutheran divine, was born at Esens, in Friesland, in 1602. He became professor of divinity at Leipzig, where he died in 1681. He wrote many works on theological subjects.—*Moreri*.

HULSIUS (Anthony), a German divine, was born at Hilda in 1615. After studying at Wesel and Deventer, he visited foreign universities and acquired a considerable knowledge of the oriental languages. He was minister at Breda twenty-five years, and in 1676 removed to Leyden, where he became professor of divinity. He died in 1685. He wrote *Theologia Judaica*; *Opus Catecheticum didacticum-polemicum*; and a treatise, entitled, *Non ens Præadamiticum*. He is not to be confounded with Henry HULSIUS who died professor of theology at Duisbourg in 1723. He wrote *Summa Theologiæ*; *de Principio creandi*; *de Vallibus Prophetarum Sacris*, &c.—*Moreri*.

HULST (Peter van der), a Dutch painter, born at Dort, in 1652. He painted flowers, among which he introduced lizards, frogs, serpents, and insects. He died in 1708.—*Pilkington*.

HUMR (David), a celebrated historical and philosophical writer, was born at Edin-

burgh, in 1711. He was designed for the law by his friends, but having no inclination to that profession, he applied to mercantile pursuits, and became in 1734 clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. But he did not continue long in that line; for having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his treatise of Human Nature, which he published at London in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his Moral Essays, which appeared in 1742, more successful. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale as a companion, but soon after he became secretary to general Sinclair, whom he attended to Vienna and Turin; and while he was abroad his Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding was published at London. In 1752 appeared his Political Discourses, and his Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, the latter of which he always accounted as the best of his writings. In 1754 he published the first volume of the History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Revolution. This work had little success; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped (as the author said) to buoy up its unfortunate brother." About the same period he published his Natural History of Religion, which was smartly answered by Dr. Warburton in a pamphlet, which Mr. Hume attributed to Dr. afterwards bishop Hurd. In 1759 appeared his History of the House of Tudor, and in 1761 the more ancient part of the English History. The work had now acquired a considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him he obtained a pension through the minister lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where in 1765 he remained as *charge d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, and soon after became under-Secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on an independent income. He died in 1776. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled, Dialogues concerning Natural Religion. Mr. Hume was master of a good style of composition, and had the art of stating common objections in a new manner. His positions on religious points, however, are extremely fallacious and frivolous. As a metaphysician he is sophistical and obscure, as a moralist, lax and deceitful, and as an historian specious and partial.—*Life by Adam Smith. Bp. Horne's Letters. Gen. Biog.*

HUMPHREY (Laurence), a learned divine, was born at Newport Pagnel in Buckinghamshire about 1527, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and Greek lecturer. During

the reign of Mary he resided abroad, but at the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was restored to his fellowship. In 1560 he was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and the year following elected president of his college. He was successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, and might have been a bishop but for his puritanical principles. He died in 1590. His writings are, 1. *Epistola de Græciæ Literis et Homeri Lectione et Imitatione*; 2. *De Religionis Conservatione et Reformatione, deque Primatu Regum*; 3. *De Ratione interpretandi Auctores*; 4. *Optimates; five de Nobilitate, ejusque Antiqua Origine*; 5. *the Life of Bishop Jewel*; 6. *Sermons, &c.—Wood.*

HUNGARY. This country, the ancient Pannonia, was reduced by Tiberius, B. C. 11. A. D. 376 the Huns conquered it, and about 460 were expelled by the Gepidæ, who submitted to the Lombards in 526. They quitted it in 568, and the Huns remained masters of it till they were conquered by Charlemagne in 794. Afterwards the Hungarians became an independent nation, for in 920 they were governed by Toxis, the father of Geisla, their first christian king. This race continued till 1302, when Charles Martel succeeded to the crown. In 1383 Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, became king of Hungary in right of his wife; but in 1438 it became again independent of the empire under Uladislau. In 1540 sultan Soliman seized the best part of the country, and Ferdinand, the emperor, took the rest; from which time it was the seat of frequent wars between the Germans and Turks till 1739, when the latter yielded all, except Belgrade; since which it has generally been annexed to the German empire.—*Univ. Hist.*

HUNIADES (John Corvinus), vaitode of Transylvania, and commander of the Hungarian armies, who forced Amurath the sultan of the Turks to retire from Belgrade, and defeated his generals in several battles. He became the terror of the Turks, but was defeated by them in 1448; and in 1456 he compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Belgrade, and died the same year.—*Moreri.*

HUNNERIC, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genserik in 477. He was a violent arian, and though he at first gave the orthodox christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a terrible persecution against them, which, for its cruelty, exceeded the heathens. He died in 484.—*Ibid.*

HUNNIUS (Giles), a lutheran divine, born at Winende, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1550, and educated at Tübingen. In 1576 he became professor of divinity at Marburg, from whence he removed to Wirtemberg. He wrote with bitterness against Calvin and Huber, and

manifested a most intolerant spirit. He died in 1603. His son Nicholas was a learned writer, and became professor of divinity at Wittenberg and Lubeck. He died in 1643.—*Melch. Adam. Moreri.*

HUNT (Walter), an English carmelite, who distinguished himself in a council held at Florence against the Greeks, at the time when a union was agitated between the two churches. He also wrote a book on the subject, and died in 1470.—*Pitt.*

HUNT (Jeremiah), a learned dissenting divine, was born in London in 1678. He was educated under Mr. Thomas Rowe, a dissenting minister in the city, after which he studied at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, and at the latter place he studied the Hebrew language, and Jewish antiquities under an eminent rabbi. He began to preach while in Holland to an English congregation at Amsterdam, and on his return home officiated some time at Tunstall in Norfolk, from whence he removed to London about 1710, as pastor of the congregation at Pinner's Hall. In 1729 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. He died in 1744. Dr. Hunt wrote, *An Essay towards explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several Periods; to which is annexed a Dissertation on the Fall of Man*, 8vo. 1738, and several miscellaneous Sermons.—*Fam. Serm. by Lardner.*

HUNTER (Robert), an English gentleman, who wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed to Swift, and to Shaftsbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica, where he died in 1734.—*Gen. B. D.*

HUNTER (William), a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Kilbride, in Lanerkshire, in 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he went and resided with the doctor three years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr. James Douglas into his house as a dissector and a tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Mr. Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden, and the year following he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and entered into an extensive line of practice as a physician, particularly in midwifery. In 1762 he was appointed physician-extraordinary to the queen, and the same year he published his *Medical Commentaries*. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and furnished the Transactions of that body with many interesting and valuable papers. In 1768 he was appointed professor of anatomy to the royal academy,

which office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781 he succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the society of physicians in London, and his name being now universally spread through Europe he was chosen member of several foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum in his house in Windmill-street, at an immense expence; after which he extended his collection to natural history, learning and science. He became possessed of a magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of ancient medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed at his death, which happened in 1783, to his nephew Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Cruikshank, for 30 years, after which it is to go to the university of Glasgow. His greatest performance is the *Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus*, contained in 34 capital plates, and dedicated to the king. After his death appeared *Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents*, 4to.—*Life by Dr. Simmons.*

HUNTER (John), younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and brought up to a mechanical employment, of which being disgusted, he solicited his brother to take him as an assistant, which was granted, and in 1748 he removed to London. The year following, by the favour of Mr. Chelfelden, he became a student at Chelsea hospital, where he assiduously studied the rudiments of surgery. He afterwards attended St. Bartholomew's, and in 1756 was appointed house surgeon of St. George's Hospital. About the same time his brother took him as a partner in giving anatomical lectures. He laboured for ten years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it then stood, but added to it several important discoveries. He proceeded further in the examination of other animals, which laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1760 he was appointed an army surgeon, and went in that capacity to Belleisle and Portugal. On his return to England he fixed his residence in London, where he taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the royal society; and the year following his brother resigned to him his house in Jermyn-street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's hospital. In 1771 he married Mi's Home, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he took a large house in Leicester-square, and erected a building adjoining to it for a museum. He succeeded Mr. Adair in 1790 as inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. Mr. Hunter dropped

and suddenly in St. George's hospital, October 16, 1793. His contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions* of the royal society were numerous and interesting. His other works are, *A treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth*, 4to.; *A treatise on the Venereal Disease*, 4to.; *Observations on the Animal Economy*, 4to.; *A treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds*, 4to.—*Hutchinson's Med. Beg.*

HUNTER (Henry), an ingenious divine of the church of Scotland, was born at Culrois in Perthshire in 1741. After receiving a school-education he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied with great reputation, and in 1764 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dumfries. In 1766 he was ordained at South Leith, where he continued to officiate till 1771, when he was invited to take upon him the charge of the Scotch church at London-wall. Dr. Hunter was a very general scholar, a sound divine, very liberal in his principles, and an eloquent preacher. He died at Bristol-wells, whither he had gone for his health, in November 1802. His works are, *Sacred Biography, or Sermons on the principal Characters recorded in Scripture*, 6 vols. 8vo.; 2 vols. of *Miscellaneous Sermons*; *Translations of Lavater's Physiognomy*, St. Pierre's *Studies of Nature*, *Saurin's Sermons*, &c.—*Monthly Mag.*

HUNTINGDON (Solina, countess of), was the second daughter of Washington Shirley, earl of Ferrers, and born in 1707. She married Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, in 1791, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. A dangerous illness bringing her into a serious way of thinking, she turned methodist, and during the remainder of her life supported a great number of itinerant preachers, and built several chapels in various parts of the kingdom. Her sentiments were rigidly Calvinistic, and she was the liberal patroness of all of that persuasion. She died in 1791.—*Hawick's Church History*.

HUNTINGDON (Robert), an English divine, was born at Deerhurst in Gloucestershire, in 1636, and educated at Bristol, from whence he was sent to Marton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1670 he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Aleppo, where he improved himself in the Oriental languages, and collected many curious manuscripts. In 1684 he returned to England, and the year following took his degree of A.B. At the recommendation of bishop Fell he was chosen master of Trinity college, Dublin, but he quitted Ireland in 1691. In 1701 he was nominated bishop of Raphoe, but lived only twelve days after his consecration. Some of his observations are to be found in Ray's *Collection of Voyages and Travels*.—*Life by Dr. Smith*.

HUAR (Charles), a French divine of the

Jansenist persuasion, was born in 1689. He studied theology with avidity, and applied to the eastern languages with success. He became principal of the college at Benecourt, and died in 1717. His works are; *A Dictionary of the Bible*, 2 vols. folio. *A Translation of the New Testament into French*, with notes. *A Sacred Grammar—Nova. Diss. Hist.*

HUSS (John), a martyr, was born in Bohemia in 1376, and educated at Prague, where he entered into orders, and became rector of the university, and confessor to the queen. On meeting with some of the writings of Wickliffe he perceived the errors of popery, and by his means a reformation was commenced in the university of Prague, to check which the archbishop issued two decrees, whereby the new doctrines spread the more. The pope then granted a bull for suppressing these errors, and Huss being cited to appear personally at Rome, was excommunicated for disobedience. Notwithstanding this he went on in propagating his principles, and was supported therein by Wenceslaus king of Bohemia, till 1411, when the council of Constance having assembled, Huss was summoned to appear before it. The emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct, promising to preserve him in going to and returning from the council; but the members of that assembly, in violation of this pledge, decreed, "that no faith is to be kept with heretics" and as Huss refused to retract his opinions he was degraded, and burnt alive, in July 1415. The various treatises which he wrote were printed together at Nuremberg in 1558.—*Roli's Lives of the Reformers. Mssheim*.

HUTCHESON (Francis), an ingenious writer, was born in Ireland in 1694. He received his education at Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he also kept an academy with great credit till 1729, when he removed to Glasgow on becoming professor of philosophy. He died in 1747. His works are; *An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*. *A treatise on the Passions*. *A System of Moral Philosophy*, 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Diss.*

HUTCHINS (John), an English divine and topographer, was born in Dorsetshire in 1698, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford. In 1747 he obtained the rectory of Wareham, in his native county, where he died in 1773. He was the author of the *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, 2 vols. folio, 1774; and since reprinted.—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer*.

HORCHINSON (John), an English philosopher, was born at Spennythorn, in Yorkshire, in 1674. He received a liberal education, after which he became steward first to a country gentleman, and next to the duke of Somerset. Having great turn for natural history he made large collection.

of fossils, which he put into the hands of Dr. Woodward, with observations for him to digest and publish. The doctor deceived Hutchinson with fair promises, but never began the work, which induced him to rely on his own pen. He therefore quitted the duke's service, who being at that time master of the horse to the king, made him his riding purveyor. He also gave him the presentation to the living of Sutton in Suffex, which Hutchinson bestowed on his friend Mr. Julius Bate, a zealous defender of his doctrine. In 1754 he published the first part of his *Moses's Principia*, in which he ridiculed Woodward's *Natural History of the Earth*. He also attempted in this book to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the second part he maintained, in opposition to the Newtonian system, that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he intimated, that the idea of the Trinity might be taken from the grand agents in the natural system, fire, light, and spirit; which is said to have made an impression on the mind of Dr. Clarke. Mr. Hutchinson was a great admirer of the Hebrew language, and maintained that all its radicals were to be explained by their etymologies, and therefore he totally renounced the masoretical points. By the aid of these etymologies he fancied that he had discovered the true system of natural philosophy in the writings of Moses. For a time his hypotheses occasioned some warm controversy, being supported by several ingenious and pious writers, as Mr. Jones, bishop Horne, Mr. Spearman, and others, but were zealously opposed in the universities. Mr. Hutchinson died in 1787. His works, which are abundantly curious, though obscurely written, have been printed in 12 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Anecd. of Berogen*.

HUTCHINSON (John Hely), an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in 1716. By great firmness and activity, he gained the places of prime serjeant at law, principal secretary of state, and provost of Trinity college, Dublin. He also accumulated a number of other lucrative employments, and so great was his ambition, that Lord North said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden." He possessed great talents and eloquence, and died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag.*

HUTTEN (Ulric de), a German writer, was born at Steckelberg, in Franconia, in 1488. He studied at Cologne and Frankfurt on the Oder, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of eighteen. He then went to Italy, but receiving no supplies from his parents, he enlisted into the army, and served at the siege of Parma. In 1509 he returned to Germany, and was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread. In 1512 he published a Latin poem in praise of the emperor Maximi-

lian, which gained him reputation and friends. The same year he went to Pavia to study the law, but falling again into indigence he entered the army once more. However he soon obtained his discharge, and returned to his native country, where he espoused the doctrines of Luther, and wrote some elegant pieces in Latin. For his epigrams the emperor knighted him, and made him poet laureat. In 1518 he discovered a manuscript of Livy, which he published, as he afterwards did Pliny, Quintilian, and Marcellianus. His writings against the church and court of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but Hutten being apprized of it fled into Switzerland with Erasmus. He died near Zurich in 1522. His letters and poems are very classical.—*Bayle*.

HUTTEN (Jacob), the founder of a religious sect, called after his name *Hutthas*, in the 16th century. He was a native of Silesia, and procured a number of followers in the Tyrol, Bavaria, and parts adjacent. They affected peculiar sanctity, pretended to extraordinary visions, and had all things in common. After the death of their founder the sect dispersed.—*Moreri. Meisner*.

HUTTER (Eliaz), a learned protestant divine, was born at Ulric in 1583, and died at Nuremberg in 1602. He published a Bible in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German, 1597; afterwards he added to it the Italian, French, Slavonic, and Saxon. His New Testament in twelve languages, was printed in 1600, but in the edition of 1608 he reduced it to four. This polyglot is very scarce.—*Bayle*.

HUTTER (Leonard), a learned protestant divine, was born at Ulme in 1563. He became professor of theology at Wittenburg, and afterwards rector of that university, where he died in 1616. His principal work is entitled, *Concordia concors, five de origine & progressu formulæ Concordiæ Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis, &c.* Besides this he wrote a number of books against the romanists with great vigour.—*Bayle*.

HUTTON (Matthew), an English prelate, was born of poor parents in Lancashire in 1529, and sent to Cambridge in 1546. He became fellow of Trinity college, and was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity in that university, and after obtaining a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, became master of Pembroke-hall. In 1567 he was preferred to the deanry of York, from which he was removed in 1589 to the bishopric of Durham; and in 1594 translated to the archbishopric of York. He died in 1605.—*La New's Lives of the Bishops*.

HUTGENS (Constantine), lord of Zutlichem, was born at the Hague in 1596, and died in 1687. He was secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of the council, and is known by 14 books of Latin

poems, under the title of *Momenta defultoria*, consisting of epigrams and miscellaneous pieces.—*Bailet, Jugemens des Savans sur les Poetes.*

HUYGENS (Christian), an eminent mathematician, was son of the above, and born at the Hague in 1629. He discovered when young a great turn for mathematical science, and as early as 1651 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book entitled *Theorematum de quadratura Hyperbolicis, Ellipsis, et Circuli, ex datis portionum gravitatis centro*. Not long after he published a treatise on Horology, in which he discovered the model of a new invented pendulum for clocks. In 1659 appeared his *System of Saturn*, giving an account of the discovery which he had made of a satelike attending that planet. In 1661 he visited England, and was chosen fellow of the royal society. He afterwards resided at Paris, on the invitation of Colbert, who gave him a pension, and he was also admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He retired to his native place, in 1681, and died there in 1695. His *Cosmotheoros*, or a treatise on the plurality of worlds, was printed the same year, and in 1709 appeared his *Opuscula Posthuma*, in 1 vol. 4to. All his works have been collected in 6 vols. 4to.—*Morri. Hutton.*

HUYSUM (Justus van), called the old, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1659. He studied under Berchem, and became an excellent painter of flowers, landscapes and battles. He died in 1716.—*Pit. Angl.*

HUYSUM (John van), son of the preceding, but a better artist, was born at Amsterdam in 1682. His reputation was so great that he fixed immoderate prices to his works. He would never suffer any person so see him while he was painting, so that his method of mixing his colours was an impenetrable secret. His flower pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as also are his landscapes and animals. He died in 1749. He had two brothers who were good painters, Justus and Jacob; the first died at the age of 22, and the latter in 1740, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

HYDE (Edward), earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, was born at Dinton in Wiltshire, of an ancient family, in 1608. In 1622 he was admitted of Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1640 he was chosen member of parliament for Wotton-Basset, and distinguished himself by his moderation and firm regard to the constitution. He sat in the long parliament for Saltsb, and was appointed to carry up a charge to the lords against the judge Davenport, Weston, and Trevor, on which occasion he made an admirable speech. He was also employed to draw up the articles of impeachment against the earl of Strafford, but disapproving the measures pur-

sued he left the party, opposed the bill of attainder, and when the commons passed an ordinance for raising the militia against the king, he considered it as an act of rebellion, and went to his majesty at York. In 1642 he received the honour of knighthood and the chancellorship of the exchequer. In 1644 he was appointed one of the king's commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. When the royal cause was ruined he went to Jersey, and from thence to Paris. In 1649 the exiled king sent him with lord Cottington to the court of Madrid. In 1657 he was made chancellor, which post was continued to him at the restoration, when he was likewise chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. He was also created a peer, and in 1661 earl of Clarendon. He conducted himself in his high station with great wisdom, moderation, and virtue; but his inflexible integrity procured him many powerful enemies in that dissolute court. The marriage of the duke of York with his daughter was made use of by them to alienate the king's regard from him, but ineffectually. In 1663 the earl of Bristol exhibited charges against him in the house of lords, but they were proved frivolous. The building, however, of Clarendon-house, which was considered as too superb for a subject, and the intrigues of a corrupt cabal, succeeded, and in 1667 he was deprived of his place. He was also impeached of treason and other misdemeanors, on which he withdrew secretly to France; and as soon as his flight was known an act of banishment was passed against him. In 1668, while he was at Evreux, confined to his bed, a party of English seamen broke into his chamber, and dragged him into the yard, where they were about to dispatch him, when their lieutenant arrived and disarmed them. He died at Rouen in 1673, and his remains being brought to England were interred in Westminster abbey. Anne, his eldest daughter, was married to the duke of York, by whom she had two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England. Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, which is the noblest history in our language, was printed at Oxford in 1704, in folio and 8vo. He also wrote: *Animadversions upon Mr. Cressy's book, entitled, Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church*, by Dr. Stillingfleet, &c., 8vo. 1672; *A Survey of Mr. Hobbes's Leviathan*, 4to.; *Miscellaneous Tracts*, collected and printed in one volume folio; *An Account of his own Life*, printed in 1759.—*Biog. Brit. Lives of the Chancellors.*

HYDE (Henry), earl of Clarendon, the son of the above, was born in 1638. He assisted in bringing about the restoration, after which he was made chamberlain to the queen's household. The persecution experienced by his father led him to join in opposition to the court, but in 1680 he

was made a privy-counsellor. James II. appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland, but he was recalled soon afterwards to make room for lord Tyrconnel. For refusing the oaths to king William he was confined some time in the Tower, and on his release retired to the country, where he died in 1709. His State Letters and Diary were printed at Oxford, in 2 vols. 4to., 1763.—*Biog. Brit.*

HYDE (Lawrence), second son of the chancellor, was early employed in public affairs, and in 1661 made master of the robes to the king. In 1676 he was sent ambassador to Poland, from whence he went to Nimeguen as plenipotentiary at the settling of the peace. In 1679 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury. He opposed the bill for excluding the duke of York from the succession, and in 1681 was created viscount Hyde, and shortly after earl of Rochester. In 1684 he was made president of the council, lord treasurer, and the year after knight of the garter. He was much pressed by James II. to change his religion, but refused, on which he was displaced. He became a member of the ecclesiastical commission, but concurred in the revolution, and in 1700 was made lord lieutenant of Ireland. In the reign of queen Anne he was appointed again president of the council. He died in 1711. His lordship wrote the dedication of his father's History of the Rebellion.—*Memoirs of Illustrious Persons who died in 1711.*

HYDE (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Billingsley in Shropshire, in 1636, and educated at first under his father, who was a minister, and then removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he applied to the study of the oriental languages. Dr. Walton employed him in his great work, the Polyglot Bible, and in the preface gratefully acknowledged his assistance. In 1658 he was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of M. A. and made under keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1665 he translated from the Persian into Latin, Ulugh Beg's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the fixed Stars, with notes; and soon after he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1678 the archdeaconry of Gloucester was conferred on him; in 1682 he took his degree of D. D. In 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor. In 1700 appeared his great work, universally known and admired, entitled, *Historia Religionis Veterum Perfarum, eorumque Magorum, &c.*, 4to. Besides the above preferments he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church. Dr. Hyde died at Oxford in 1703.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

HYDER-ALLY-KHAN, a celebrated Indian chieftain, was born in 1728 at Divanelli in the Myfore country. His father was a general, under whom he served, and on his death in 1751 he joined his brother, who had allied with the French. He succeeded

his brother as generalissimo of the king of Myfore's armies, and distinguished himself in a number of daring exploits, for which he was raised to the princely rank of suba of Servia. He carried on a successful war against the Mahrattas many years, and even threatened the annihilation of the English settlements in India. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigour; but the skill of sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippeo Saib. He died in 1782.—*Europ. Mag.*

HYGINUS (Cains Julius), an old Latin writer, who was a native of Spain, and a freedman of Augustus. He wrote many books, but the only one extant is his *Poeticon Astronomicum*, published at Amsterdam in 1681, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

HYGINUS, a pope and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Telephorus in 168, and was martyred in 156. He had been a philosopher at Athens. There are two decretals under his name, but they are not genuine.—*Moreri.*

HYLL (Albayn), a physician of the 16th century, was according to some a Welshman, and to others a native of Scotland. He studied, however, at the university of Oxford, after which he went abroad and took his doctor's degree. He died in London in 1559. He wrote several pieces upon the works of Galen.—*Wood.*

HYPATIA, an illustrious female, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent philosopher at Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that school, and had a number of disciples. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a christian bishop, has celebrated her praises in the most lively terms of gratitude. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, being himself a man of great talents, and he frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and Cyril the patriarch there was a bitter enmity, which at last broke out into open war, and the monks siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and hanged torn her in pieces, they burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. This happened A. D. 415. She wrote a Commentary on Diophantus, and other works, which are now lost.—*Synesius Epist. Socrates Hist. Eccl.*

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, who was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates about 335 B. C. Though he was the intimate friend of Demosthenes, he accused him of bribery, for which that great man was banished. Hyperides was put to death by Antipater about 322.—*Plutarch.*

HYPERIUS (Andrew Gerard), a learned divine of Ypres in Flanders. He received his education in France, but having embraced the principles of the reformation he

was obliged to quit that country; on which he came to England, and afterwards settled as divinity professor at Marburg, where he died in 1564. His works on philosophy, mathematics, and theology, make 7 vols. in folio.—*Boyle. Melch. Adam.*

HYPERCLES of Alexandria, an ancient mathematician, who flourished under M. Aurelius and L. Verus. There is ascribed to him a work, entitled, *Anaphoricus*, or a *Book of Ascensions*, printed in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1680.—*Vossius.*

HYRCANUS (John), high priest and prince of the Jews, succeeded his father Simon Maccabæus, who was murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemy. This traitor then invited Antiochus into Judæa, and that monarch accordingly laid siege to Jerusalem, which held out against all his attempts. At length a peace was concluded on condition of the Jews becoming tributary to Antiochus, after whose death Hyrcanus restored his country to independence. He died 106

B. C. He was succeeded by his son, Hyrcanus II, who died B. C. 30.—*Josephus.*

HYWEL ab Owain Gwynedd, a prince of North Wales, some of whose poems are in the *Welsh Archaeology*. On the death of his father, in 1169, he endeavoured to ascend the throne in preference to his brothers, but was defeated and wounded, on which he went to Ireland, where he died in 1171.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

HYWEL ab Morgan Mawr, prince of Glamorgan in 1030. He died in 1043, at the extraordinary age of 130 years. He is represented as having been one of the wisest and best of British princes. In this line we have the following instances of longevity: Morgan Mawr, aged 129; Hywel ab Rhys, 124; and Arthvael ab Rhys, 120.—*Ibid.*

HYWEL Dda, or *Howel the Good*, a celebrated prince and legislator of Wales, who died in 948. He went to Rome on purpose to revise the code of laws for the government of his country.—*Ibid.*

I.

IMBELIENUS, king of Arabia, who was deprived of his estates by Augustus after the battle of Actium, for supporting the cause of Mark Antony; but his son was restored to the throne by the same emperor B. C. 82.—*Moreri.*

IMBELICHUS, a Greek author and a musician by profession, who lived in the second century under Marcus Aurelius. He was the author of some works in Greek, and, among others, one entitled *Babylonicus*, in the library of the Escorial in Spain, and of which Leo Allatius has published a fragment.—*Photius in Biblioth. Vossius de Hist. Grec.*

IMBELIONUS, a Platonic philosopher, was a native of Chalcis in Syria, and studied under Porphyry. He gained many disciples by his eloquence and probity. He died in the reign of Constantine.—*Eunapius in Vit. Sophist.*

IMBELICHUS, a Greek author, was a native of Apamea in Syria, and flourished in the reign of Julian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was poisoned under Valens A. D. 363. He was the author of the *Life of Pythagoras*; an *Exhortation to Philosophy*; and of a piece against Porphyry's Letter on the Egyptian Mysteries.—*Ibid. Moreri.*

IDARRA (Joachim), printer to the king of Spain, was a native of Saragossa, and died in 1785, aged 60. He carried the typographic art to a degree of perfection which had been unknown in that country. His presses produced fine editions of the Bible, the Mozarabic Missal, Mariana's History of Spain, Don Quixote, and Gabriel's Spanish translation of Sallust. He invented a superior kind of printing ink.—*Mon. Diet. Hist.*

IBAS, bishop of Edessa in the fifth century. He was at first a nestorian, but afterwards quitted that persuasion and became orthodox. In the council of Ephesus in 449 he was deposed and banished, but that of Chalcedon in 451 restored him to his dignity.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

ISSOT (Benjamin), an English divine, was born at Beachamwell in Norfolk, in 1680, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1708 archbishop Tenison appointed him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and George I. made him one of his chaplains in ordinary; and when that monarch visited Cambridge, he was created D. D. by mandamus. In 1713 and 1714 he preached the Boyle's lecture sermons. In 1724 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, but died the year following. His posthumous works were published by Dr. Clarke, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

IBEK (Cotheddin Ibek), the slave of Schahabeddin, sultan of India, on whose death he usurped the throne, and added to his dominions many provinces of Hindostan. An account of his conquests was written in a volume, entitled, *Tage al Masher*.—*D'Herbelot.*

IBEK (Azzeddin Ibek, or Ibeg), first sultan of the Mameluke Turks in Egypt. He was an officer in the court of Malek Al Saleh, sultan of Egypt, on whose death he married his widow, and became partner with her in the throne; but she caused him to be assassinated six years afterwards, A. D. 1257.—*Ibid.*

IBEK, an Arabian author, who wrote a book on the duties and qualifications of a secretary. He died in 1348.—*Ibid.*

ISRAHAM, the son of Valid, the third caliph of the race of Omniades, succeeded his brother Jezid A. D. 748; but Marwan, governor of Mesopotamia, revolted against him, took Damascus, and reduced him to a private life two years afterwards. One author says, that he was slain three months after his being deposed.—*D'Herbelot*.

ISRAHIM IMAM, the chief priest of the Mohammedan religion, was a descendant of the illustrious house of the Abbassides. His reputation and authority were so great that Marwan or Hemar, the last caliph of the Omniades, caused him to be put to death by thrusting his head into a bag of lime A. D. 748.—*Ibid*.

ISRAHIM, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gansavides, succeeded his brother Ferokkzad. He acquired a great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars which he made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such great advantages as to acquire the name of the *Conqueror*. He reigned 42 years, and died in 1098. Ibrahim erected a number of cities, mosques, and hospitals, and he was a liberal encourager of arts and letters.—*Ibid*.

ISRAHIM, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun Raschid, and uncle of Amin and Mamun. He was an excellent poet and musician, and passed also for the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed caliph at Bagdad, on the death of his nephew Amin, in 617; but Mamun marching from Khorassan to Bagdad with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne. He died at Samara in 839.—*Ibid*.

ISRAHIM of Schiraz, a mussulman doctor of law, who wrote several works in Arabic on jurisprudence. There was another of the same name, whose surname was Merouzi, some of whose works are extant.—*Ibid*.

ISRAHIM, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia in 1644, but his cruelties and debaucheries were so great that the soldiers mutinied and strangled him in 1649.—*Moreri*.

ISRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who was raised by his courage and talents to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the characters. The first work which he produced was on the military art; he afterwards published the *Account of an Expedition against the Afghans*, a *Turkish Grammar*, and a *History of Turkey*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 540 B. C. He was murdered by some robbers, and in the moment of dying he observed some cranes flying over his head, whom he implored to be his avengers. Some time after, these murderers walking in Rhægium, seeing some cranes in the air, one

of them said to his companions, "these are the witnesses of the death of Ibycus." These words being overheard excited some suspicion; the wretches were apprehended, and being tortured, confessed their crime, for which they were put to death.—*Pliny*.

IDACUS, a Spanish bishop of the fifth century, who wrote a chronicle commencing with the first year of the reign of Theodosius, and ending with the 11th of that of Leo. The Consular Fests are also attributed to him. His works were published by Sirmond, in 1619, 8vo., at Paris.—*Moreri*.

IDRIS GAWA, a Welsh astronomer, who is ranked with Gwion ab Don and Gwyn ab Nudd, as the three great astronomers of Britain. A high mountain in Wales is still called Cader Idris, or the Seat of Idris. When he flourished is unknown.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

IGNATIUS (St.), an eminent father of the church and martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch A. D. 68. After discharging the episcopal duties with great zeal 40 years, the emperor Trajan coming to Antioch in his Parthian expedition, hearing of his virtues, sent for him, and endeavoured to prevail on him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible, on which the emperor sent him with a guard of soldiers to Rome, where he was exposed to the wild beasts in the amphitheatre, for the amusement of the Roman people. The holy martyr heard his sentence with joy, and endured his sufferings with fortitude. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his bones which remained, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine epistles remain, and were published by Usher at Oxford in 1645. The best edition is that of 1708. There are some others which go under his name, but they are generally accounted spurious, though Whiston endeavoured to prove that they were the true, and that the others were either forgeries or abridgments.—*Cave. Du Pin. Pearson Vind. Ignat.*

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was the son of the emperor Michael Carolpalata, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. When his father was deposed by Leo the Armenian, he and his brother were thrown into a monastery and made eunuchs. Ignatius, whose former name was Nicetas, took the religious habit, and in 847 was raised to the patriarchate; but having rebuked Bardas, one of the principal lords of the court, for incest, he procured his banishment to the isle of Terebinthus, and Photius to be appointed in his place. A council was called at Constantinople to compel Ignatius to resign, which he refused for some time, but close confinement and rigorous usage induced him at last to yield. On the advancement of Basil to the empire he was restored, and immediately excommunicated Photius, and pro-

presided the 8th general council to be called at Constantinople. He died in 878.—*Dapin*.

IGNATIUS. See LOYOLA.

IOON, sovereign of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick; and after making war a long time on his neighbours he succeeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He died in 945, leaving the throne to his wife Alga, who in her old age embraced christianity.—*Univ. Hist.*

ILDEPONSE (St.), a Spanish bishop in the seventh century, was the disciple of St. Isidore of Seville, after whose death he went to Toledo, where he became abbot of a monastery, and on the death of Eugenius the bishop he was elected to succeed him. He governed the church nine years, and died in 667, aged 62. He wrote an account of ecclesiastical writers, and other works.—*Dapin*.

ILVE (Jacob), an English printer and letter-founder, who published some strange pieces, as a pretended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment will be immaterial, &c. He died in 1769.—*Anecd. of Brwyer*.

ILLESCAS (Gonsalvo), a Spanish ecclesiastic and historian, who died in 1580. He wrote the History of the Catholic Pontifical, containing the lives of the popes, in Spanish, 2 vols. folio, 1570. This work was continued by Louis de Babia to 1606, and Mark de Guadaluza, a carmelite, added another volume.—*Nicolas Antonio. Biblioth. Hisp.*

ILLTYD VARCHBO, or Iltutus the Knight, a saint who accompanied Garmon to Britain, and was placed at the head of the congregation of Theodosius, so called from being established by that emperor. He introduced an improved method of ploughing land among the Welsh, and died about A.D. 460.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

ILLYRIUS (Matthias Flaccus), a lutheran divine, was born at Albona in Istria, in 1590; and educated at Venice, where he acquired a great knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. Having embraced the doctrines of the reformation he went to Wittemberg, and prosecuted his studies under Luther and Melancthon. He had a share in the *Centurie Magdeburgenses*, and wrote besides several learned works. He died in 1575.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

IMBERT (Bartholomew), a French poet, was born at Nîmes in 1747. He became a member of the academy in his native city, and cultivated literature, particularly poetry, with success. His poem on the judgment of Paris has been much admired. He also published a volume of fables, which, though excellent, cannot be compared to Fontaine's. He was likewise the author of an agreeable novel, entitled, *les Egaremens*

de l'amour, and some other pieces. He died of a malignant fever in 1790.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IMBERT (John), an advocate, born at Rochelle, and died at the close of the 16th century. He published *Enchiridion juris scripti Gallie*, 4to., 1559; *Institutiones Penales*, 8vo., 1541.—*Nouv. Dict.*

IMBERT (Joseph Gabriel), a French painter, was born at Marseilles, and instructed by Vander Meulen and le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into the order of St. Bruno, but still continued painting. He died in 1740, aged 83.—*Ibid.*

IMMORF (James William), a celebrated genealogist, was born of a noble family at Nuenburgh, in 1651, and died in 1723. He published, 1. *De Notitia Procerum Germanie*, 2 vol. fol.; 2. *Historia Genealogica Italiae et Hispaniae*; 3. *Familiarum Italiae, Hispaniae, Galliae et Portugalliae*, all in folio; 4. *Magna Britanniae cum appendice*, 2 vols. fol.; 5. *Recherches sur les Grandes d'Espagne*, 8vo.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict.*

IMPERIALI (John Baptist), an Italian physician, was born at Vicenza in 1568 of a noble family. He studied at Verona and Bologna, and became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua. He died at Vicenza in 1623. He published a volume, entitled, *Exoticarum Exercitationum*, Venet. 1603.—*Ibid.*

IMPERIALI (John), the son of the above, was also a famous physician. He was born in 1602, and died in 1653. His works are, 1. *Museum Historicum*; 2. *Museum Physicum*, five de humano ingenio, Venet. 1640.—*Ibid.*

IMPERIALI (Joseph Renatus), a Roman cardinal, who was a great encourager of learning, and collected one of the first libraries in Europe. In 1730 he was a candidate for the pontificate, and lost the election by one vote. He died in 1737, aged 86. A description of his library was printed at Rome in 1711 in folio.—*Ibid.*

INA, king of the West Saxons, acquired fame by his expeditions against the neighbouring princes. In 736 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he erected an English college, which he endowed by a yearly tax on his kingdom, called *Romefest*, and afterwards *Peterpence*.—*Brak. Rusp.*

INACHUS, founder of the kingdom of Argos, B.C. 1858. Josephus and other ancient historians make him contemporary with Moses, but Eusebius places his reign 346 years before the Exodus of the Israelites.—*Petavius. Moreri*.

INCHOFER (Melchior), a German jesuit, was born at Vienna in 1584. He at first studied the law, but quitted that profession and entered among the jesuits at Rome in 1607. He wrote a book, entitled, *The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina* proved to be genuine, folio, 1650. He died at Milan in 1648. Having received some injuries from his brethren, he wrote a

satire against them, which was printed after his death under the title of *Monarchia fopliorum*. He also wrote the *Ecclesiastical History of Hungary, &c.*—*Pedovius. Moreri.*

INDULPHUS, the seventy-seventh king of Scotland, began his reign A.D. 959. The first seven years of his reign were peaceable, but afterwards his kingdom was invaded several times by the Danes, who were enraged against him for making an alliance with the English. Having landed in the north in great force, Indulphus marched against them, and compelled them to fly to their ships, but pushing too eagerly he was slain by an arrow from one of the vessels.—*Buchanan.*

INGEN (William van), an historical painter, was born at Utrecht in 1651. After being the disciple of Anthony Grebber, he went and studied in Italy; and on his return to his native country, settled at Amsterdam. His works are held in great esteem.—*Heubraeken.*

INGENHOUSZ (John), an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Breda in 1730. He came early to England, and having learnt the Suttonian method of inoculation, went to Vienna on the recommendation of sir John Pringle, to the emperor Joseph II. whose daughter he inoculated, for which he was made imperial physician and obtained a pension. He was a fellow of the royal society, and died in 1799. Dr. Ingenhousz published, 1. *Experiments upon Vegetables*, 8vo.; 2. *A translation into Latin of Hume's Treatise on the Stone, Scurvy, and Gout*; 3. *Several Chemical Treatises on Impregnating Water, &c. with Fixed Air*; 4. *Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.*—*Gent. Mag.*

INGOULT (Nicholas-Louis), a French jesuit, was born at Gisors, and died in 1759, aged 64. He was an eloquent preacher, and published the 8th volume of the *Memoirs of the Missions of the Society of Jesus in the Levant*. Some of his sermons are also in print.—*Nouv. Dict.*

INGRAM (Robert), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Beverley school, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and took there his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst in Kent, after which he obtained successively, the small vicarage of Orston in Nottinghamshire, and the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted in Essex. He died in 1804. Mr. Ingram wrote, 1. *A View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period when the Mystery of God shall be finished*, Rev. x. 7; which concludes and adds confirmation to an Explanation of the Seven Last Plagues, Rev. xv. xvi. lately offered to the public, 1785; 2. *Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America*, originally published by Menasseh Ben Israel; with observations thereon, &c. 1792;

3. *A Complete and Uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath, or the Seven Last Plagues*, &c. 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

INGRAMMA (John Philip), a physician of Palermo, who delivered his country in 1755 from the fury of the plague. He wrote *Veterinaria Medicina*, Venice 1568, and other works. He died in 1581, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict.*

INGUIMBERT (Dominic Joseph Maria d'), bishop of Charpentras, was born in that city in 1683. He became first a member of the order of Dominicans, which he quitted for that of the Cistercians. Pope Clement XII. gave him his bishopric in 1733, and in that situation he conducted himself in a most exemplary manner, employing all his wealth to serve the public, or to relieve the poor. He built a large hospital, and erected a magnificent library for public benefit. This worthy prelate died in 1757. He published some pieces on a monastic life, and other treatises on religious subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

INGULFUS, abbot of Croyland in the 15th century, was in great favour with William the Conqueror, to whom he was secretary. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. He died in 1109. There is extant by him a History of Croyland Abbey, from 664 to 1091, published by Saville in 1596, and at Oxford in 1684.—*Pitts. Bale.*

INNOCENT I. pope, was a native of Albany, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He condemned the Novatians and Pelagians, and died at Ravenna in 417. Some of his epistles are extant.

INNOCENT II. ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by a part of the conclave, the rest choosing Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II. and was acknowledged by the kings of Scotland and Sicily, but Innocent was received by the other princes of Europe. Being driven from Italy he fled to France, where he held several councils. On the death of his rival and the abdication of his successor Victor IV. he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139. He died in 1144.

INNOCENT III. was called Lothario Conti, and born of a noble family at Anagni in 1161. On account of his learning he was made a cardinal, and in 1198 elected pope. He encouraged the crusades to the holy land, prosecuted one against the Albigenses, laid the kingdom of France under interdict, and excommunicated John king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and carried the papal authority to a high pitch. He died in 1226. His works were printed at Cologne in 1515.

INNOCENT IV. was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX. honoured him with the purple in 1227. He succeeded Celestine IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was en-

gaged in a contest with the emperor Frederic II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederic was excommunicated. The pope died at Naples in 1254. He is said to have been the first who gave red hats to the cardinals.

INNOCENT V. a dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly pope in 1276, but died a few months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

INNOCENT VI. cardinal bishop of Ostia, was born in France, and advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and died in 1362. Some of his letters are extant.

INNOCENT VII. born at Abruzzo, was elected pope in 1404, but not without great opposition. He died in 1406.

INNOCENT VIII. a noble Genoese of Greek extraction, obtained the tiara in 1484. He endeavoured to procure another crusade, but without success. He died of an apoplexy in 1492, aged 60.

INNOCENT IX. was born at Bologna in 1519, and ascended the papal throne in 1591, but died two months afterwards. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and was made cardinal by Gregory XIII.

INNOCENT X. (John Baptist Pamphilus), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII. in 1644 at the age of 72. He condemned the doctrines of Jansenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence. He died in 1655.

INNOCENT XI. was born at Como in the duchy of Milan in 1611. Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat, and a bishopric. He was elected pope in 1676, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a long contest with Louis XIV. of France about the right of disposing of benefices and church lands, which was claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an assembly of his clergy, which had nearly terminated in a separation of the Gallican church from the Roman communion. This pope effected a coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks, and died in 1689.

INNOCENT XII. (Antony Pignatelli), a Neapolitan of a noble family, who succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the Maxims of the Saints, written by Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. He died in 1700, aged 85.

INNOCENT XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti), a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721, and died in 1724, aged 69. He gave a pension to the grandson of James II. and is said to have died of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Dubois.—*Platina. Bower. Mereri.*

INQUISITOR (Henry), a German Dominican, and inquisitor-general of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne. He and his colleague James Springer composed a work, entitled, *Maleficus Maleficium*, printed at Lyons in 1484, and several times afterwards. He also wrote a book on monarchy, and another against errors on the sacrament.—*Mereri.*

INTAPHERNES, one of the seven lords of Persia, who conspired to dethrone Smerdis, the usurper, in 521 B. C. He afterwards endeavoured to seize the crown, for which Darius condemned him to death with all his family. The wife of Intaphernes presented herself before Darius in a suppliant posture, and not only obtained a pardon for herself, but for any one of her relations that she should fix upon. She chose her brother, saying she might have another husband and other children, but that, as her father and mother were dead, she could not have another brother. On this Darius pardoned her brother and son, but Intaphernes was executed.—*Herodotus.*

INTERIAM DE AYALA (John), a Spanish monk of the order of mercy, who died at Madrid in 1770, aged 74. He is known by a remarkable work on the errors of painters in representing religious subjects: it is entitled *Pictor Christianus eruditus*, folio, 1720. He also wrote some poems.—*Nova. Diss. Hist.*

INVEGES (Augustina), a Sicilian jesuit and historian, was born in 1593, and died at Palermo in 1677. He wrote the History of Palermo, 3 vols. folio, 1640; 2. *Historia Paradisi terrestris*, 4to, 1641; 3. *La Cartagine Siciliana*, 1651, 4to.

IULO GOCH, a Welsh bard, who flourished from A.D. 1370 to 1420. He lived with Owen Glendower, who employed him to compose warlike songs to rouse his countrymen against the English.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

ISBICRATES, a famous Athenian general, who defeated the Thracians and Lacedæmonians, and restored the Seuthæ. He died B. C. 380.—*Corn. Nepos.*

IRAIL (Augustin-Simon), a French ecclesiastic, born at Puy in Valay in 1719, and died in 1794. He wrote a tragedy called the Triumph of Heroism; *Memoirs for a History of the Revolutions of the Republic of Letters*, 4 vols. 12mo; and a *History of the Re-union of Brittany to France*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nova. Diss.*

IRELAND. The original inhabitants of this island were probably Britons. In 795 the Danes seized a part of it, and were never completely subdued till the English took possession; till which period it was generally divided into a number of petty sovereignties. The first settlements of the English were made in 1169, by private adventurers, but under the sanction of Henry II. who in 1172 conquered the whole coun-

try. In 1514 the Scots excited a rebellion in Ireland, and in 1515 Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, expelled the English from almost all the places they held there, and was proclaimed king of Ireland, but the Scots were driven out in 1518. There were still, however, frequent rebellions of the natives, so that the English did not thoroughly establish their power till 1614. The Irish Catholics revolted again in 1641, and committed a dreadful massacre of the Protestants; but they were reduced by Cromwell in 1653. In 1798 another rebellion broke out there, which was not suppressed without much bloodshed. In 1800 an act of parliament was passed, by which that kingdom was united to Great Britain.—*Ireland's Hist. Ireland.*

IRENEUS (St.), bishop of Lyons, was a native of Greece, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom it is supposed he was sent into Gaul in 157. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons, and on the martyrdom of Pothemius succeeded him in the bishopric in 177. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Yet Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured much to allay the controversy which raged with great violence respecting the time of celebrating Easter. He was beheaded at Lyons in the persecution under Severus, in 202. His books on heresies were edited by Grabe at Oxford, in 1702, folio, and all his works by Maffuet, at Paris, 1710, folio.—*Dupin. Gova.*

IRENE, empress of Constantinople, the wife of Leo IV. after whose death she was acknowledged sovereign in conjunction with her son Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relations of her husband, and at last put her own son to death. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicephorus on the throne, who banished her to Lesbos, where she died in 803.—*Moreri.*

IRETON (Henry), a republican general, who distinguished himself in the great rebellion by his valour and conduct on the side of parliament. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died at the siege of Limerick in 1671. His body was conveyed to England and interred in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration it was taken up and hung at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. He had by his wife Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter named also Bridget, who married Thomas Bendish, esq.—*Granger. Clarendon.*

IREVISA (John), a native of Cornwall, who was vicar of Berkeley in Gloucestershire in the 14th century. He translated the Polychronicon, by the direction of Thomas lord Berkeley, in 1387.—*Gen. B. D.*

IRENEUS or WRITREUS, a German Christian of the 19th century. He became a professor at Ravenna, and afterwards at Bologna, where he died about 1150. He is said to have introduced the degree of doctor into universities. He is also called the father of glossators.—*Boyle.*

IRONSIDE (Gilbert), an English prelate, was born at Hawkbury in Oxfordshire, in 1588, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and on entering into orders, obtained the rectory of Winterbourn in Dorsetshire. At the restoration he was made bishop of Bristol, where he died in 1671. He wrote Seven Questions of the Sabbath, 4to, and a Sermon, 1608.—*Wood.*

ISAAC, the son of Abraham and Sarah, was born 1896 B. C. His father being commanded to offer him up as a sacrifice, was about to obey the divine command on Mount Moriah, when an angel stopped him. Isaac had two sons, Esau and Jacob; the eldest of whom became the father of the Edomites, and the other of the Israelites. He died 1716 B. C.—*S. S.*

ISAAC (Comnenus), a Greek emperor, was proclaimed in 1057 in the room of Michael Stratioticus, who was deposed. His reign was marked by valour and prudence till he meddled with the property and persons of the ecclesiastics, who excited a general discontent against him. He then retired to a monastery, after ceding the crown to Constantine Ducas in 1059. He died two years after.—*Moreri.*

ISAAC (Angelus), a Greek emperor, obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus in 1185. He was a voluptuous prince, and his brother Alexius having gained over his officers, seized the throne, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his eyes in 1185. After the death of Alexius he was released from confinement, and placed again on the throne. He died in 1204.—*Ibid.*

ISAAC KARO, a Spanish rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or turn Christians. He first went to Portugal, and from thence to Jerusalem, where he led a retired life. He wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch, printed at Amsterdam in 1708.—*Bushage's Hist. of the Jews.*

ISAACSON (Henry), a learned chronologer, was born in London in 1581. He became secretary to the learned bishop Andrews, and died in 1654. He compiled a large work on Chronology, in folio.—*Wood.*

ISABELLA of Arragon, was the daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 1489 she was espoused to John Galeazzo Sforza, then a minor under the guardian-

ship of his uncle Lewis Stofza, who on first seeing Isabella fell in love with her. The lovers having been married only by proxy, Lewis contrived various means to keep them asunder, and declared his passion to Isabella, who repulsed him with scorn, and exhorted her husband to shake off his uncle's yoke. The love of Lewis turned into hatred, and he married Alphonssia, daughter to the duke of Ferrara, a woman of an ambitious and intriguing spirit, and by their contrivance John Galeazzo was poisoned. Lewis then assumed the sovereignty, and Isabella sought refuge at Naples, which not long after was taken by the French, and she had to lament the loss of all her family. She then retired to a small town in the kingdom of Naples, which had been assigned her for a dower, and died in 1594. Her daughter was married to Sigismund, king of Poland.—*Bayle*.

ISABELLA of Castile, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II. and married Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. The conquest of Grenada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign. She was a woman of great abilities, and died in 1504.—*Moreri*.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the fair, king of France, was married in 1308 to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. She was a woman of licentious manners, and after various adventures was imprisoned by her son Edward III. in the castle of Rising, where she died after a confinement of 28 years.—*Rapin*.

ISABELLA, queen of Hungary, was the sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, and in 1589 married John Zapolita, warlord of Transylvania, who was elected king of Hungary in 1596. In 1540 she was delivered of a son while her husband was besieging the castle of Fogarzas, and he was so transported at the news that he gave a splendid feast to his troops, and died of intemperance on the occasion. Isabella, unable to cope with the forces of Ferdinand of Austria, with whom her husband had engaged in war, called to her aid Solymán, sultan of the Turks, who treacherously seized the capital of her dominions, and obliged her to retire to Transylvania, which country she was afterwards forced to yield to Ferdinand. She was then obliged to retreat to Cassovia, and on the road wrote the following Latin words on a tree, *se fata voluit*, "so fate decrees." In 1556 she recovered Transylvania, but when her son came to years of maturity she refused to admit him to a share in the government. She died in 1558.—*Bayle*.

ISAEUS, a Greek orator, was born at Otaletis in the isle of Euboea. He was the disciple of Lyfias, and preceptor of Demosthenes, at Athens, where he kept a famous school of eloquence. We have only ten of his orations remaining, which were translated into English by Sir William Jones

in 1730. There was another Greek orator of this name, who went to Rome about A. D. 97. The younger Pliny speaks highly of his powers.—*Plutarch*.

ISAIAH, the principal of the four great prophets, was the son of Amos, of the royal family of David. He prophesied in the reigns of Ozias, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 735 to 681 B. C. in which last year Manasseh is said to have caused him to be cut in two with a wooden saw. He is called the evangelical prophet, from the clear and constant view he has taken of the Messiah throughout his predictions, which are composed in a style truly sublime.—*Gray's Key to O. T.*

ISOKERDES, king of Persia, succeeded his uncle Sapor, whose virtues he did not imitate. He was debauched, cruel, and avaricious. He made war on the eastern emperors who refused to pay him tribute, and obliged Theodosius the younger to make peace. He persecuted the christians with great severity, and died, as is said, by the kick of a horse in 420.—*Univ. Hist.*

ISZLIN (James Christopher), a learned writer, was born at Basil in 1681. He became professor of history and antiquities in that university, and died there in 1737. He wrote, 1. *De Gallis Rheum transcaucibus Carmen heroicum*; 2. *De Historicis Latinis melioris ævi dissertatio*; 3. *Dissertationes on various subjects*.—*Nouv. Dict.*

ISHMAEL, the son of Abraham and Hagar, was born 1919 B. C. Abraham at the desire of Sarah discarded him and his mother, and Ishmael having settled in Paran, married an Egyptian. He was the father of the Arabs, who glory in being descended through him from Abraham.—*Bible*.

ISHMAEL I. sophy of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed. He began his reign in 1505, and died in 1523, after gaining many victories and having established the Persian throne upon a solid basis.—*Univ. Hist.*

ISHMAEL II. sophy of Persia, succeeded Thomas in 1575. He was a bloody prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was poisoned in 1579 by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishmael being of a sect held heretical by the other mohammedans.—*Ibid*.

ISIDORE (St.), (surnamed *de Pelusium*, from his retiring to a cell near that place. He was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and when young embraced the monastic life. He wrote a number of letters and other pieces, some of which are extant, and were printed at Paris in 1888, in folio, Greek and Latin. He died about 440.—*Dapin*.

ISIDORE of Charax, a Greek author in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, about 300 B. C. He composed several historical works and a description of Parthia, which has been published by Hefchelius, and also at Oxford among the collection of the lesser geographers, 1703.—*Moreri*.

Isidore of Alexandria (St.), born in Egypt about A. D. 318. He passed many years in solitude, but was ordained by Athanasius and placed over a monastery, whence he was called Isidore the Hospitalier. He defended that father with great zeal against the Arians, for which he was banished by the patriarch Theophilus. He then went to Constantinople, where he died in 403.—*Duple.*

Isidore of Cordova (St.), bishop of that city under the reigns of Honorius and Theodosius the younger. He wrote Commentaries on the books of Kings, which he dedicated to Paul Orosius, the disciple of Augustine.—*Ibid.*

Isidore of Seville (St.), was bishop of that city 40 years, during which he approved himself the father of the poor and the oracle of Spain. He died universally regretted in 636. In the council of Toledo, held in 653, he was called the *doctor of his age*, and the *ornament of the church*. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures; a Treatise of Ecclesiastical Writers; a Chronicle from Adam to 626; and other works.—*Ibid.*

Isingrinus (Michael), a celebrated printer of Basil in the 16th century, who printed in Greek all the works of Aristotle, with paper and types superior to those of Aldus Manutius. He published also, with the same elegance and correctness, the History of Plants by Fuchs.—*Novo. Dict.*

Ismenias, a Theban general, who was sent on an embassy to the king of Persia. No person being admitted to the royal presence without prostration, Ismenias was resolved not to commit an action so degrading to his country. But on being introduced he dropped his ring on the ground, and the act of taking it up was mistaken for submissive homage, in consequence of which he was favourably received. There was a Theban musician of the same name, who being taken prisoner by the Scythians, and playing before their king, he observed that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying of an ass.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

Isocrates, a celebrated Greek orator, was born at Athens 436 B. C. He had no skill to speak in public, and therefore applied himself to the instruction of others. We have 21 orations by him, a good edition of which was published by Beattie, at Cambridge, in 1742, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Plutarch. Orat.*

Irenæus (Thomas), a German divine, was born at Leipsic, in 1614. He became professor of divinity in that university, and died there in 1710. He wrote, 1. *Differentiæ hæreticæ et apostolicæ eique proximi*; 2. *Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera*; 3. *Historia ecclesiastica primi et secundi sæculi selecta capita*, &c.—*Moreri.*

Ives or Yves, bishop of Chartres, was born in 1035, and raised to that see in 1073.

He died in 1116. There are extant by him, 1. A Collection of Decrees; 2. Excerptiones Ecclesiasticarum regularum; 3. Sermons, &c.—*Ibid.*

Ivès (John), an English antiquary, was born at Yarmouth. He became gentleman-at-arms extraordinary, and fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He published three numbers of select passages from his own collections; also Remarks on the Garamonum of the Romans, the Scots and Romans fixed and described, 12mo. 1721. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Big. Dict.*

IVETEAU (Nicholas Vauquelin, sieur de), a French poet, was born at Brechay. He became preceptor to the duke de Vendôme, son of Gabrielle d'Estrees, and afterwards to Louis XIII, when, despising her life was so irregular that he was forced the court, on which he took a house in the Faubourg Saint Germain, where he lived with his mistress in all manner of luxury and debauchery. He died in 1640, aged 90. He wrote The Institution of a Prince in verse; stanzas, sonnets, and other pieces of poetry, in the *Delices de la Poésie française*, 1620, 8vo.—*Novo. Dict.*

Iwan V. or **John Alexanovich**, czar of Russia, was the second son of Michael Feodorovich, born in 1681, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Peter Alexanovich in 1682. But being of weak intellect he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter, the prince Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Iwan, excited a sedition, which finished by appointing Iwan and Peter joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having excited the death of Peter, that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the prince on his way to a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. Iwan died in 1696, leaving five daughters.—*Univ. Hist. Novo. Dict.*

Iwan VI. of Brunswick Bevern, was declared czar after the death of his great-aunt Anna Iwanova, in 1740. He was left him to the guardianship of the duke de Biren, who being deposed shortly after the regency was transferred to the emperor's mother. In 1741 he was deposed and confined in a fortress, from whence he escaped by the contrivance of a monk, but was retaken and placed in a monastery, where he was put to death by order of Catherine in 1764.—*Ibid.*

Izacke (Richard), an English antiquary, was born at Exeter, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He afterwards became chamberlain and town-clerk of his native city, the History and Memorials of which he wrote. The first edition was printed in 1677, 8vo. and the last in 1724, at which time the author was dead, and the work was continued by his son, Henry.

J.

JAAFRAR EBN TOPHAIL, an Arabian philosopher, supposed by some to have been *Averroes*. He died about 1198. He wrote a philosophical romance, called the History of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, which was published in Latin by Pocock at Oxford in 1671, and in English by Ockley in 1703, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JABLONSKI (Daniel Ernest), a Polish divine, was born at Dantzic in 1660. He studied in various universities, and came to England, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. He became ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin, and president of the society of sciences. He laboured zealously, but without success, to promote a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists. He died in 1741. He translated into Latin Dr. Bentley's sermons at Boyle's lecture, and wrote several works in that language on theological subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JABLONSKI (Paul Ernest), the son of the above, was born at Berlin, and became professor of divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he died in 1757. His works are, 1. *Disquisitio Linguae Lycaonica*; 2. *De Memorie Græcorum*; 3. *Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. *Pantheon Egyptiacum*, 3 vols. 8vo. He is not to be confounded with *Charles Gyllenius Jablonski*, member of the society at Hall, and author of a Natural History of Insects. He died in 1787.—*Ibid.*

JABLONSKI (Theodore), counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin. He published, 1. A French and German Dictionary, 1711; 2. A Course of Morality, 1713; 3. A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—*Mosvi.*

JACERIVUS (Francis de Cataneis, or Diacetius), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1466. He was the disciple of Marsilius Ficinus, whom he succeeded in the professorship of philosophy. He died in 1522. His works are, A Treatise on Beauty, and another on Love.—*Ibid.*

JACRAIA (Ben Joseph), a Portuguese rabbi, born at Lisbon, and died in 1539. He wrote a Paraphrase on Daniel, in which he promised his brethren a speedy restoration to their ancient inheritance.—*Ibid.*

JACKSON (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in the bishopric of Durham in 1579. He became president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and dean of Peterborough, and died in 1640. His works, the principal of which is a Commentary on the Apostles' Creed, were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1673.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

JACKSON (Arthur), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Faith's in London in 1662. He was

fined 500l. for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love, and also imprisoned. At the restoration he was chosen by the assembly of ministers to present a bible to king Charles. He was also one of the commissioners in the Savoy conference, and died in 1666. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. 4to.—*Calamy.*

JACKSON (John), an English divine, was born at Lensay in Yorkshire, in 1696, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1710 he obtained the rectory of Rossington, in his native county, and afterwards the mastership of Wighton's hospital in Lancashire. He was an acute metaphysician, but a zealous advocate for Arianism, and wrote some tracts against the doctrine of the trinity, and some against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his *Chronological Antiquities*, 8 vols. 4to. 1752. He died in 1763.—*Gen. Big. Dict.*

JACKSON (William), a musical composer and ingenious writer, was born at Exeter in 1730. Having received a liberal education, he was placed under the tuition of the organist of Exeter cathedral, and afterwards with Mr. Travers, an eminent musician in London. In 1777 he was appointed organist of the church of St. Peter in his native city, where he died in 1803. He published several books of songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas of his composition, which are held in great esteem. His literary productions are; 1. *Thirty Letters on various Subjects*, which have gone through three editions; 2. *On the Present State of Music*, 12mo. 2 editions; 3. *The Four Ages*, 8vo.; 4. *Papers in the Collection of Essays published by a Society at Exeter*. One of Mr. Jackson's sons was secretary to lord Macartney in his embassy to China, and another was ambassador to the king of Sardinia, and afterwards at Paris and Berlin.—*Public Characters*, vol. I.

JACOB, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, was born about 1836 B.C. He was the favourite of his mother, by whose advice he imposed upon his father, and obtained his blessing, having before taken an advantage of Esau, by purchasing his birthright. To avoid his brother's fury he fled to Padan-aran, where he resided with his uncle Laban, whom he served fourteen years for his daughters Leah and Rachel. He afterwards returned to Canaan with great wealth, and a reconciliation took place between him and his brother. He died in Egypt, in the arms of his son Joseph, 1680 B.C. His name was altered to Israel by an angel, and from thence his posterity were called Israelites.—*Bible.*

JACOB (Henry), a learned divine, was born in Kent, and educated at Oxford, N a

where he took his degree of M.A. after which he obtained a living. He died in 1621, aged 60. He wrote against the Brownists or puritans, and a work on the sufferings of Jesus Christ.—*Wood.*

JACOB (Henry), son of the above, was educated under Erpenius, by which means he acquired a considerable knowledge of the oriental languages. On his return to England he entered of Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, but was deprived in the civil wars. He died at Canterbury in 1652, at the age of 44. He wrote some works which were never printed; but Wood ascribes to him the *Delphi Phenicianæ*, published under the direction of Dickenfon.—*Wood.*

JACOB (Giles), an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a Law Dictionary, and the Lives and Characters of English poets. He died in 1744, aged 54.—*Morimer.*

JACOB (Ben Naphthali), a learned Jew of the 5th century, was educated in the school at Tiberius in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and rabbi Ben Aser.—*Morier.*

JACOB, a cistercian monk of Hungary, who quitted his order in 1212, under the pretence of being called to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He gathered together a prodigious number of fanatics in Germany and France, who being chiefly peasants, obtained the name of the *shepherds*. When St. Louis, king of France, was taken prisoner by the Saracens, Jacob pretended that the holy Virgin had commanded him to preach up a crusade for his deliverance. The queen for some time tolerated this extravagance, but at last she caused the rabble to disperse, and Jacob was shortly after slain by a butcher.—*Morier.*

JACOB (Ben Haim), a rabbi of the 16th century, who published a collection of the *Masora* at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols. fol. with the text of the Bible, a work greatly esteemed among the Jews.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

JACOB Al Bardai, a disciple of Severus, patriarch of Constantinople. He was one of the principal leaders of the Eutychians, on which account that sect gained the name of *Jacobites*.—*D'Herbelot.*

JACOBUS (Oliker), a Danish physician, was born in the isle of Jutland, in 1650. He became professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, where he died in 1701. He wrote, *Compendium Institutionum Medicarum*; *De Ranis et Lacertis Dissertatio*; *Museum Regium*; and some Latin poems.—*Novo. Dict.*

JACOBS (Jurian), a painter, was born in Switzerland, in 1610. He was the disciple of Francis Spuyders, whose manner he im-

tated. In his historical pieces he introduced animals painted in a masterly manner. He died in 1664.—*Pilkington.*

JACOBUS (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was born in Leicestershire in 1622, and educated first at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college. In 1647 he removed to London, and had the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He was then taken into the family of the countess of Exeter, where he died in 1687. Dr. Jacobus wrote a Commentary on Romans viii; a Treatise of Holy Dedication, and several Sermons. He had also a share in the Continuation of Pool's Annotations.—*Calamy.*

JACOPONE (Da Todi), an old Italian poet, celebrated for his Sacred Canticles, and for being the author of the *Stabat Mater*. He died in 1306. His Canticles were printed at Venice in 1617, 4to.—*Morier.*

JACQUELOT (Maac), a learned French protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy, and born in 1647. At the age of 21 he became assistant to his father, but after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Heidelberg, and from thence to the Hague. The king of Prussia invited him to his capital, where he became his majesty's chaplain, and had a pension. He died in 1708. He wrote *Dissertations on the Existence of God*, 4to; three pieces against Bayle's Dictionary; *Dissertations on the Messiah*; a Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures; Letters to the Bishops of France; Sermons; a work against Socinianism, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUET (Louis), a French writer and ecclesiastic, was born at Lyons in 1732, and died in 1793. He wrote an ingenious parallel between the Greek and French tragic poets, and some prize essays, which were rewarded by the academy of Belançon. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, whose disposition and manners he greatly resembled.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUIER (Francis), a learned ecclesiastic and mathematician, was born at Vincy in 1711, and died at Rome in 1782. His works are: 1. *Newtoni philosophia naturalis principia mathematica*, 4 vols. 4to; 2. *Institutiones philosoph. ad Stoicæ theol. potissimum accomm.* 5 vols. 12mo. In these two works he was assisted by father Lefueur. 3. *Riflessioni sopra alcune difficoltà spettanti i danni della cuppola di S. Pietro*, 4to; 4. *Descrizione d'un istromento per far conogni facilità orologi solari*; 5. *Trattato di Algebra*.—*Novo. Dict. par L'Eury.*

JADDUS, high priest of the Jews, who, when Alexander the Great went with an intention to pillage Jerusalem and the temple, went to meet him in his pontifical

habits, and the light so struck the victor that he altered his sentiments, and offered sacrifices to the God of Israel.—*Jeseph.*

JABLOTT (Nicolas), a French physician, was born at Nancy in 1780, and died there in 1798. He wrote the *Picture of Animal Economy*, 8vo; a *Complete Course of Anatomy*, folio; *Physica hominis sani*, 2 vol. 12mo; and a *Pharmacopœia* for the poor, 8vo.—*Novo. Dict.*

JACOB (John Wolfgang), a lutheran divine, was born at Stutgard in 1647. He became preacher of the cathedral in his native city, chancellor of the university and provost of the church of Tübingen. He died in 1720. His principal works are; 1. *Ecclesiastical History* compared with Profane; 2. *A Compendium of Divinity*; 3. *The Life of Spinoza*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JAGO (Richard), an English poet, was born in Warwickshire in 1715, and educated at University college, Oxford. He afterwards entered into orders, and in 1724 obtained the vicarage of Snitterfield in Warwickshire. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kilmcote, in Leicestershire. He died in 1781. His *Elegy on the Blackbirds* was first published in the *Adventurer*, and was attributed to different writers. His principal performance is a descriptive poem, entitled, *Edgehill*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JAILLOT (Alexis-Hubert), geographer to the French king, was at first a sculptor, but having espoused the daughter of a map-colourer, he turned his attention to geography. He engraved many of the maps of the Sansons, particularly the great maps of France; but that of Lorraine is supposed to be his best. He died in 1780. His work, entitled, *Recherches critiques, historiques, et topographiques, sur la Ville de Paris*, 5 vol. 8vo. 1773, is esteemed a curious book.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

JAMES (St.), the Great, was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and called to the apostleship with his brother John the Evangelist, while they were mending nets with their father. He was put to death by Herod Agrippa, A. D. 44.—*Gen.*

JAMES (St.), the Less, another of the apostles, obtained the name of Just, on account of his virtues. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem, and was put to death at the instigation of Annias the high-priest, A. D. 62. There is an epistle of his addressed to the dispersed converted Hebrews, among the canonical epistles of the New Testament.—*Ibid.*

JAMES I. king of Scotland, the son of Robert III. was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty on condition of his marrying the daughter of the earl of Somerset. He severely punished those who had governed his

country in his absence, for which he was murdered in his bed, in 1437.—*Buchanan.*

JAMES II. king of Scotland, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English; and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. He was slain at the siege of Roxburgh, in 1460.—*Ibid.*

JAMES III. was the son and successor of the above. He put to death his brother John, and committed so many cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and he was slain in battle in 1488.—*Ibid.*

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last mentioned, at the age of 16 years. He defeated the rebellious lords, and assisted Lewis XII. king of France against the English, but was slain at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513.—*Ibid.*

JAMES V. the son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the reins of government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V. for which that prince gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. James died in 1543, leaving his crown to Mary Stuart his daughter. He was a prince of great virtue.—*Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

JAMES VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, was the son of Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, by Mary daughter of the preceding king, and was born in 1566. The year following he was proclaimed king on the forced resignation of his mother, and in 1603 he succeeded queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A plot was soon after discovered to seize on him and prince Henry, for which lords Cobham and Grey, and sir Walter Raleigh, were apprehended and indicted. But the year following a more dreadful one was providentially found out, which was devised by some desperate papists to blow up the king, the prince, and parliament, and for which several persons were executed. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612 his son, the prince Henry by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederic the elector palatine. James stretched the prerogative as far as he well could, and left the consequences to be felt by his son Charles, whom he imprudently suffered to visit Spain, to marry the infant, which did not succeed. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, and affected to be a universal scholar, particularly in theology, being not indifferently acquainted with polemics, of which he was so fond as to found Chelsea college for the maintenance of learned men who should

employ themselves in managing controversies, especially with the church of Rome. Charles II. applied it to a better purpose. James died at Theobalds in 1626, and was interred at Westminster. He wrote many books; as, a Commentary on the Revelations, in which he calls the pope Antichrist; Basilicon Doron, or advice to his son; Demonology, or a Discourse on Witchcraft; a Counterblast against Tobacco, &c. all of which were printed in 1 vol. folio.—*Hume Wilson. Repin.*

JAMES II. king of England, was the second son of Charles I. and born at London in 1633, in which year he was created duke of York. He resided during the rebellion in France, where he imbibed the principles of popery. At the restoration he returned to England, and married secretly Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England, viz. Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signified himself as commander of the English fleet, and shewed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife he married the princess of Modena. He succeeded his brother in 1684, but his zeal for his religious leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who married his daughter Mary, was invited by several of the English nobility, and the king finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France, where he died at St. Germain in 1701. His son James, commonly called the pretender, died at Rome in 1766. His son Charles Edward, who invaded Scotland in 1745, died in 1788; and Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal York, the last surviving branch of this unfortunate race, died but lately.

JAMES I. king of Arragon, called the Warrior, succeeded his father Peter the Catholic in 1213. He conquered the kingdoms of Majorca and Minorca, Valencia, and other countries, from the Moors. He died at Valencia in 1276. Before he expired he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the cistercians, according to the superstition of the age.—*Muriel.*

JAMES II. king of Arragon, succeeded his brother Alphonso III. in 1291. He carried on a long war against Navarre, and the Moors; and united Catalonia to his crown. He died at Barcelona in 1327.—*Ibid.*

James of Voragine, a dominican and bishop, was born at Genoa about 1230. He became provincial of his order, and afterwards archbishop of Genoa. He compiled a Golden Legend, which is full of pious fables; and has gone through numerous editions. The first and most esteemed was printed in 1470. The author died in 1298.—*Muriel.*

JAMES (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Newport in the isle of Wight; and

educated, first at Winchester school, and next at New college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was appointed the first keeper of sir Thomas Bodley's library, and was made sub-dean of Wells. He distinguished himself by collating MSS. of the ancient fathers, with a view of publishing them, but failed in his design for want of encouragement. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is, *A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, &c.* 1611, 4to. reprinted in 8vo. 1638. He died at Oxford in 1632.—*Wood.*

JAMES (Richard), nephew of the above, was educated at Exeter college, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow. He travelled into Russia, on which country he wrote some observations in 1619. He was of great service to Selden and sir Robert Cotton, being a man of extensive learning, and profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS. He published several books in Latin, and died in 1688.—*Ibid.*

JAMES (Robert), an English physician, was born at Kinverston in Staffordshire in 1703, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. After practising in different places in the country, he removed to London, where in 1743 he published his Medical Dictionary in 3 vols. folio, a work of considerable merit, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson; Dr. James also published other works in the line of his profession, but he is best known by a valuable medicine universally celebrated under the name of James's powder, which has been a fortune to his family. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Eng. Dict.*

JAMET (Peter Charles), a French writer, was born in the diocese of Sacon in 1704. He furnished notes and remarks to the dictionary of Trevoux, and was the author of *Metaphysical Essays; Dissertation on the Creation; Letters on Taste and the Doctrine of Bayle; Danccha Menhann, the Mogul Philosopher, &c.* He died at the end of the 18th century.—*Nouv. Dict.*

JAMYN (Amadis), a French poet, and secretary to Charles IX. He died about 1565. Besides his poetical works, he wrote some academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of the Iliad into French verse, which was left imperfect by Sabel.—*Ibid.*

JANEWAY (James), a nonconformist divine, was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Christ church college, Oxford. Being deprived after the restoration, he opened a meeting-house at Rothamritch, when the act of indulgence was passed, and died there in 1674. He wrote *Heaven upon Earth, 8vo.*; a *Token for Children, 12mo.*; this has gone through numerous editions. The *Saint's Encouragement to*

Diligence, &c. After his death was printed his Legacy to his Friends, 8vo.—*Calony.*

JANICON (Francis Michael), a French protestant writer, was born at Paris in 1674. He settled in Holland, and died at the Hague in 1730. He wrote the Dutch gazettes in a manner which discovered him to possess great political knowledge. He was also the author of *The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces, and their Dependencies*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1729.—*Moreri. Diet. Hist.*

JANENIUS (Cornelius), bishop of Ghent, was born at Hulst, in Flanders in 1513. Philip II. of Spain sent him to the council of Trent, where he greatly distinguished himself by his learning and modesty. On his return he was made bishop of Ghent, where he died in 1576. He wrote a Harmony of the Gospels, and other works.—*Moreri.*

JANSEN or **JANSENIUS** (Cornelius), a celebrated Roman catholic prelate, was born in 1583, at Leerdam, in Holland, and educated at Utrecht, from whence he removed to Louvain in 1602. He afterwards went to France, and after residing there some years, returned to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. Being deputed to go on a mission to the king of Spain, by his university, that monarch employed him to write a book against France, for which he was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres in Flanders, where he died of the plague in 1638. He wrote several books, but that by which he is most known is his *Augustinus*, which was not published till after his death, and then occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal bulls could not suppress. In 1641 the Roman inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book; Urban VIII. censured it as heretical; and Innocent X. in 1653 condemned the following propositions extracted from it: 1. That there are divine precepts which even good men cannot obey without the assistance of God.—2. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind.—3. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint.—4. That the doctrine of free will is a gross error.—5. That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. These doctrines the pope declared heretical, and a violent persecution was excited against all who maintained them, but notwithstanding this, jansenism gained a number of disciples in France and the Low Countries.—*Bayle. Dupin.*

JANSON or **JANSONIUS** (James), a doctor of Louvain, professor of theology, and dean of the college of St. Peter in that city, was a native of Amsterdam, and died in 1625, aged 78. He wrote *Commentaries on the Psalms; Song of Solomon, Job,*

and the Gospel of St. John, and other works.—*Moreri.*

JANSENS (Abraham), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1565. A picture of his representing the descent from the cross, in the church of Ghent, has been taken for the work of Rubens, and is not inferior to the works of that painter.—*De Piles.*

JANSENS (Victor Honorius), an historical painter, born at Brussels in 1664. He was patronised by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome for improvement. On his return to his own country he adorned most of the churches and convents with his works. He died in 1739.—*Pittington.*

JANSENS (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, who resided in England many years, and in many respects was equal to Vandyck. He painted portraits, and died in 1665.—*Virtue. Granger.*

JANUARIUS (St.), bishop of Benevento, who was beheaded in Puzosoli, in the persecution under Diocletian. His body was removed to Naples, where is a beautiful chapel erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is a pretended miracle exhibited yearly by the priests, who have what they call his blood in a phial. This at other times is congealed, but on the bringing out the head of the saint, which is carefully preserved, the blood liquifies. This mumery is always practised when Vesuvius shews signs of a convulsion, and the people devoutly believe that the influence of the saint will prevent an earthquake.—*Moreri. Addison's Travels in Italy.*

JAPHET, the son of Noah, was born B.C. 2448. His posterity peopled part of Asia and Europe.—*Bible.*

JARCHAS, the most learned of the Indian philosophers, called brachmans, and a great astronomer, according to Jerome. He is said to have given Apollonius Tyancus seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.—*Moreri.*

JARCHI (Solomon Ben Isaac), a celebrated rabbi, was born at Troyes in France in 1104. He spent thirty years in travelling through Europe and the eastern countries. He wrote *Commentaries on the Bible, Mishna, Gemara, and Pirke Avoth*, 4 vols. 12mo. They are highly esteemed by the Jews.—*Moreri.*

JARDINS (Mary Catherine des), an ingenious French lady, was born at Alençon in Normandy in 1640. She was obliged to quit her native place in consequence of an intrigue; on which she went to Paris, where she subsisted by her pen. She still, however, gave way to her passions, and formed various connections. Her works, consisting of novels and plays, form 10 volumes in 12mo. She died in 1683.—*Moreri.*

JARJYN (Karel du), an excellent painter of landscapes and animals, was born at Amsterdam in 1640. He studied in Italy,

where he acquired a great reputation. He died at Venice in 1678; and so greatly was he esteemed that, though a protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground.—*Pill. H. ubrahen.*

JAROSLAW, grand duke of Russia in the 10th century. He invited learned men to his court, and caused several books to be translated from the Greek into Russian. He also framed a code of laws for his subjects, and founded a public school.—*Univ. Hist.*

JARRIGE (Peter), a famous jesuit, who quitted his order and turned protestant. He then published a book entitled, *The Jesuits exposed upon a Scaffold*; but afterwards he returned to his society at Antwerp, and printed a retraction of what he had advanced. He died at Tullies in France in 1670.—*Novo. Dis.*

JARRY (Laurence Juillard du), a French divine and poet, was born about 1658. He gained the poetical prize of the French academy in 1679, and again in 1714, on which last occasion he had Voltaire for a competitor. He was made prior of Notre Dame du Jarry, in the diocese of Saintes, where he died in 1730. His works consist of theological treatises, sermons and poems.—*Novo. Dis.*

JARS (Gabriel), a mineralogist, was born at Lyons in 1733. He visited with Duhamel the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Carinthia, also those of England, and other countries. In 1768 he was received into the academy of sciences, but died the year following. His brother published his *Observations* under the title of *Voyages Metallurgiques*, 3 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dis.*

JAUCOURT (the chevalier Louis de), member of the royal society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, died at Compeigne in 1780, aged 76. He furnished the *Encyclopedie Francoise* with many valuable articles, and conducted the *Bibliothèque raisonnée*. He also assisted in publishing the *Museum Sebranum*, 4 vols. folio, and composed a *Lexicon Medicum universale*, the MS. of which, in 6 vols. folio, perished on board a ship which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam. Jaucourt was five years the disciple of Boerhaave.—*Novo. Dis. Hist.*

JAULT (Augustus Francis), a French physician, and professor of Syriac in the royal college at Paris, died in 1757, aged 50. He translated Sharp's *Surgery*, Ockley's *History of the Saracens*, and Floyer on the Asthma, from English into French, also Astruc on the Venereal Disease, and other works.—*Novo. Dis.*

JAY (Gui Michel le), an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who printed a Polyglot Bible at his own expence, and thereby impoverished himself. Afterwards entering into orders he was made dean of Vezelai. He died in 1675. His polyglot is

elegantly printed in 10 vols, and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes.—*Moreri.*

JEANES (Henry), an English divine, was born at Alberfay in Somersetshire in 1611. He received his education at Hart-hall, Oxford, and afterwards became rector of Beer-crocomb and Capland in Somersetshire. He sided with the presbyterians, and obtained the living of Chedzoy, after the deprivation of Dr. Walter Raleigh. He died in 1662. His works are, *Treatise on Abstinence from Evil*, 8vo.; *Want of Church Government no Warrant for an Omission of the Lord's Supper*, 8vo.; *Treatise on the Indifferency of Human Actions*, 4to.; of *Original Righteousness*, and its *Contrary Concupiscence*, 4to.; *Polemical Tracts against Dr. Hammond, Jeremy Taylor, and John Goodwin*.—*Wood.*

JEANNIN (Peter), a French statesman, was born in Burgundy, and bred to the bar. He became chief president of the parliament of Dijon. Henry IV. made him a member of his council and kept him at court, where nothing was undertaken without consulting him. He died at the age of 82, in 1622. His *Negotiations and Memoirs* were published in 1659, folio, and in 1695, 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

JEURAT (Sebastian), a French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1704, and died in 1803. He had been a member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards a member of the national institute. He founded the observatory at the military school, and wrote a *Treatise on Perspective*, 4to.; *New Tables of Jupiter*, 4to.; *Observations on the Comet of 1759*; *Graphical Method of Trisecting the Angle*; *Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793*; *Memoire sur les Lunettes dioptriques*, &c.—*Novo. Dis. Hist.*

JEBS (Samuel), a learned physician, was born at Nottingham, and bred at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was some time librarian to the famous Jeremy Collier, and on quitting the university he settled as physician at Stratford in Middlesex, where he resided till a short time before his death. He died in 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was fir Richard Jebb, physician to his majesty. He published, 1. *S. Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus*, 8vo. 2. *De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariz Scotorum Reginz*; also the same work in English, 8vo.; 3. *An edition of Aristides*, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. *An edition of Bacon's Opus Majus*, folio, &c.—*Anecd. of Bourger.*

JEBS (John), brother of fir Richard Jebb, was born in London, in 1736. He received his academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was in orders, but quitted his church preferments on turning Socinian. He then studied physic, in which

faculty he took his doctor's degree, and acquired considerable reputation. He died in 1786. His miscellaneous works were published in 1787, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Disney.*

JECHONIAS, king of Judah, began to reign at the age of 18; about 599 B.C. He enjoyed the throne, however, but a short time, being carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar when he took Jerusalem. He remained in captivity till the year 562 B.C. and was then placed by Evil Merodach among the princes of his court. Zedekiah his uncle succeeded him.—*Bible. Josephus.*

JEFFERY (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was born at Exeter about the year 1700. He received his education under Mr. Hallet, to whom he became assistant as a preacher, and in 1726 was called to the pastoral care of a congregation at Little Baddow in Essex. In 1728 he returned to his native city, and died there soon after. He wrote the *True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, in opposition to Collins the Deist, 8vo.; the *Divinity of Christianity proved from Holy Scripture*, a Sermon; a *Review of the Controversy between the author of, a Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, and his Adversaries*, 8vo.; *Christianity the Perfection of all Religion*, 8vo.—*Monthly Mag. March 1803.*

JEFFERY (John), an English divine, was born at Ipswich, in 1647, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Tillotson appointed him archdeacon of Norwich, in 1694. He died in 1720. Dr. Jeffery published a volume of Sermons, and was the editor of *Christian Morals*, a posthumous work by Sir Thomas Browne; and the sermons of Dr. Whichcote.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

JEFFERIES (lord George), a noted English judge, was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, and educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the place of a Welsh judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, and in 1685 lord chancellor. His cruelties on the western circuit upon the deluded and unfortunate followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to king James, who merrily called this *Jefferies's Campaign*. He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that when his majesty abdicated the throne he attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognized while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself to be discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand. Information of his being there

having been immediately communicated to the mob, they rushed in, seized and carried him before the lord mayor, who sent him under a strong guard to the lords of council, by whom he was sent prisoner to the Tower, where he died in 1689.—*Lives of the Chancellors.*

JEFFERYS (George), a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Weldon in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never practised. He died in 1755, aged 77. His *Miscellanies* in verse and prose, containing, among other pieces, the tragedies of *Edwin* and *Metropo*, acted at Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, were published in 1754, 1 vol. 4to.—*Biog. Dram.*

JEHU, the son of Jehoshaphat, and the 10th king of Israel, began his reign about 885 B.C. He slew Joram with the whole family of Ahab, and put to death the priests of Baal, in the temple of their idol, but afterwards he fell into idolatry, on which he was punished by the delivery of his kingdom to Hazael, king of Syria. He died 856 B.C.—*Bible. Strickbohn.*

JEKYL (Sir Joseph), an English lawyer and patriot, was the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, and born in 1663. He distinguished himself in the reign of William III. by his attachment to the whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, made master of the rolls, and a privy counsellor. He successfully maintained the independence of his office against lord chancellor King, in a pamphlet, entitled, *The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated*. He died in 1738. His brother Thomas JEKYL, D. D. was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and became vicar of Rowd in Wiltshire, lecturer at Newland in Gloucestershire, and minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Westminster. He published *Peace and Love recommended*, in 2 Sermons preached at Bristol, 1674, 4th; *Popery, a great Mystery of Iniquity*, a Fast Sermon, 1680, 4to; *Righteousness and Peace the best Means to prevent ruin*, preached before the lord mayor 1681; *True Religion makes the best Loyalty*, 1682; *Brief and Plain Exposition of the Church Catechism*, 8vo.—*Wood.*

JELLINCKE (Christopher), a presbyterian divine, was born in Germany, and studied at Basil and Leyden. He was for some time a soldier, after which he went to Geneva, from whence he was invited to England, where he acquired a great knowledge of the language, and obtained the living of Brent in Devonshire, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He died at Margbridge at the age of 88. He

wrote, *Disputatio Theologica de Sacra Cena*; Fifteen Conferences with Christ; A New and Living Way of Dying; The Spiritual Merchant; and other works of a like nature.—*Calamy, Palmar.*

JENISCHIUS (Paul), a learned writer, was born at Antwerp in 1558. He was persecuted and banished for writing a book, entitled, *Theatrum Animarum*. He died at Stutgard in 1647.—*Morri.*

JENKIN (Robert), a learned English divine, was born in the Isle of Thanet, in 1656, and educated at the king's school at Canterbury. In 1674 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, of which society he was elected fellow in 1680. In 1711 he became master of his college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He died in 1727. Dr. Jenkin wrote some esteemed theological pieces; the best known of which is entitled, *The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion*, in 2 vols. 8vo., a work of great merit.—*Bay. Brit.*

JENKIN (William), a nonconformist divine, was the son of a puritan minister, and born at Sudbury in Suffolk in 1612. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1641 was chosen minister of Christ church, near Newgate, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. In 1684 he was committed to Newgate on the conventicle act, and died there four months afterwards. His works are: *An Exposition on the Epistle of Jude*, folio; *Celestina seu Clamor ad Theologos Hierarchia Anglicana*; and some Sermons and controversial pieces.—*Calamy, Palmar.*

JENKINS (Henry), a native of Yorkshire, and rendered remarkable for having lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, and gave evidence at the assizes to a circumstance within his recollection of one hundred and forty years. He retained his faculties to the last, but as he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him, so that he subsisted by begging to his death. He died in 1670; and in the parish church of Bolton, Yorkshire, to which in reality he belonged, is a monument recording his extraordinary age.

JENKINS (sic Leoline), a civilian and statesman, was born in Glamorganshire, in 1623, and educated at Cowbridge school, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Oxford, in 1641, where he continued till the death of the king. He afterwards became tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled through France, Holland, and Germany. At the restoration he returned to his college, of which he was chosen fellow, and in 1662 elected principal.

In 1668 he was appointed judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, and in 1670 he received the honour of knighthood. He had a principal share in negotiating the peace of Nimeguen, and on his return to England, he was chosen one of the representatives of the university of Oxford in parliament, where he strenuously opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York. He was soon after made secretary of state, and a privy counsellor. He died in 1685, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus college, to which he was a great benefactor. He bequeathed to charitable uses all his property. His letters and papers were printed in 2 vols. folio. 1724.—*Biog. Brit.*

JENKS (Benjamin), a pious divine of the English church, was a native of Shropshire, rector of Harley in that county, and chaplain to the earl of Bradford. He died in 1724, aged 78, and was buried in Harley church, of which he had been minister 56 years. He wrote 2 vols. of *Meditations*; *Family Devotions*, 12mo; *Submission to the Righteousness of God*, 12mo; and other religious pieces of considerable merit and usefulness.—*Oxford's Library.*

JENKYNs (David), an intrepid judge, was born at Pendoyken, in Glamorganshire, and admitted a commoner of Edmund hall, Oxford, in 1597. After taking his bachelor's degree he removed to Gray's Inn, and became eminent as a counsellor. King Charles I. appointed him a Welsh judge, but in 1645 he was taken prisoner at Hereford, for his activity in the royal cause, and sent to the Tower. Being brought to the bar of the house of commons, he denied their authority and refused to kneel, for which he was fined 1000*l.* and remanded to prison. In 1650 an act was passed for his trial in the high court of justice, but Henry Martin, it is said, prevented the measure by a droll speech. Jenkyns fully expected to be hanged, and declared that he would die with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other. In 1656, he obtained his liberty. He died in 1663. His tracts on legal and political subjects were printed together in 1681, 12mo.—*Brit. Dram.*

JENKINS (Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, who died at Goplat in Lancashire, in 1773. He composed the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the Messiah, and published part of an intended edition of Shakespeare.—*Brit. Dram.*

JENNINGS (David), an eminent dissenting minister, who officiated forty-four years as pastor to a congregation in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, and superintended the dissenting academy, founded by Mr. Coward. He obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from Scotland, and died in 1768, aged 71. Dr. Jennings wrote *An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and Querry*, 8vo; *Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals*, 12mo;

Jewish Antiquities. 9 Vols. 8vo; and several Sermons.—*Toulmin's Life of Noah*.

JERON, or **JANSENUS** (Nicolas), a French printer and letter-founder, who resided at Venice. He was the first who fixed the form and proportion of the Roman character, and his editions are highly valued on account of the beauty of the printing. The first book which came from his press was a volume in quarto, entitled, *Decor Puellarum*, 1471. He died about 1481.—*Martini*.

JENYNS (Boatne), an ingenious English writer, was born in London in 1704, and educated at a private school, from whence he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1728 he published a poem on the Art of Dancing. He was elected into parliament in 1741, and enjoyed a seat in that house till 1780. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, which place he held till that board was abolished. He died in 1787. His works are; 1. Poems, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil, 12mo.; 3. A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 12mo.; 4. Political Tracts; all collected into 4 vols. 12mo. with his life prefixed.

JEPHTHAH, one of the judges of Israel, who is rendered famous by a remarkable vow which he made before he marched against the Ammonites; that if he proved victorious he would offer to the Lord the first living thing which should come to meet him on his return home. This happened to be his only daughter; whom he is said to have sacrificed to fulfill his rash vow. But many learned writers contend that the text does not warrant the assertion; and that the daughter of Jephthah, instead of being sacrificed, was devoted to a life of perpetual virginity. And this seems to be the most probable, since human sacrifices were held in abomination by the Israelites.—*Judges*.

Jeremiah, the second of the greater prophets, was the son of Hilkiah, and a native of Anathoth, of the tribe of Benjamin. He was born about 629 years B.C. Having predicted the miseries which should fall on his country for the sins of the rulers, priests, and false prophets, he was thrown into prison. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, Jeremiah was permitted to remain in Judaea, but Johanan, and other fugitive Jews, being resolved to go into Egypt contrary to the prophet's advice, compelled him to go with them. Some say he was slain there by his countrymen, but others assert that he died at Babylon about 586 B.C. The style of Jeremiah is elegant, and pathetic, especially the lamentations. In his prophecies he foretold the Babylonish captivity, the return of the Jews, and the destruction of Babylon. He also predicted the conception and stonement of the Messiah.—*Craw's Key to O. T.*

Jeroboam I. king of Israel, was appointed by Solomon governor of Ephraim

and Manasseh, but when a prophet predicted that he would reign over ten tribes, Solomon ordered him to be arrested, on which he fled to Egypt, where he remained till the people revolted against Rehoboam. Ten tribes separated from the house of David, and chose Jeroboam for their king, who abandoned himself to idolatry. He died 954 B.C. after reigning 22 years.—*Bible*.

Jeroboam II. was the son of Joash king of Israel. He ascended the throne 325 B.C. and regained the lands which had been taken by the Syrians. But he was guilty of idolatry, and the prophets Hosea and Amos predicted the destruction of his family. The Assyrians defeated him in a bloody battle at Jezreel, and carried many of his people into captivity. He died 784 B.C.—*Ibid*.

Jerom (St.), a father of the church, was born of christian parents near Dalmatia, about 340. After receiving a good education under his father, he was sent to Rome, where he studied almost every branch of learning, particularly rhetoric, Hebrew, and theology. Being of a pious and sedentary turn, he was disgusted with the busy scenes and corrupt manners of the capital, and therefore resolved on leading a solitary life. He accordingly retired to the desert region of Syria, where he spent four years in severe study and mortification, and then went to Antioch, where he was ordained priest by Paulinus the bishop. In 381 he went to Constantinople, from whence he passed to Rome, where pope Damasus consulted him on several passages of the holy writings. His eloquence, learning, and virtues procured him several female disciples of rank, which excited the envy of the priests, who propagated gross calumnies against his character. Jerom then quitted Rome, and retired to the Holy Land, where he superintended several monasteries, particularly at Bethlehem. There he wrote the principal of his works, which are: a Latin Version of the Bible from the Hebrew; Learned Commentaries on several books of the Scripture; Polemical Treatises against Montanus, Helvidius, Jovinian, Pelagius, Rufinus, and the partisans of Origen; A Treatise on the Lives and Writings of Ecclesiastical Authors; History of the Fathers of the Desert, and Epistles. The best editions are those of Erasmus, 1526, and of Paris, 1693. He died in 420.—*Dupin*.

Jerome of Prague, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of Huss, and a man of considerable learning. The council of Constance sided with his master, but finding that Huss was thrown into prison, he retired to Ueberlingen, where he applied for a safe conduct, which was refused. On his journey home to his own country he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tor-

tured he was confined to the flames, which he endured with great constancy and triumph, in 1416.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

JEROME, of *Saint Faith*, a Spanish Jew, named before his conversion to christianity *Jesua Larchi*. He became physician to Peter de Luna, who was afterwards elected pope by the name of Benedict XIII. in whose presence, and that of many cardinals and prelates, he disputed with some learned rabbins at Tortosa in 1414. The result of that conference, and of a Treatise on the Errors of the Talmud by him, is said to have been such, that about 5000 Jews were converted. Jerome's book was printed at Frankfort in 1602.—*Nov. Diet. Hist.*

JERVAS (Charles), a portrait painter, was born in Ireland, and studied his art under Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to visit France and Italy, and at his return obtained considerable employment, more perhaps from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men than from his own merit. He published a translation of Don Quixote, to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the Origin of Romances, and of Chivalry. He died about 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

JESSEY (Henry), a nonconformist minister, was born at West Rowton in Yorkshires, in 1627, where he took his degrees in arts. He attached himself early to the independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but released by the parliament. In the rebellion he officiated at St. George's in Southwark, but was ejected at the restoration, and twice sent to prison. He died in 1683. His works are; The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel; A Description of Jerusalem; A Narrative of Mrs. Sarah Wright; A Looking-glass for Children; The English Greek Lexicon, &c.—*Calvary. Palmer.*

JESTYN ab Gwrgant, prince of Glamorgan, who was rejected by his country from the sovereignty on the death of his father in 1030, on account of the violence of his temper, his uncle Howell being chosen in his room, but on his death in 1043 he succeeded him. Having made war on Rhys ab Tudor, a neighbouring prince, he sent Einion, his ally, to invite the English to his assistance, who defeated Rhys, but Jestyn refusing to give his daughter to Einion, agreeably to promise, he applied to the English, who turned their arms against Jestyn, and obliged him to quit his dominions, which they divided amongst themselves.—*Queen's Camb. Biog.*

JESUA (Levita), a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called Halichot Olam, or the Ways of Eternity, an edition of which in Hebrew and Latin appeared at Hanover in 1714, 4to.—*Moreri.*

JESUS the son of Sirach, and author of the book, entitled, Ecclesiasticus, was a native of Jerusalem. He lived about 200

B.C. His grandson Jesus translated this book into Greek, which is the version now extant in the apocrypha. It is full of excellent moral reflections and lively sentiments.—*Dupin.*

JESUS-CHRIST, the Saviour of the world; and the Son of God; was miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the virgin Mary in a stable at Bethlehem, A. M. 4004. His birth was announced to shepherds by angels; and a star appeared in the east which guided the magi to Jerusalem, who inquired of Herod where the Messiah was born, as they were come to worship him. This threw the king and his court into consternation. The magi following the direction of the star, went to Bethlehem, where they found the child, to whom they made their offerings; and being divinely warned did not go back to Herod, but returned home a contrary way. Herod, full of wrath, determined on the death of the infant, but Joseph, the husband of Mary, being divinely warned in a dream, fled with the child and his mother into Egypt. While they were on their journey, Herod made a horrid slaughter of all the children in Bethlehem. On the death of the tyrant, Joseph returned towards home, but finding that Archelaus reigned in the room of his father, he went to Nazareth, by which that prophecy was fulfilled which called Jesus a Nazarene. Here he dwelt with his parents, working probably at his father's trade, which was that of a carpenter, till he came to the age of 33, when he commenced his public labours; and having been baptized by John the Baptist, he called a few poor, unlearned disciples, and then went about declaring the purposes of his mission, and confirming his authority by numerous miracles. The Jews were filled with astonishment at his doctrine and works, but their hearts were hardened, and instead of receiving him as the promised Messiah, they persecuted him with the utmost malignity, and attributed his miracles to diabolical agency. The sanhedrin, or council of priests, often consulted to destroy him, and at last he was betrayed into their hands in the garden of Gethsemane, by his disciple Judas Iscariot, for thirty pieces of silver. After an examination before Caiaphas the high-priest, he was remitted to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, who made several attempts to save him from the fury of the priests and people, but being charged as an enemy of Cæsar if he let Jesus go, he caused him to be first scourged and then put to death. He was crucified between two malefactors on Mount Calvary, Friday, April 3, A. D. 36. His body was entombed by Joseph of Arimathea in a new sepulchre; and as Jesus had declared that he would rise again the third day, the Jews obtained a guard from Pilate to watch the tomb. But on the third day

he arose, and the soldiers went and gave information to their employers, who bribed them to say that the body was stolen by his disciples. In confusion of this calumny, Jesus remained six weeks among his followers, and then conducting them to Mount Olivet, ascended into heaven. The christian religion has subsisted to the present day, unimpaired by all the attacks which have been made against it. The evidences upon which it stands are irrefragable, and its doctrines are of the most exalted nature. They teach that man is a miserable creature in consequence of the fall, but that he is restored to the divine favour by the obedience, death, and mediation of Christ, who came down from heaven to make an atonement for the sins of the world, and to bring that life and immortality to light by the gospel, which had been lost by the fall of Adam. The precepts of christianity are agreeable to its doctrinal system; tending to make men humble, virtuous, patient, and contented in this world, and to fit them for a state of endless purity.—*New Testament.*

JESUS, a man who, before the taking of Jerusalem by Titus, announced to the Jews the calamities which were about to fall upon them. Four years before the war he went about proclaiming the divine judgments on that devoted city, "Woe, woe to Jerusalem." Being taken and brought before the rulers, and interrogated, his only answer was, "Woe to Jerusalem!" At the time of the siege he went about crying, Woe to the temple! Woe to the city! Woe to the people! and at last he cried, Woe to myself! and at that instant was killed by a dart.—*Josephus.*

JETHRO, surnamed Raguel, king and priest of the Midianites, who received Moses into his family when he fled from Egypt, and gave him his daughter Zipporah. When Moses had delivered the Israelites from their bondage, Jethro met him, and delivered him his wife and children, with much good advice.—*Exodus.*

JEUNE (John le), a French priest of the oratory, who quitted a rich canonry to lead a life of devotion. He was a celebrated preacher, and indefatigable in the exercises of his calling. He died in 1672, aged 80. His Sermons were printed in 10 vols. 8vo, and were much studied by Massillon.—*Moreri.*

JEWEL (John), a learned prelate, was born at Berry Narber, in Devonshire, and educated at Barnstaple school, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he was first entered of Merton, and afterwards of Corpus Christi college. In the time of Edward VI. he avowed the protestant religion, and became an admired preacher, which in the succeeding reign brought him into imminent danger of his life. Finding that bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad,

and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasbourg, and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen protestant divines to dispute with as many of the romanists before queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1565 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was most exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness of which he died in 1571. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. His learning and abilities were celebrated over Europe, by his admirable Apology for the Church of England, which was attacked by his countryman and schoolfellow, *Thomas Harding*, and unanswerably defended by the author. His works were collected into one volume folio, and deemed of so much importance as to be placed conspicuously in the churches for the edification of the people.—*Life by Humphrey. Biog. Brit.*

JEZID I. the 5th caliph, or successor of Mahomet, and the second of the race of Omniades, began his reign in 680. The Arabs, in the second year of his reign, elected Hussein, son of Ali, to the caliphate, whom Jezid caused to be assassinated. He also persecuted the whole house of Ali, and put a number of persons of eminence to death. He died in 688. Jezid, though a cruel tyrant, had a taste for poetry, and wrote some amatory verses of merit.—*Mor.*

JOAB, the general of David king of Israel, distinguished himself equally by his valour and his cruelties. He treacherously slew Abner the general, and stabbed Absalom the son of David. That monarch, in consideration of his services, did not punish him; but Solomon put him to death for taking part with Adonijah B. C. 1014.—*Stackhouse.*

JOACHIM, a celebrated monk, born at Celico, near Cosenza. He went on a pilgrimage barefoot to the holy land, and on his return entered into the order of cistercians. He founded several monasteries, which he governed with great discretion. He was regarded as a prophet, and many of his predictions were printed, in a book entitled, *The Everlasting Gospel*. He wrote many other books, and died in 1202, aged 90. His followers pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and applied to the pope to canonize him, but this was rejected on account of some supposed errors in his works.—*Moreri.*

JOACHIM (George), a mathematician, otherwise named Rheticus, was born in the country of the Grisons in 1514. He obtained the mathematical chair at Wittenberg, where he zealously espoused and defended the astronomical system of Copernicus. He died in 1576. His works are;

Ephemerides; de Doctrina Triangulorum; Orationes de Astronomia, &c.—Melch. Adam in vlt. Phil. Germ. Vossius de Math.

JOAN of ARC, or the maid of Orleans, a French heroine, was born about 1412 at Domremy in Lorraine, of mean parents. She was servant at an inn when she imagined that St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, had commanded her to raise the siege of Orleans, then closely pressed by the English, under the great duke of Bedford. Her pretended visions made a great noise, and she was introduced to the king, Charles VII., whom she is said to have discovered amidst his courtiers though he was dressed like them. She promised to relieve Orleans, and to procure the coronation of Charles at Rheims. Her offers were accepted, though the parliament treated her as an impostor. Armed as a man she headed the troops, who were animated by her professions and example. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims, and assisted at the coronation of the king, who sensible of her services ennobled her family, to which he gave the name of *du Lys* and large grants of land. Joan was wounded in an attack on Paris, and taken prisoner at the siege of Compeigne, when the English, to their disgrace, tried and condemned her for sorcery. She was accordingly burnt at Rouen in 1431.—*Mezeray. Nouv. Dict.*

JOAN (Pope), a fictitious character, though asserted to be true by Platina, who calls this pope John VIII. It is said that about the middle of the 9th century a woman named Joan, born at Mentz, and who had long worn men's clothes, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair on the death of Leo IV. It is further stated that having had an intrigue with her confidential friend, and not knowing her time, she was taken in labour as she was going in a procession, and died in the street. In order to avoid such another disgrace, it has been also said that every new pope was afterwards placed in a perforated chair to be examined. The whole of this ridiculous story, however, is now abandoned as fabulous by protestants as well as catholics. David Blondel, in particular, published an able refutation of it.—*Platina. Moreri.*

JOAN I. queen of Naples, was the daughter of Charles king of Sicily, and born in 1326. At the age of 19 she assumed the government, and married Andrew of Hungary, whom she murdered, and married another. Lewis of Hungary, brother of Andrew, marched to avenge his death, and Joan was obliged to take refuge in Provence. She afterwards recovered her capital, and having destroyed her second husband, married a third, who dying shortly after, she gave her hand to a fourth. Having no children, she adopted her relation Charles de Duras, who revolted against her

at the instigation of the king of Hungary. She then adopted Louis of France, duke of Anjou, for her heir, which produced a bloody war. Charles rendered himself master of Naples, and caused the queen to be put to death in 1381.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOAN II. queen of Naples, succeeded her brother Ladislaus in 1414. She was twice married, but lived a scandalous life. Her second husband, John count of March, put to death her paramour Pandolfus, and imprisoned the queen. The Neapolitans afterwards released her, and her husband became a prisoner in his turn. On recovering his liberty he went to France, where he took a religious habit and died. Joan died in 1434, after adopting Alphonfus king of Arragon for her heir.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

JOASH, the son of Ahasiah king of Judah, escaped by means of his aunt Jehoshiba from the fury of Athaliah his grand-mother, who destroyed all the other princes of the family. At the age of seven Jehoiada the high-priest caused him to be proclaimed king, and Athaliah was put to death. During the life of Jehoiada he governed well, but afterwards fell into idolatry. He was slain by two of his servants. B. C. 483.—*Bible.*

JOASH, the son of Jehoahaz king of Israel, succeeded his father. He apostatized to the idolatry of Jeroboam, but paid great respect to the prophet Elisha in his last sickness. He defeated the Syrians in three battles, and recovered several cities from them. He also defeated and made prisoner Amaziah, king of Judah, and took the city of Jerusalem. He died B. C. 826, having reigned sixteen years.—*Bible.*

JOA, a celebrated patriarch, was born in the country of Uz, between Idumea and Arabia. His history makes the subject of a beautiful book in the sacred canon, which is doubtless the most ancient poem in the world. He is there distinguished for his unshaken integrity in the midst of the severest trials, after which he was restored to wealth and honour, and died about 1500 B. C. Some attribute this book to Isaiah, but others with more probability to Moses.—*Gray's Key to O. T.*

JOBERT (Louis), a French jesuit, who was distinguished for his knowledge in the science of medals, on which subject he wrote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739, in 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1719, aged 72.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOELLE (Stephen), lord of Limodin, a French poet, was born at Paris in 1532. He was the first who wrote plays in that language, but they were so long, that one of them took ten mornings for its representation. He also wrote sonnets, elegies, odes, and tragedies. He died in 1579.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

JOEL, the second of the minor prophets, flourished about 789 years B. C. His pro-

phesy, written in a vehement style, regards chiefly the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans. St. Peter in the Acts applies a passage from this prophet to the establishment of christianity, and the pouring out the spirit on the day of pentecost.—*Gray's Key O.T.*

JOHN the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah, was the son of Zacharias a priest, and Elizabeth. His birth was foretold by an angel. After passing his early years in retirement, he came forth publicly as a preacher of repentance, and baptizing all who confessed their sins. Our Saviour was baptized by him in Jordan, and John bore testimony to his divinity. He was beheaded by Herod at the instigation of Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, with whom Herod lived in a state of adultery, A. D. 29.—*New Testament. See Bp. Horne's Life of the Baptist.*

JOHN the Evangelist, or the divine, was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and the brother of James the great. Their occupation was fishing, in which they were engaged when Jesus called them. John was the beloved disciple of his master, and leaned on his breast at the last supper. Before the ascension of our Lord, Peter asked him what should become of John, to which he answered: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" whence some have absurdly inferred that he would not die, but remain on the earth till the Messiah's second advent. He preached the gospel in several parts of Asia, and fixed his principal residence at Ephesus. In the persecution by Domitian, he is said to have been plunged into a cauldron of boiling oil, but coming out was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he received the visions contained in his Apocalypse. In the reign of Nerva he was released and returned to Ephesus, where he died under Trajan, A. D. 100, aged 94. He wrote his gospel to complete what had been omitted by the other evangelists, and also to refute the errors of Cerinthus and Ebion. In the New Testament there are likewise three epistles by him.—*Gave.*

JOHN, surnamed Mark, a disciple of the apostles, who accompanied Paul and Barnabas in their journeys for the propagation of the gospel. A difference arising between the two apostles, they separated, and Mark went with Barnabas to Cyprus. The other particulars of his story are unknown.—*Ibid.*

JOHN, secretary to the emperor Honorius, seized on the throne after his master's death in 423. He was taken prisoner at Ravenna, and beheaded in 425.—*Moreri.*

JOHN I. emperor of Constantinople, surnamed Zimisce, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas in 969, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians,

and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil the eunuch in 976.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

JOHN II. (Comnenus), succeeded Alexis Comnenus his father in 1118. He gained several advantages over the Turks, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 1143 of a wound which he received from a poisoned arrow.—*Ibid.*

JOHN III. (Ducas), was crowned at Nice in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtues, gained many battles, defeated the Scythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides. He died in 1255.—*Ibid.*

JOHN IV. (Lascaris), son of Theodore the younger, whom he succeeded in 1259 at the age of six years; but the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes the same year, and then imprisoned him for life.—*Ibid.*

JOHN V. (Cantacuzenus), was the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palæologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom and moderation. But in 1345 he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and in 1347 took Constantinople, compelling John Palæologus, who had been crowned in 1341, and who married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, with the help of the Genoese, defeated the fleet of the usurper, and obliged him to quit the throne and capital. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he took the religious habit. He there devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans. He died in 1410.—*Ibid.*

JOHN VI. (Palæologus), succeeded his father Andronicus the younger in 1341, but he was deprived by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married after recovering his throne. His son Andronicus revolted against him, and the Genoese made themselves masters of the isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople. He died in 1391.—*Ibid.*

JOHN VII. (Palæologus), succeeded his father Emanuel in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He consented to promote an union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara in 1439, at which John assisted in person. He died in 1448, after a reign of 29 years.—*Ibid.*

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the fourth son of Henry II. and born in 1199. He deprived his nephew Arthur of the throne, to which

He was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was murdered. The states of Brittany demanded justice of Philip Augustus of France against the murderer, who was condemned to lose all his lands in that country. The pope excommunicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time resisted the papal authority, but in 1213 he found it necessary to make his submission. The English barons invited over Lewis the son of Philip, and crowned him at London in 1216, but he did not continue long in England. John died at Newark the same year, and was succeeded by his son Henry III. He signed the Magna Charta in 1215, being compelled to it by the barons. He was buried at Worcester.—*Raphs. Hume.*

JOHN, surnamed the Good, king of France, succeeded his father Philip of Valois in 1350. He obtained a victory over the English in 1355, but the year following he was defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers, by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigni in 1360. The ransom agreed upon was three millions of crowns of gold, and eight provinces; but before the sum could be raised, John died suddenly in the Savoy in London, in 1364, aged 52. He was a prince of great courage and virtue.—*Mexera.*

JOHN III. king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, succeeded in 1568 his brother Eric XIV. who was deprived of his crown on account of his tyranny and cruelties. The first acts of his reign were the restoration of the public tranquillity, and the settlement of a peace with Denmark. He died in 1592.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOHN II. son of Henry III. was proclaimed king of Castile in 1406, at the age of two years. He shewed a warlike spirit, and combated, with great success the forces of Navarre and Arragon. Having made peace with these powers, he turned his arms against the Moors of Grenada, and obtained great advantages over them. He died in 1454, aged 50.—*Ibid.*

JOHN II. king of Navarre and Arragon, succeeded his brother Alphonfus in the latter kingdom in 1458. He sustained for a long time a war with Henry IV. king of Castile, and died at Barcelona in 1479, aged 82.—*Ibid.*

JOHN, King of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII. was elected to the throne in 1309, at the age of 14. He was a warlike prince, and after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jew doctor, who pretended to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however,

continued, and he accompanied Philip of France in 1346 to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg.—*Morri.*

JOHN I. king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter the Severe; and in 1383 ascended the throne to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I. his brother. John I. king of Castile, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Aljubarota. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and some other places. He died in 1433, aged 83.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOHN II. was born in 1455, and succeeded his father Alphonfus V. in 1481. He defeated some conspiracies which were formed against him at the beginning of his reign, and put the principal parties to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro, against the Castilians, in 1476. His actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Severe. He encouraged navigation, and under him Portugal obtained settlements in India. He died in 1495.—*Ibid.*

JOHN III. succeeded his father Emmanuel, on the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly encouraged navigation, commerce, and the arts. His navigators discovered Japan, and he sent Francis Xavier into the Indies as a missionary. John died in 1557, aged 55.—*Ibid.*

JOHN IV. called the Fortunate, was born in 1604. The Spaniards rendered themselves masters of Portugal in 1580, and kept possession till 1640, when the Portuguese revolted and placed the crown on the head of the duke of Braganga, John IV. who held it to his death in 1656.—*Ibid.*

JOHN V. successor of Peter II. was crowned king of Portugal in 1707. He leagued with other powers in favour of Charles of Austria, who laid claim to the crown of Spain. His government was wise, and his virtues great. He died in 1750.—*Ibid.*

JOHN I. pope, was a native of Tuscany, and ascended the papal chair on the death of Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric king of the Goths, a violent arian, threw him into prison at Ravenna, where he died in 526.

JOHN II. was a Roman, and succeeded Boniface II. in 533. He opposed the eutychians and nestorians, and died in 535.

JOHN VIII. a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II. in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, and three years after went to France, where he held a council at Troyes. In his time Italy was greatly ra-

yaged by the Saracens, who obliged the pope to pay tribute. He corresponded with Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat, and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him patriarch; but on discovering his error he excommunicated him. The pope died in 882. Many of his letters are extant.

JOHN X. archbishop of Ravenna, was elected to the papacy in 914. He was a turbulent prelate, and defeated the Saracens, who had desolated Italy a long time; but he was himself driven from Rome by Guy duke of Tuscany, who was supported by the Roman people. Being thrown into prison he was there put to death in 928.

JOHN XI. was the son of Alberic, duke of Spoletta, but some have said that his father was pope Sergius III. He was made pope at the age of 25, in 931, through the influence of his mother Maronia, wife of Guy duke of Tuscany; but afterwards his brother Alberic threw both him and her into the castle of St. Angelo, where the pope died in 936.

JOHN XII. a Roman of noble birth, was elected pope in 956. He was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I. who crossed the Alps, and delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his deliverer. Otho returned to Rome in 963, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and other crimes, which being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on his enemies. He was assassinated in 964, by a man whose bed he had violated.

JOHN XIII. was elected pope in 965, by the authority of the emperor, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, prefect of Rome, drove him from thence in 966, but the emperor restored him, and Peter became an exile in his turn. John died in 972.

JOHN XIV. bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II. obtained the papal chair after Benedict VII. in 983, but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the anti-pope Boniface, where he died of poison in 984.

JOHN XVII. an illustrious Roman, was elected pope after Sylvester II. in 1003, and died the same year. There was an antipope of the same name, who was called before Philagathus. The troops

of Otho III. having seized him; deprived him of his hands, ears, and tongue, in 998.

JOHN XXI. was a Portuguese, and the son of a physician. He became pope in 1276, but died eight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.

JOHN XXII. was elected pope at Lyons in 1316. He founded several abbeys and bishoprics, but his pontificate was disturbed by quarrels with the emperor, and the cordeliers, which order the pope endeavoured to suppress. He died at Avignon in 1334. By his works he seems to have been better fitted for a physician than pope. They are: 1. *Theaurus Pauperum*, or a Collection of Remedies; Treatise on Disorders of the Eyes; On the Formation of the Fetus; On the Gout; Advice for Preserving Health. They have all been printed.

JOHN XXIII. (Balthasar Cossa), a Neapolitan, studied at Bologna, and became chamberlain to Boniface IX. who made him cardinal. He was elected pope after the death of Alexander V. during the great schism, and promised to renounce the pontificate if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna would drop their pretensions. Not fulfilling his engagements he was deposed by the council of Constance in 1415, and imprisoned at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of pope Martin V. He died in 1419. The other popes of this name were, not at all remarkable.—*Platina. Bower, Moreri.*

JOHN of Salisbury, a learned Englishman of the 12th century, who in 1177 was chosen bishop of Chartres in France. He died in 1181. He wrote the Life of Thomas à Becket, and several other works. *Moreri.*

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland, was the youngest son of James Sobieski, governor of Cracow, and educated at Paris. In 1663 he was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed master of the royal house, and palatine of Cracovia. He retook several cities from the rebellious Cossacks in the Ukraine, and distinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 1673 he gained the memorable battle of Choczim upon the Niester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. The year following he was elected king of Poland on the death of Michael, and the same year compelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 1683 he forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which without him would inevitably have been taken. He died at Warfaw in 1696, aged 72. John Sobieski was a lover of learning, and patronized men of letters.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

JOHN OF GAUNT, or Ghent, duke of Lancaster, was the third son of Edward III.

king of England, and born at Ghent in 1340. He married for his second wife Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, and on the death of that monarch, he laid claim to the throne in right of his wife, in opposition to Henry of Trastamare, but without success. He served with great glory in France in conjunction with his brother the Black Prince, and on his death had the principal management of affairs during the lifetime of his father. On the accession of Richard II. he retired to private life, but the envy of the courtiers, particularly the ecclesiastics, who hated him for protecting Wickliffe, followed him with false accusations of a design to usurp the throne, from which he satisfactorily cleared himself. In 1386 his only daughter, by the princess Constance, was married to the heir apparent of the king of Castile, and John renounced his claim to that crown in consideration of a considerable sum and a pension. He took for his third wife, Catherine Swinford, sister to the wife of his friend Chaucer, the poet. He died in 1399. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV.—*Collins's Life of John of Gaunt. Godewin's Life of Chaucer.*

JOHN of Austria (Don), the natural son of the emperor Charles V., was bred up without the knowledge of his birth, till his father on his death-bed revealed the secret to his son Philip II. king of Spain, who caused him to be brought to his court, and publicly acknowledged him as his brother. In 1570 he was sent into Grenada against the Moors, where he terminated the war with great glory: the year following he was appointed chief of the naval squadron against the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto. In 1573 he took Tunis, and in 1576 he was made governor of the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. After taking Namur, Charlemont, and Marienburg, he was vigorously opposed by the archduke Mathias, and the prince of Orange. He, however, gained a great battle at Gemblours in 1578, and died the same year, as it is supposed of poison, aged 32.—*Moreri.*

JOHN of Paris, a dominican and professor of theology in the 13th century. In the dispute between pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, he took the part of the latter, and defended his cause with great zeal and ability. He also started objections to the doctrine of transubstantiation, for which he was cited to Rome, where he died in 1304. He wrote *Tractatus de Regia potestate & Papali*; *Determinatio de modo existendi corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris*; *Correctorium doctrinae S. Thomae*.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

JOHN of Leyden. See BOCCOLD.

JOHNSON (Samuel), an English divine, was born in Warwickshire, in 1650, and educated at St. Paul's school, London, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1670 he obtained the living of Corringham in Essex, but he resided wholly in London, where he made himself conspicuous against the succession of the duke of York, and the measures of the court. Having written a book against the doctrine of passive obedience, under the title of *Julian the Apostate*, in which the duke was attacked, he was prosecuted and condemned to pay a fine of five hundred marks. When the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he published a free address of remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf of the protestant religion, for which he was tried and sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a heavy fine, to be degraded from his function, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This severe sentence was rigorously inflicted; but at the revolution the parliament declared the proceedings illegal. He was also rewarded with a pension, and might have had the deanry of Durham, but he considered it as inadequate to his merits. He was an unquiet and ungrateful man, and died in 1703. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

JOHNSON (John), a learned divine, was born in 1662, near Rochester, and educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi college. Archbishop Sandercock gave him two livings in Kent, and archbishop Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had afterwards the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen procurator in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oaths for some time, but finding that his non-compliance would bring him into trouble he submitted. He died in 1725. His works are; *The Clergyman's Vade Mecum*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c.* 2 vols. 8vo.; *The unbodily Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported*, 8vo.; *A Paraphrase on the Psalms in the Liturgy*, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. DiB.*

JOHNSON (Martin), a landscape painter of great merit in the reign of James II. His views in England are very scarce and valuable, but only to be found in the collections of the curious.—*Vernie. Walshe.*

JOHNSON (Samuel), a learned critic, lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1706 at Litchfield, where his father was a bookseller. He was educated partly at the free school of Litchfield, and in 1728 admitted of Pembroke college, Oxford, which he left in 1731 without a degree. He soon after lost his father, who left him in such poor circumstances that he became usher of the school at Bosworth, where he did not continue long. We next find him residing with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssi-

finia. In 1735 he married a widow lady of that town, and the same year opened a school at Edgial near Litchfield, but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of *Irene*. In 1737 he set out for the metropolis accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London he formed a connection with Cave, the publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for which work he continued to write several years, his principal department being an account of the parliamentary debates. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, whose name he has immortalized by one of the most instructive pieces of biography ever written. In 1738 appeared his imitation of Juvenal's third Satire, under the title of *London*, a poem. In 1747 he printed proposals for an edition of Shakspeare, and the plan of his *English Dictionary*, addressed to lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between him and the booksellers for the last work was 157*l*. In 1749 Garrick brought his friend's tragedy on the stage at Drury-lane, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his *Rambler*; a periodical paper of uncommon beauty, which was continued till 1752. In this excellent work he had so little assistance that only five papers were the productions of other writers. Soon after the close of this paper he lost his wife, a circumstance which affected him sensibly, as appears from his *Meditations*, and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1755 appeared his *Dictionary*, and the same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Lord Chesterfield also endeavoured to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in the *World*, but as he had neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of this great work did not relieve the author from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and the year following we find him under an arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson the printer. In 1753 he began the *Idler*, a periodical paper, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother in 1759 he wrote the romance of *Rasselas* to defray the expences of her funeral, and to pay off her debts. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of 300*l*. per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his future literary exertions. Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "so should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the

Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published an account, which occasioned a difference between him and Macpherson relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D. by diploma, which had before been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his *Lives of the English Poets*, which work is a treasure of sound criticism, and a model of literary biography. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, but at last his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his valuable writings, December 13, 1784. His remains were interred in Westminster-abbey, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in the cathedral of St. Paul. His works have been published in 13 volumes, 8vo. As a writer few have done such essential service to this country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy. In his dress he was singular and slovenly. In conversation violent, positive, and impatient of contradiction. Yet with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion. All his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion for the christian religion as professed in the church of England. In politics he was a tory, and at one period of his life a friend to the house of Stuart. He had a noble independence of mind, and would never stoop to any man however exalted, or disguise his sentiments to flatter another. His judgment was uncommonly acute, his imagination quick and ready, his memory tenacious, and his conversation brilliant and instructive.—*Life by Boswell, also by Harvinkins and Murphy.*

JOHNSON (Charles), a lawyer and dramatic writer. He acquired some wealth by his plays, and having married a wealthy widow, he set up a tavern in Bow-street, Covent-garden. He died about 1744. Pope ridicules him in his *Dunciad* on account of his immoderate size.—*Biog. Dram.*

JOHNSON (Maurice), an English antiquary, was born at Spalding in Lincolnshire, of a good family, and was bred a barrister. He established a literary society at Spalding in 1712, and was one of the revivers of the antiquarian society, in 1717, to which he sent numerous literary contributions. He died in 1755.—*Biblioth. Topog. Brit.*

JOHNSON (Thomas), an English botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He was:

brought up an apothecary in London, and became, says Wood, the best herbalist of his age. He wrote, *Iter in Agrum Cantuariarum*, 1629, and *Ericetum Hamsteadianum*, 1632, which were the first local catalogues of plants published in England. But his great work was a new and improved edition of Gerard's *Herbal*. In the civil wars he entered into the royal army; and the universality of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. At the siege of Basing-house he was shot in the shoulder, and died of the wound in 1644. Besides the above, he wrote on the hot springs of Bath, and some other pieces.—*Wood, Pullency. Granjer.*

JOHNSTON (Arthur), a physician, was born near Aberdeen, in Scotland, and educated at that university; but he took his doctor's degree at Padua in 1610. In 1637, he published a translation of David's Psalms into Latin verse, dedicated to archbishop Laud, who procured him the appointment of physician to Charles I. He died at Oxford in 1641.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JOHNSTONE (George), a naval commander, was the son of a Scotch baronet, and devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, in 1760, made master and commander, and in 1762, a post-captain. On the peace next year he was appointed governor of West Florida; and on his return to England he took an active part in the affairs of the East India company, particularly in opposition to lord Clive. In 1771 he wrote *Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies*, particularly respecting Bengal, 8vo. He sat in parliament first for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Appleby, and had a duel with lord George Germaine, for some reflections which fell from him in the house, respecting his lordship. He was one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Americans. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag. Nov. 1789.*

JOINVILLE (John, Sire de), a French historian, was born at Champagne, about 1260. He was one of the lords of the court of Louis IX. whom he accompanied in most of his expeditions. He died in 1318. Joinville wrote the History of St. Louis in French, which was published by Du Cange in 1668, folio, and again in 1761.—*Moreri.*

JOLY (Claude), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1607. He was made precentor of the cathedral at Paris, and died there in 1700. He wrote a book entitled, *Maxims for the Education of a Prince*, which was burnt by the hangman in 1665. He was the author of some other pieces, chiefly religious. He is not to be confounded with GUY JOLY, secretary to cardinal de Retz, and who wrote *Memoirs of his Own Times*.—*Moreri.*

JONAH, the fifth of the minor prophets, lived under Joash and Jeroboam II. kings

of Israel. Being sent by the divine command to prophesy against Nineveh, he disobeyed, and embarked in a ship for Tarshish, when a storm arose, which he knew was a judgment on him, and therefore, at his request the mariners threw him into the sea, and he was instantly swallowed up by a large fish, which three days after discharged him again on dry land. On going to Nineveh and delivering his message, the people repented, and the Lord's anger was averted. The gourd under which Jonah sat to watch for the destruction of the city, was probably the plant called Palma Christi. He died about 761 B.C.—*Gray's Key to O.T.*

JONAS (Anagrimus), a native of Iceland, and a writer of considerable merit. He was coadjutor to Gundebbrand, bishop of Holum, who was a disciple of Tycho Brahe. Jonas refused that see after the death of his friend, and died in 1640, aged 95. He wrote, *Idea veri Magistratus; Brevis Commentarius de Islandia; Anatome Blekeniana; Vita Gundebbrandi Thoracii Islandia, seu Descriptio Popularum, et Memorabilium hujus Insule; Specimen Islandicæ historicum, &c.*—*Bayle.*

JONAS (Justus), a learned protestant, was born at Northausen in Thuringia in 1493. In 1521 he became principal of the college of Wittemberg, and assisted Melancthon afterwards at Marburg. He zealously defended the doctrines of Luther, and died in 1555.—*M. l. b. Adam. vit. Germ. Theol.*

JONATHAN, the son of Saul, and the intimate friend of David, whom he saved from his father's fury at the hazard of his own life. He fell with Saul in fighting against the Philistines, 1055 B.C.—*Bible.*

JONATHAN, son of Matthias, and brother of Judas Maccabeus, a famous Jewish general. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian commander, to sue for peace; defeated Demetrius Soter, and his general Apollonius. At length he fell by treachery into the hands of Tryphon, who after receiving a large sum as a ransom for him, put him to death, B.C. 144.—*Josephus. Maccabeus.*

JONES (Inigo), a famous architect, was born in London about 1572. He was brought up a carpenter, but recommending himself to the notice of the earl of Pembroke, he sent him to Italy, where he acquired a great knowledge of architecture. James I. appointed him surveyor-general of the works, and in the succeeding reign he had the charge of rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral, which had been burnt. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes at court, which brought upon him the anger and satire of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him in his comedy of Bartholomew Fair, under the name of Lantern Leatherhead. He suffered considerably for

his loyalty in the time of the great rebellion. He died in 1652. In 1655 appeared his Discourse on Stoucheage, in which he attempts to prove it a Roman temple. He designed the palace of Whitehall and the Banqueting-house, the church and piazza of Covent-garden, and many other fine buildings. The principal of his designs were published in 1727, folio, and some in 1744, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

JONES (William), an eminent mathematician, was born in the isle of Anglesea in 1675. He settled in London as a school-master, and having instructed lord Macclesfield's son in the mathematics, that nobleman made him his secretary, and appointed him deputy teller of the exchequer. He was very intimate with sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He died in 1749. His works are; *A Compendium of the Art of Navigation*, 8vo. 1702; *Synopsis Palmariorum Mathematicarum*, or a New Introduction to the Mathematics, 8vo. 1706; several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; *An Analysis of several of sir Isaac Newton's papers*, entitled *Analysis de quantitatem Series, Fluxiones, ac Differentias; cum enumeratione Linearum Tertii Ordinis*.—*Gen. Biog. Dist. Hutton.*

JONES (sir William), a judge and learned writer, was the son of the preceding, and born in London in 1748. Losing his father in his infancy, the care of him devolved on his mother, a woman of great virtue and understanding, from whom he learned the rudiments of knowledge, and then was removed to Harrow school, where he made so great a progress in his studies that Dr. Sumner, the master, affirmed that his pupil knew more Greek than himself. In 1764 he left Harrow, and was entered of University college, Oxford, where to his classical pursuits he added the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, also the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. At the age of 19 he became tutor to lord Althorpe, now earl Spencer, and during his residence at Wimbledon in that noble family he read the greatest part of the Old Testament in Hebrew. In 1769 he made the tour of France, and about the same time he undertook, at the request of the king of Denmark, to translate the History of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. In 1770 he entered on the study of the law at the Temple, but still continued his application to oriental learning and literature in general. In 1774 he published his *Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry*, dedicated to the university of Oxford. In 1779 he published his translation of the Speeches of Iseus, from the Greek, with notes; and the year following, *An Inquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots*, occasioned by the disgraceful scenes which happened that year in the metropolis. About this time he was invited to offer himself as a candidate to represent the uni-

versity of Oxford in parliament; but another interest appearing more likely to prevail, he declined. In 1793 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the supreme court at Calcutta, a situation which had been the object of his anxious wishes. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred upon him, and he soon after married Anna Maria Shipley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph. In April of that year he embarked for India, leaving his native country, to which he was never to return. On the voyage his active mind projected the establishment of a society in Bengal for the purpose chiefly of illustrating oriental antiquities and literature. This scheme he had the happiness to see carried into complete effect, and under his auspices, and by his direction, it acquired a high reputation. The volumes of its Transactions are inestimable, and are enriched by several valuable productions from his pen. As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit and the codes of the Brahmins as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in that country. To his vast acquirements and enlarged mind he added the humility and sincere faith of a christian. He was firmly persuaded of the truth of the scriptures, to whose divine authority he bore testimony, and supported it by proofs and researches that are invincible. This excellent man died in India in 1794. His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and his Life written by sir John Shore, lord Teignmouth, in one volume, 4to. in 1804. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral by the East India Company.

JONES (William), an English divine, was born at Lowick in Northamptonshire, in 1726. He received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence, at the age of 18, he removed on an exhibition to University college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1749 entered into orders. His first situation was on the curacy of Finedon in Northamptonshire, where in 1753 he wrote his Answer to bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, which is a tract of considerable merit. The year following he married the daughter of the Rev. Brook Bridges, and went to reside at Wadenhoe as curate to his wife's brother. Here he wrote his *Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity*, which, though repeatedly printed, has never been answered. In 1762 he published *An Essay on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy*, in which he espoused the Hutchinsonian system. This work he completed in 1781 by his *Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses of the Natural Philosophy of the Elements*. Archbishop Secker gave him the vicarage of Betheredon in Kent, in 1764, and soon after the rectory of Pluckley in that county. Some

years afterwards he removed to Nayland in Suffolk, and exchanged Pluckley for Paston in Northamptonshire, though he continued to reside at Nayland. When Dr. Horne became bishop of Norwich he appointed his old friend Mr. Jones his domestic chaplain, and he has embalmed the memory of his patron by an excellent memoir of his life. At the desire of that pious prelate he published two volumes of sermons in 1790. When the French revolution broke out, and democratical principles began to spread in this country, Mr. Jones wrote some seasonable pamphlets, and published a valuable collection of tracts, entitled, *The Scholar Armed*, 2 vols. 8vo. To him also that excellent work the *British Critic* owed its origin. At the request of lord Kenyon he became tutor to his sons, the eldest of whom, a very promising young man, died not long after, to the great grief both of his father and tutor. In 1798 the archbishop of Canterbury presented Mr. Jones to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne in Kent. This worthy and pious divine died on the morning of the Epiphany in 1801. All his works have been collected and published in 12 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

JONES (Jeremiah), a learned dissenting divine, is supposed to have been a native of the north of England. He received his education under his uncle, the Rev. Sam. Jones, of Tewksbury, the tutor of bishops Chandler, Butler, and Secker. On leaving his uncle he became minister of a congregation at Avening in Gloucestershire, but resided at Nailsworth, where he kept an academy. Though a deep scholar and hard student, he was a man of pleasant manners, and regularly attended a bowling party near his residence. He died in 1724, aged 31. His works are: 1. *A Vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's Gospel from Mr. Whiston's Charge of Dislocations*, &c. 1719; 2. *A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the Old Testament*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1726. These volumes having become very scarce, were lately reprinted at the Clarendon press, Oxford.—*Monthly Mag.* April 1803.

JONES (Paul), a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk in Scotland, but settling in America he in 1775 obtained from congress the command of a ship under commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which in 1776 he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed for France, and, being well acquainted with the Irish coast, and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. He accordingly landed at Whitehaven, and having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the *Drake* ship of war off Carrick-

fergus, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland into the North Sea with three ships, the *Richard*, *Pallas*, and *Vengeance*. Having committed great mischief on that coast he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the *Serapis* frigate and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, both of which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough-head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the military order of merit, and gave him a gold-bitted sword. The career of his exploits finished with the American war, and some private affairs calling him to Europe, he died at Paris in 1792.—*Monthly Mag.* Sept. 1802. *Dict. par L'Euay.*

JONES (John), a medical writer, who was born in Wales, and took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died about 1580. He wrote; *The Diall of Agues*, 1556; *A Discourse of the natural Beginning of all growing and living Things*; *A translation of Galen's four books of Elements*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JONES (sir William), an English judge, who wrote *Reports of Cases in the king's bench and common pleas*, folio. He was made a justice of the common pleas in 1634, and removed to the king's bench in 1627. He is not to be confounded with sir Thomas Jones, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. When the last-mentioned monarch consulted him on his dispensing power, and said that he could soon have twelve judges of his opinion, sir Thomas answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sir, but not twelve lawyers." He was also author of *Reports*.—*Granger*.

JONES (Henry), a dramatic writer, was born at Drogheda in Ireland, and was originally a bricklayer. Some of his poetical attempts attracting the notice of lord Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, he took him under his patronage, and brought him to London, where he published his poems by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the *Earl of Essex*, which gained him wealth and reputation. However, he died poor in 1770, and was buried by charity. He is not to be confounded with John Jones, who wrote in the time of Charles I. a play called *Adraste*, or the *Woman's Spleen*.—*Biog. Dram.*

JONES (Griffith), a writer, was born in 1731, and died in 1786. He was many years editor of the *London Chronicle* and other papers. He had also a concern in the *Literary Magazine*, and, with a brother of his, projected those useful little publications for children, which were so successfully printed by Mr. John Newbery.—*Gen. B. D.*

JONES (Richard), a Welsh divine, who compiled in his native language a curious work, called *Gemma Cambrium*, containing a summary of all the books and chapters of the Bible. He was matriculated of

Jesus college, Oxford, in 1621, and died in Ireland, about 1652.—*Wood*.

JONES (John), an English benedictine monk, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, in 1591: but his inclination leading him to the Roman catholic religion, he went to Spain, where he entered into the order of St. Benedict, changed his name to *Leander de Sanctis Martino*, and became D.D. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew and divinity, and vicar-general of his order. He died in London in 1636. His works are; *Sacra ars Memorizæ ad Scripturas divinas in promptu habendas memoriterque edificandas, accommodata*, 8vo; *Conciliatio Locorum communium totius Scripturæ*; and the Bible with Glosses, in 6 vols. folio.—*Wood, A. O*

JONES (David), a Welsh poet, was a native of Caernarvonshire, and flourished from about 1750 to 1780. He was the editor of two collections of Welsh poetry, and formed a large collection of ancient MSS. in that language.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

JONES (John), a Welsh antiquary, who continued transcribing old manuscripts for about forty years, as appears from some of his volumes dated variously from 1590 to 1630. Of his collection above fifty large volumes are still in existence.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

JONES (Rice), a native of Merionethshire, and an eminent Welsh poet, died in 1801, aged 86. In 1770 he published a Welsh Anthology, in quarto, containing selections from the poets of different periods.—*Ibid.*

JONGE (Ludolph de), a painter, was born in Holland in 1619. His abilities were great in portrait painting, and he acquired a considerable fortune by his profession. He died in 1697.—*Pilkington*.

JONGHE (Baldwin), or *Junius*, a franciscan monk, was born at Dordt in Holland, and died at Brussels in 1634. He wrote, *Tuba Concionatorum, Sententiarum Catholicarum Fidei*, and several books of practical divinity.—*Moreri*.

JONIN (Gilbert), a jesuit and poet, was born in 1596, and died at Tournon in 1638. He wrote odes, epodes, elegies, and enigmas, in elegant Latin, and translated Anacreon into that language.—*Baillet, Jugemens des Savans*.

JONIVS (John), a learned writer of the 17th century, was born at Holstein, and educated at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he died young in 1659. He wrote *The History of Philosophers*, in Latin, a work exact and judicious.—*Moreri*.

JONSON (Benjamin), an English comic poet, was born in Westminster in 1574. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of our poet, who received his education at Westminster school,

but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. This proving disagreeable to him he lifted for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. On his return he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became both a player and dramatic writer, but with very indifferent success till Shakspeare gave him his assistance. His first printed play was his comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*, after which he produced a new piece annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy called *Eastward Hoe*, which being construed into a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought the authors to the pillory. At the accession of James I. Jonson had the honour of preparing the spectacle for his entertainment on his passage from the Tower to Westminster-abbey, and he continued to have the management of all the masques and public shows during that and the succeeding reign. In 1615 he was made poet laureat; the salary of which he afterwards procured to be raised from a hundred marks to as many pounds, with a butt of Canary wine. In 1619 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Notwithstanding his pension and the profits of his performances, he was generally poor, and sometimes was in such distressed circumstances as to be relieved by the king's bounty. He died in 1637, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, and on his grave-stone is the following inscription:

O! rare Ben Jonson!

His works, consisting of plays, poems, and some pieces in prose, were published in 1756, in 7 vols. 8vo. by the Rev. Mr. Whalley.—*Biog. Brit.*

JOINSTON (John), an eminent naturalist and physician, was born at Samsler, in Poland, in 1603, and died in Silesia, in 1675. He published the *Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, &c.* 5 vols. folio, 1653; a *Treatise on Trees and Fruits*, fol. 1662.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JORAM, king of Israel, succeeded his brother Ahaziah, 896 B.C. He defeated the Moabites; but the Syrians under Benhadad so closely besieged him in Samaria, that the people were reduced to the last stage of famine. In this exigency the king sent to slay Elisha, as the author of his calamity, but the prophet predicted a speedy deliverance, which accordingly happened. Joram fell into gross idolatry, and cruelty, and was wounded in fighting against Hazael, king of Syria, and died, but was slain by his own general Jehu, 884 B.C.—*Bible*.

JORAM, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat, 849 B.C. He married

Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, and was an idolater and tyrant. The Edomites revolted from him, and he was also attacked by the Philistines. He died of a tormenting disease, B. C. 885.—*Bible*.

JORDENS (James), a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp in 1594. He was the disciple of Adam van Oort, and afterwards of Rubens. He painted with extraordinary freedom, ease, and expedition; there is a brilliancy and harmony in his colouring, and a good understanding of the chiaro-scuro. His composition is rich, and his expression natural and strong, but his designs want elegance and taste. Many of his pieces are preserved in the churches of Antwerp, and other cities of the Netherlands. He died in 1678.—*Filkington*.

JORDAN (sir Joseph), a gallant English admiral, who, by his presence of mind and valour, gained the celebrated battle of Solebay, in 1672. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch fleet, as the English were overpowered by numbers; but sir Joseph fell into the midst of the enemy, and throwing them into confusion, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory.—*Granger*.

JORDAN (Charles Stephen), a Prussian writer, originally of a French family, was born at Berlin in 1700. He became vice-president of the academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died in 1746. Frederick the Great caused a monument to be erected to his memory with this inscription: "Here lies JORDAN, the friend of the muses, and of the king." That monarch also composed a handsome eulogy upon him, in which he bestows upon his talents and virtues a great encomium. He wrote, *Literary Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes*, 12mo; *A Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History*, 12mo; and the *Life of M. de la Croze*.—*Newb. Dict. Hist.*

JORDAN (Thomas), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque, mentioned by Langbaine with respect.—*Biog. Dram.*

JORDAN (John Christopher), an able antiquary, was privy-counsellor to the king of Bohemia. He wrote several chronological works, and illustrated some of the ancient historians. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JORDANO (Luca), a famous Italian painter, was born at Naples in 1632. He studied the manner of Pietro da Cortona, but chiefly the works of Paul Veronese. The king of Spain employed him to paint the Escorial, and in several other great works, by which he acquired considerable wealth. He died at Naples in 1705.—*Pilkington*.

JORDEN (Edward), an English physician, was born at High Halden in Kent in 1569, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford, but he

took his doctor's degree at Padua, and afterwards settled in London, from whence he removed to Bath, where he died in 1632. He wrote, a *Brief Discourse of a Disease, called the Suffocation of the Mother*, 4to; *Discourse of Natural Baths, and Mineral Waters*, 4to. 1631; afterwards reprinted in 8vo. by Guidott, who added thereto a *Treatise Concerning the Bath*; wherein the Antiquity both of the Baths and the City is discovered, 1669.—*Wood, A. O.*

JORNANDES, a Goth, who in the reign of Justinian wrote a work, entitled, *De Rebus Gothicis, and another de Origine Mundi, et de Rerum et Temporum successionem*, 1617, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

JORTIN (John), an eminent divine, was born in London in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he removed at the age of 17 to Jesus college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and took his degrees in arts. While he was under-graduate he translated for Mr. Pope, some of Eustathius's Notes on Homer. In 1732 he was appointed moderator, and taxor the year following. In this year he published some Latin poems, in quarto, under the title of *Lusus Poetici*, which went through three editions, but were not published, being given as presents to friends. About this time he entered into orders, and in 1736 was presented by his college to the living of Swavesey, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1739, on going to reside in London, where he officiated at a chapel in Bloomsbury. In 1730 he published four Sermons on the truth of the Christian Religion; and the year following, *Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern*, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1734 appeared his *Remarks upon Spenser's Poems*, with some Remarks on Milton. In 1737 he obtained the rectory of Eastwell, in Kent, which he soon resigned, the air of that place not agreeing with his health. In 1746 he was appointed afternoon preacher at Oxendon chapel in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields. This year he published six Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 8vo. The next year he became assistant to Dr. Warburton at Lincoln's-inn. In 1749 he was appointed to preach the Boyle's lecture, which he held for three years. In 1751 archbishop Herring gave him the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East; and about this time he published the first volume of his *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, which he continued to 5 vols. In 1755 appeared his six Dissertations on Different Subjects, and the same year the archbishop conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1758 appeared his *Life of Erasmus*, in 2 vols. 4to. Dr. Osbaldiston, bishop of London, made him his chaplain in 1762, gave him a prebend in St. Paul's, and the living of Kennington, to which, in 1764, was added the archdeaconry of Lon-

don. Dr. Jortin died Sept. 5, 1744, and was buried in Kenfington church-yard. Seven volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and two volumes of posthumous tracts. A uniform edition of his works is now at press.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bortyer.*

JOSEPH, the favourite son of the patriarch Jacob, by Rachel, was hated by his brethren, to whom being sent by his father when they were attending their flocks, they designed to put him to death, but were diverted from their project by Reuben. In Reuben's absence they sold him to some Midianitish merchants, and having dipped Joseph's coat in blood, carried it to his father, who lamented grievously, thinking he had been slain by a wild beast. Joseph was sold in Egypt to Potiphar, a lord of the court, who made him steward of his affairs; but his mistress falling in love with him, and he resisting her criminal desires, she accused him to his master of having attempted her virtue, on which he was thrown into prison; there he interpreted the dreams of the king's butler and baker, which came true; and Pharaoh having been perplexed by an extraordinary dream, the butler mentioned Joseph, who explained the mystery, and was made prime minister of Egypt. His brethren coming to Egypt during a famine, prostrated themselves before him. After different interviews he discovered himself to them, and sent for his father and all the family, whom he settled in the province of Goshen. Joseph married the daughter of the priest or prince of On, by whom he had the two patriarchs, Ephraim and Manasseh. He governed Egypt with great wisdom till his death, which happened B. C. 1636. Moses, agreeably to the dying command of Joseph, carried up his bones out of Egypt, and laid them with Jacob's in Canaan.—*Genesis. Exodus.*

JOSEPH, the husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the family of David. St. Matthew calls his father Jacob, and St. Luke gives him the name of Heli, which is thus explained, Heli and Jacob were brothers, and the first dying without children, the second married the widow according to the law of Moses. Thus Jacob was his natural father, but he passed for the son of Heli, agreeably to the Jewish law.—*New Testament.*

JOSEPH of Arimathea, a counsellor, who went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, which he laid in his own sepulchre. He afterwards joined the disciples, and died at Jerusalem.—*New Testament.*

JOSEPH I. and the 15th emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the son of the emperor Leopold, and crowned king of Hungary in 1687, elected king of the Romans in 1690, and ascended the imperial throne on the death of his father in

1705. He engaged in his interests Savoy, England, and Holland, against France, in support of the claim of the archduke Charles to the crown of Spain, in which war the allies were very successful. In 1706 he put the electors of Bavaria and Cologne to the ban of the empire for taking part with France, and having deprived those princes of a great part of their estates, bestowed the same on his relations and favourites. He made himself master of Italy, and levied heavy contributions on Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Genoa, and other places. His armies also defeated the revolted Hungarians, headed by prince Bagotzki, who was forced to take refuge in Turkey. In the midst of all these successes Joseph was taken off by the small-pox, April 17, 1711, aged 33.—*Univ. Hist. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

JOSEPH II. emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Leopold and of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and archduchess of Austria. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, and the year following succeeded his father in the empire. He early displayed great talents and activity by new modelling the armies, and introducing several wise regulations in all the departments of government. He also made excursions through his dominions, and visited foreign countries, as Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia. Among other excellent regulations which he adopted, was the setting apart one day every week to receive petitions, and to hear complaints from his subjects. In 1771 Germany suffered the horrors of a famine, yet amidst this calamity the emperor joined Prussia and Russia in the dismemberment of Poland. In 1780, by the death of the empress queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. The year following he issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press, which was followed by others equally liberal, particularly one of toleration. In a journey to the Netherlands the emperor gained the love and admiration of the people by his courtesy and generosity to all classes. On this visit he declared Ostend a free port, and ordered several improvements to be made in the harbour at his own expence. He afterwards demanded from the Dutch the free navigation of the Scheldt, but in this design he failed. On his return to Vienna he abolished the system of vasalage, by which the peasants of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, had for centuries been kept in a state of slavery. This measure was followed by an imperial edict, disclaiming all secular subjection to the court of Rome, and the suppression of many monasteries, and the regulation of others. On this remarkable occasion pope Pius VI. made a journey to Vienna, to alter the emperor's designs, but though pompously received, he could not effect his purpose. In 1786 the emperor followed up his attack on the papal authority, by an assembly of

the ecclesiastical princes at Ratibon, in which it was resolved to withdraw themselves from the jurisdiction of the pope. In 1788, a declaration of war was published at Vienna against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by the defeat of prince Linchenstein, who fell in the action. Soon after this a bloody battle was fought for four days between the Imperialists and Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. Marshal Laudohn taking upon him the command of the army, restored confidence to the Austrian soldiers, who took Durbieza and Novi. In 1789, Laudohn reduced Belgrade; but soon after a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit which prevailed in Germany at such a waste of men and treasure. In February following the emperor died of a lingering illness, which he endured with christian fortitude and resignation. He was succeeded by his brother Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOSEPH king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, was born in 1717, ascended the throne in 1750, and died in 1777. A conspiracy, which was formed against him in 1751, occasioned the expulsion of the jesuits from his dominions. He had afterwards a dispute with the court of Rome, and a war with Spain, in which he was supported by England.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOSEPH (Ben Gorion), a Jewish historian, whom the rabbins falsely confound with Flavius Josephus. He lived at the close of the 5th century, and wrote in Hebrew a History of the Jews, which bears evident marks of being an abridgement of Josephus's larger work. It was published in a Latin version by Gagnier at Oxford in 1706, 8vo. and in Hebrew and Latin at Gotha in 1707, 4to.—*Moreri.*

JOSEPH of Paris, a famous capuchin commonly called *Father Joseph*, who was employed by cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he died of an apoplexy before he received it, in 1638.—*Moreri.*

JOSEPH (father), an apostate monk of Hungary, who headed a numerous banditti, about 1678, whom he called the people of God, and assuming to himself the name of Joshua, he entered the Austrian dominions, where he committed dreadful outrages, burning churches, putting priests to death, and despoiling nuns, and all under pretence of zeal for true religion. The motley crew were at last dispersed, on the sudden death of their leader.—*Ibid.*

JOSEPHUS (Flavius) a Jewish historian, was born of a priestly family at Jerusalem about A. D. 37. He received a liberal edu-

cation among the Pharisees, after which he went to Rome, where he cultivated his natural talents to great advantage. On his return to his own country, he commanded the troops employed to defend Jotapat against Vespasian and Titus, which he maintained bravely seven weeks. Vespasian took him into favour, and he was also held in great esteem by Titus, whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem, at the taking of which he obtained the sacred books, and many favours for his countrymen. When Vespasian became emperor he gave Josephus a palace, with a large pension, the freedom of the city, and a grant of lands in Judea. Titus added to these favours, and Josephus out of gratitude assumed the name of *Flavius*. During his residence at Rome he wrote his History of the Wars of the Jews, first in Syriac, and afterwards in Greek. Its style approaches nearest to that of Livy. He also wrote the Antiquities of the Jews, in which it is supposed there are some interpolations of modern transcribers, particularly with regard to what is said of our Saviour. He wrote likewise two books in defence of the Jews against Apion, and his own Life. The best editions of his works are Hudson's at Oxford, 2 vols. fol. 1720, and Havercamp's at Amsterdam, 1727, 2 vols. fol. Josephus died A. D. 93.—*Moreri.*

JOSHUA, the son of Nun, of the tribe of Benjamin. He succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites, whom he conducted into Canaan, and signalized himself by his valour and his prudence. He died in the 110th year of his age, B. C. 1424. The book bearing his name is usually ascribed to him, also the concluding part of Deuteronomy.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

JOSEPH, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ammon, B. C. 641, at the age of eight years. He destroyed the idols, and restored the worship of the true God, established virtuous magistrates for the administration of justice, and repaired the temple. He also caused the law of Moses to be sought for and preserved. He was wounded in a battle which he fought at Megiddo, against Necho king of Egypt, of which he died, B. C. 610.—*Bible.*

JOUBERT (Laurence), physician to the king of France, was born at Valence in Dauphiny, in 1529. On the death of Rondelet in 1562, he became regius professor of physic at Montpellier, and Henry III. appointed him his physician. He died in 1582. His works make 2 vols. folio.—*Mar.*

JOUBERT (Francis), a priest of Montpellier, was born in 1689. He was a zealous jansenist, and on that account was confined for some time in the Bastille. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelations, and other works, and died in 1763.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOUBERT (Bartholomew Catherine), a French general, was born at Pont-de-Vaux in the department of Ain in 1769. He was bred

to the law, which profession he quitted for the army, and in 1789 commenced his military career as a grenadier, from whence he rose by degrees to be general in chief. He seconded Buonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at Millesimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and the Tirol. He was opposed to the Russian general Suwarrow, but was slain at the commencement of the battle of Novi in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOUSSE (Daniel), a French lawyer, was born at Orleans in 1704, and died in 1781. He published many works in the line of his profession.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JOUVENCY (Joseph), a French jesuit, was born in 1643, and died at Rome in 1719. In an apology which he published he defended Chastel, who attempted the life of Henry IV. and calls him a martyr. He continued the History of the Jesuits, and wrote some other works.—*Moreri.*

JOUVENET (John), a French painter, was descended from an Italian family of that profession, and born at Rouen in 1641. His first instructions were derived from his father, but he afterwards improved himself under le Brun. He passed through all the offices of the academy, and at last became one of the perpetual rectors. He died at Paris in 1717.—*D'Argenville.*

JOVLANUS (Flavius Claudius), a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia, of a noble family, in 331. He was elected emperor by the Roman soldiers after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity unless they turned christians, to which they consented. He made a disadvantageous peace with Persia, shut up the heathen temples, and recalled the banished clergy. He died after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal which had been placed in his room, A. D. 364. It was not to his credit that he burnt a famous library at Antioch.—*Ammianus Marcellinus. Grovier.*

JOVINIAN, a monk of Milan in the 4th century, who after leading a life of great austerity, debauched a number of women, and procured many disciples. He held that the body of our Saviour was not real flesh, but a phantom, and that it was lawful to indulge in all manner of sensual pleasures, with many other errors equally offensive to good morals, on which account the emperor Honorius ordered him and his followers to be scourged and banished. Jovinian died in Dalmatia of a debauch, A. D. 406. He wrote several books which were refuted by Jerome.—*Cave. Dujin.*

JOVIUS (Paul), an eminent historian, was born at Como in Lombardy, in 1483. Having received an excellent education, he went to Rome, where he wrote his piece, *De Piscibus Romanis*. He received a pension from Francis I. king of France, and Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of Nocera, which dignity he disgraced by his course of life, being much given to women. He died in 1452, and was interred at Florence. His

greatest work is a history of his own time, in folio, 3 vols. Strasbourg, 1556. It is written in an admirable style, but must be read with caution. He also wrote the *Lives of Illustrious Men*. His brother *Benedict* wrote the *History of Switzerland*.—*Moreri.*

JOYEUSE (Anne de), a French duke, and admiral of France, who distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He was killed in an expedition against the huguenots in 1587.—*Moreri.*

JOYNER (William), otherwise Lyde, was born at Oxford in 1622, and became fellow of Magdalen college, but on turning Roman catholic he went abroad. He returned at the restoration, and retired to an obscure village in Buckinghamshire, where he led a life of devotion, and died in 1706. He wrote, 1. *The Roman Empress*, a comedy, 1670, 4to.; 2. *Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole*, 8vo. 1686; 3. *Miscellaneous Poems*, English and Latin.—*Wool. A. O.*

JUAN (George), a knight of Malta, who accompanied Don Anthony de Ulloa and the French mathematicians to Peru to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published, *Astronomical Observations on this voyage*, prefixed to Ulloa's *Historical Narrative*. He also wrote a treatise on the *Construction and Management of Ships*. He died at Madrid in 1773.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUBA, king of Mauritania and Numidia. He took the part of Pompey against Cæsar, for which he was driven from his throne, and killed himself, B. C. 42.—*Suetonius. Plut.*

JUBA, son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar. He there became the favourite of Augustus, who gave him for a wife Cleopatra, daughter of Antony, and restored him to his throne. He wrote the *History of Arabia*, on the Antiquities of Syria, the *History of Rome*, and other works in Greek, fragments of which are extant.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc. Bayle.*

JUDA (Leo), a protestant minister at Zurich, was the son of a priest in Alsace, by his concubine, born in 1482, and died in 1542. He was learned in the Hebrew, and translated the Old Testament from that language. He also wrote against Erasmus, who had reproached him for changing his religion.—*Melch. Adam. in Vit. Theol. Germ.*

JUDA-MARKADOSSU, or the saint, a famous rabbi in the time of the emperor Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor. He is said to have been the original compiler of the *Mischna*, or the Talmudical text, of which the best edition is that of Surenhusius, 1698, 5 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

JUDAH-CHING, a celebrated rabbi and grammarian of the 11th century. He was a native of Fez, and wrote many works, particularly an Arabic Dictionary. He was called the prince of Jewish grammarians.—*Ibid.*

JUDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, to which his father gave this famous promise, "that the sceptre

should not depart from it till Messiah or Shiloh should come," which was fulfilled in Jesus Christ. He died 1636 B. C. aged 119 years.—*Bible*.

JUDAS ISCARIOT, so called from the place of his birth, a city in the tribe of Ephraim. He was one of the disciples of Jesus Christ, and purse-bearer. His avaricious disposition led him to betray his master to the Jews for thirty pieces of silver; but when he found that Jesus was condemned, he was seized with remorse, gave back the wages of his iniquity, and went and hanged himself.—*New Testament*.

JUDE (St.), an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Lebbaeus, Thaddeus, or the Zealous. He was the brother of St. James the Less, and preached the gospel in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumea, and Libya. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Berytus, A. D. 80. An epistle of his stands in the sacred canon as the last of the seven general epistles.—*Greeks*.

JUDE (Mathew), a learned German, was born in Misnia in 1528. He became a teacher in the university of Magdeburg, and also a minister, but died at the age of 36, in 1534. He was the author of many books, and had a considerable share in the two first Centuries of Magdeburg, a famous work so called, in 8 vols folio, Basil.—*Bayle*.

JUGLARS (Aloysius), an Italian jesuit, was born at Nice. He became preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy, and died at Messina in 1653. He wrote, *Panegyrics on Jesus Christ*, on Louis XIII. and several bishops.—*Moreri*.

JUGURTHA, the natural son of Mastabal, brother of Micipsa, who were the sons of Masinisa king of Numidia. Jugurtha was brought up by Micipsa with his children Adherbal and Hiempsal, after which he served under Scipio. Micipsa at his death left him his successor in conjunction with his two sons; but Jugurtha murdered Hiempsal, and forced Adherbal to fly to Rome, where his cause was at first espoused, but the bribes of the usurper proved more effectual with the senate, and the unhappy fugitive was treacherously destroyed by Jugurtha. At length Metellus was sent against him, and forced him to fly from his dominions, and to seek refuge among his neighbours. He was betrayed into the hands of Sylla by his father-in-law Bocchus, and carried in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison six days after his arrival, B. C. 106.—*Sallust in Bell. Jugurth.*

JUIGNE BROISSINIERE (D. de, Sieur de Moliere), a French gentleman and an advocate in parliament, who wrote *Dictionnaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique, et Chronologique*, Paris 1644, 4to. and Rouen 1668. This work is censured by Moreri.

JULIA, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genferic she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried

into Syria. Refusing to take a part in some of the festivals instituted in honour of the female deities, she was put to death about 440.—*Bullet. Vies des Saints*.

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar, and Cornelia, was one of the best of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Cæpion, and afterwards Pompey, who had an uncommon tenderness for her. She died in childhood about 53 B. C.—*Plutarch in Vit. Pomp.*

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus. Her beauty and accomplishments were very great, on which account she was her father's favourite, till her licentious conduct alienated his affections. She was successively the wife of Metellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banishment, and when Tiberius came to the throne he suffered her to perish for want. She had a daughter of the same name who was as vicious as her mother.—*Suetonius*.

JULIA, the daughter of Titus the Roman emperor, and wife of Sabinus. She committed incest with her brother Domitian, who after her death caused her to be deified.—*Ibid.*

JULIA DOMNA, a native of Syria, and the wife of Severus emperor of Rome, was a woman of great accomplishments, and well acquainted with philosophy and the sciences. On the death of Severus in 211, her sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded to the imperial throne, the latter of whom was murdered by his brother in the arms of his mother, who was also wounded in defending him. After the death of Caracalla, she is said to have starved herself on finding that Macrinus had assumed the imperial title.—*Gibbon's Decline of the Roman Empire*.

JULIAN, emperor of Rome, surnamed the Apostate, was the younger son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great, and born in 331. In the dreadful massacre made of his family by the sons of Constantine, he and his brother Gallus narrowly escaped. The two princes were carefully educated in the principles of christianity under Mardonius, but with different effects, for though Gallus possessed real piety, the attachment of Julian to that religion was merely affected, having secretly a strong inclination to paganism. On being sent to Athens at the age of twenty-four, he discovered this disposition by his application to astrology, magic, and other pagan illusions. He attached himself particularly to a philosopher named Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire. He commanded with great reputation in Gaul in the reign of Constantius, who, jealous of his success and popularity, sent to recall him, which gave so much offence to his soldiers that they immediately proclaimed him emperor, and on the death of Constantius in 361, he found himself in complete possession of the imperial throne. He was then in the east, where his title had

been recognized as readily as it had been in the west. He then threw off the mask, publicly renounced christianity, and opened the temples of the gods of ancient Rome, in which he offered sacrifices. On this account he is called the *Apostate*. Soon after his accession he resolved to chastise the Persians, who had frequently made inroads on the empire in the preceding reigns. When he had crossed the Tigris he burned his ships that his soldiers might proceed with firmness and resolution. After marching through Assyria without opposition, he was on his return, when his army encountered that of Sapor king of Persia, and Julian was mortally wounded, A. D. 363, aged 32. Theodoret asserts, that he took some of the blood from his wound, and casting it towards heaven exclaimed, *Thou hast conquered, Galilee!* a story which is hardly credible. Julian was virtuous and modest in his manners, and liberal in his disposition. He abolished the luxurious and indecent practices of the court of Constantinople, and was averse to public amusements. His History of the Cæsars is the most celebrated of his writings, though it is very partial. His works were published by Spanheim at Leipzig in 1696, folio.—*Eutropii. Gibbon. Grevier.*

JULIAN (St.), archbishop of Toledo in Spain, was a man of learning and piety. He died in 690. His works are, 1. A Treatise against the Jews; 2. Testamentum xii. Prophetarum; 3. Prognostica futuri Seculi; 4. Historia Wambæ.—*Moreri.*

JULIANA, an anchoress of Norwich in the reign of Edward III. who assumed the prophetic character. She was the author of a singular book entitled "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love, shewed to a devout Servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an Anchoress of Norwich, who lived in the days of King Edward III." published by F. R. S. Cressly, 1610. She led a life of remarkable austerity, immuring herself between four walls many years.—*Biog. Brit.*

JULIUS I. pope, and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Mark in 337. He strenuously supported the cause of Athanasius, and was a man of great learning and piety. He died in 352. Some of his letters are extant.

JULIUS II. (Julian de la Rovere), was born at Abizuola about 1440. Sixtus IV. his uncle made him cardinal and commander of his troops, a post which suited his enterprising genius. He was chosen pope in 1508 through simony, yet he published a bull to prevent similar practices in future. The emperor Maximilian, with the kings of France and Arragon, endeavoured to depose him, but he frustrated their design, and formed an alliance with them, at Cambray, in 1508. He then demanded of the Venetians the territories of Faenza and Rimini, which had been originally taken

from them by Alexander VI. and on the death of that pontiff recovered by the Venetians, who, for refusing Julius's unjust claim, were put under an interdict. At last being reduced to the greatest extremities, the state of Venice was obliged to submit. The pope then turned his armies against France and besieged Mirandola in person, which he entered in triumph in 1511: but fortune soon turned, and he was driven to Rome, and the council of Pisa declared him suspended and contumacious. He died in 1513, aged 70. He was a man of great courage and address, but his manners were dissolute and his temper turbulent.

JULIUS III. an Italian, obtained the tiara in 1550. He had presided at the council of Trent under Paul III. and on being elected to the papacy joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma. He was a man of no firmness and of a narrow mind. He died in 1555.—*Moreri.*

JUNCKER (Christian), a celebrated medallist, was born at Dresden about 1668. He wrote, 1. Schediasma de diariis Eruditorum; 2. Centuria Fæminarum eruditiorum et scriptis illustrium; 3. Vita Lutheri ex nummis; 4. Theatrum Latinitatis universæ Rehero-Junckerianum; 5. Linææ eruditioris universæ et Historiæ Philosophicæ; 6. Vita Ludolphi, &c.—*Moreri.*

JUNCTIN, or *Giuntino*, (Francis) a mathematician of Florence, was for some time a carmelite, but quitted his order, and going to France abjured the Roman catholic religion. He became a corrector of the press, and afterwards a manufacturer of paper and a banker, by which means he gained a large fortune. He died about 1580. He wrote some arithmetical works, commentaries on the sphere of Sacrobosco, a treatise of the Reformation of the Calendar, and a discourse on the Age of the Loves of Petrarch.—*Bayle.*

JUNGEMAN (Godfrey), a learned German, was born at Leipzig. He published a good edition of Julius Pollux, and other works. He died at Hanau in 1610.—*Moreri.*

JUNGEMAN (Lewis), brother of the above, was a good botanist, and published Catalogus Plantarum quæ circa Altorfinum nascuntur, 8vo, 1646; Cornucopia Floræ Gießensis, 1623, 4to. He died at Altdorf in 1653.—*Bayle.*

JUNGUS (Joachim), a learned German, was born at Lubeck in 1559. He studied at Gießen, where he applied to metaphysics and mathematics, and wrote some Latin tragedies. He was for some time professor of mathematics, but quitted that Ration and went to study physic at Augsburg. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, and died at Hamburg in 1657.—*Moreri.*

JUNILIUS (St.), bishop of Africa in the sixth century. He wrote two books on the divine law by way of dialogue.—*Moreri.*

JENIUS (Adrian), a learned Dutchman, was born at Moorn in 1511. He studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he went to England, where he wrote several works, particularly a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country, and practised physic. He died at Middleburgh in 1575. His works are, 1. Commentaries on various Latin Authors; 2. a Poem on the Marriage of Philip II. King of Spain with Mary Queen of England; 3. Translations from the Greek; 4. Critical Animadversions, which Gruter has inserted in his *Theatrum Criticæ*; 5. *Phallæ fungorum descriptio*; 6. *Nomenclator omnium Rerum*.—*Moreri*.

JUNIUS (Francis), professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges in 1545. He studied at Geneva, and in 1565 became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, and afterwards chaplain to the prince of Orange; at last he was made theological professor at Leyden, where he died of the plague in 1602. He is chiefly known by a Latin version of the Bible with notes, in translating which he was assisted by Tremellius.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Theol.*

JUNIUS (Francis), son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg in 1589. In 1690 he visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas earl of Arundel. Here he studied the northern languages, in which he acquired an uncommon skill. He died at Windsor in 1677, and left his MSS. to the public library at Oxford. His works are, 1. *Glossarium Gothicum*; 2. *De pictura veterum*, 1637; this book he afterwards published in English; 3. *Observationes in Willeramii Francicæ paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum*. His *Etymologicum Anglicanum* was published in 1743 in folio.—*Bayle*.

JUNTA (Philip and Bernard), celebrated Italian printers in the 15th and 16th centuries. They printed at Lyons the Letters of Leo X. by Bembo, and the works of Sanezi Pagninus. They had also printing offices at Genoa, Venice, and Florence. Philip began printing at Genoa in 1497, and died about 1519. Bernard was either his brother or cousin. Philip printed some excellent editions of Greek authors, as Plutarch, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Homer.—*Moreri*.

JUNTA (Thomas), a Venetian physician, who published in 1554 a learned book on the Battles of the Ancients.—*Gen. Biog. Diff.*

JUREL (Francis), a French divine, and canon of Langres, was a native of Dijon, and died in 1626, aged 73. He wrote notes on Symmachus, and poems in the *Delicæ Poetarum Gallorum*.—*Moreri*.

JURIEU (Peter), a French protestant divine, was the son of Daniel Jurieu, pastor of the reformed church at Mer in the diocese of Blois, and born there in 1637. His mother was sister to the famous Peter du Moulins. He received his education partly

in Holland, and partly in England, and while in the latter country received episcopal ordination. On his return home he became assistant to his father, and afterwards was chosen professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he gained great reputation by his lectures and by his preaching. He wrote with ability against Bossuet's Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, and defended the moral character of his sect against the accusations of M. Arnauld. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam. He there applied so assiduously to the study of the Revelations that he fancied he had discovered most of the mysteries therein concealed, particularly with regard to Antichrist. He addressed William III. king of England, as the instrument appointed by the Almighty to destroy the kingdom of the beast. He embroiled himself in controversy with Bayle and Bannal, who had objected to the extravagance of his opinions. He also offended his best friends by the irascibility of his temper in charging M. Saurin and other eminent persons with being heterodox. He died at Rotterdam in 1713. The principal of his works are, the History of Calvinism and Popery, with a Parallel between them; Pastoral Letters; Treatise on the Unity of the Church; Treatise of Nature and Grace; Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church, and those of the Pagans; [this is a very curious book, and has been translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo.] On the Revelations, and the Accomplishment of the Prophecies.—*Moreri. Bayle*.

JURIN (James), secretary to the royal Society of London, and president of the college of physicians, died in 1750, at a very advanced age. He wrote papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract of his on Vision is appended to Smith's Optics. He had a dispute with Michellotti on the motion of currents; with Keill and Senar on the motion of the heart; with Robins upon distinct vision; and with the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces.—*Gen. B. D.*

JUSSEU (Anthony de), a French botanist and physician, was born at Lyons in 1686. After travelling through various parts of Europe he settled at Paris, where he became a member of the academy of sciences, professor of botany in the royal garden, and secretary to the king. He enriched the memoirs of the academy with several valuable papers, the result of observations made in his travels, on botany and mineralogy. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort, and abridged Barrelier's work upon the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy, and he was likewise the author of a Discourse on the Progress of Botany. He died in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUSSEU (Bernard de), brother of the

above, was born at Lyons in 1699. He distinguished himself as an able physician and an accurate botanist. He became professor and demonstrator in the royal garden, and was chosen a member of the academy of sciences and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournesort's History of Plants about Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. and was the author of a book entitled, the Friend of Humanity, or the Advice of a Good Citizen to the Nation. He died in 1777. His brother *Joséph* was also a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and accompanied M. de la Condamine to Peru in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a Journal of his Voyages, and died in 1779.—*Ibid.*

JUSTEL (Christopher), counsellor and secretary to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1580. He published, 1. The Code of Canons of the Universal Church, and the Councils of Africa, with notes; 2. The Genealogical History of the House of Anvergne. He died in 1649.—*Moreri.*

JUSTEL (Henry), the son of the above, and his successor as counsellor and secretary, was born in 1690. He was a man of learning and liberality, and so partial to England that he sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, which learned body complimented him in return with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to London, and was appointed keeper of the king's library. He died in 1693. He published, chiefly from his father's collections, *Bibliotheca Canonici veteris*, 2 vols. folio. He was the author of some learned works.—*Moreri. Wood, A. O.*

JUSTI (N. de), a German mineralogist, who was educated on charity at Jena in 1720. He was there taken notice of by Zink, professor of political economy, who directed his studies. Devoting himself with great assiduity to the study of mineralogy, he acquired such a knowledge therein as to be named a member of the council of mines. He afterwards became professor of political economy and natural history at Göttingen, where he died some time since. His books are, 1. a Treatise on Mineralogy, 1757; 2. a Treatise on Monies; for some free remarks in which on the states of Prussia and Wittenberg he was confined a considerable time in the castle of Breslaw; it is however a work of merit, and deserving attention; 3. Miscellaneous on Chemistry and Mineralogy, 2 vols. 4to. He had projected a German Encyclopædia, and wrote some pamphlets against several eminent naturalists.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUSTIN I. emperor of the east. He rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which he was a swineherd. The soldiers of the prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been banished by the

arians, and published several severe edicts against that sect. Hearing of the destruction of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid aside the imperial robes, clothed himself in sackcloth, and passed several days in fasting and prayer to avoid the divine judgments. He rebuilt that city, and other places which were destroyed by the same calamity. He died A.D. 527, aged 57.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

JUSTIN II. was the nephew and successor of Justinian in 565. He caused his cousin Justin to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Persia, and Chosroes, king of that country, being defeated at the head of a numerous army, was obliged to sue for peace. Justin married Sophia, niece of Theodora, wife of the emperor Justinian, a woman of high spirit, who taking the advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction with Tribesius. Justin, who was of a debauched and indolent character, died in 578.—*Ibid.*

JUSTIN, a Latin historian of the second century, who made an abridgment of the Universal History written by Trogius Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost. It is composed in an excellent style; clear and interesting. The best editions are that of Oxford, 8vo. 1705, and that of Barbou, Paris, 1770, 12mo.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

JUSTIN (St.), a christian philosopher and martyr in the second century, was a native of Sicheon or Sichar in Samaria. His parents were heathens, and he became himself a zealous adherent to the platonic system, but disputing with a christian in 152, he was converted to that faith, though he still continued to wear the pallium, or peculiar cloak of the Grecian philosophers. He was an equal honour to christianity by his knowledge, his firmness, and the purity of his life. A persecution breaking out against the christians, under Antoninus, Justin had the courage to present to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended those of his religion against the calumnies of Crescensius, a Cynic philosopher. This last is said to have gained him the crown of martyrdom in 166. Besides these two apologies we have extant of his a Dialogue with Trypho a learned Jew; and some other pieces in the Greek language. The best edition of his works is that of Paus, fol. 1636.—*Grev. Dupin.*

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Rome, succeeded his uncle Justin I. in 527. He was the protector of christianity, and carried his arms with great success against his enemies, for which however he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable conspiracy that was formed against him. Peace being restored, Justinian set himself to form into a body all the Roman laws, which was executed under

the title of Digests or Pandects. After this great work was finished the laws of modern date were collected into one volume, called, the *Novelle*. He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of popes Sylvester and Vigilius, and died in 565, aged 83. He built many churches, particularly the famous Sancta-Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon*.

JUSTINIAN II. was the elder son of Constantine Pogonatus, whom he succeeded in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them, but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries, tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, the tyrant was deposed in 694, and banished to the Chersonesus. Leo the patrician gained the throne, but he was displaced by Tiberius. About 704 Justinian being aided by the Bulgarians regained his seat, but he was slain with his son Tiberius in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.—*Ibid*.

JUSTINIANI (St. Lawrence), the first patriarch of Venice, was born there of a noble family in 1381. He obtained the patriarchate in 1451, and died in 1455. He wrote *Lignum Vitæ*; *De Disciplina & Spirituali Perfectione*; *de Casto Connubio*; *Fasciculus Amoris*; *de Triumphali agno Christi*; which were printed together in 1 vol. folio, at Lyons in 1568, and at Venice in 1755. He was canonized by Alexander VIII. in 1698.—*Moreri*.

JUSTINIANI (Bernard), nephew of the preceding, was born in 1408. He obtained several honourable employments, and was sent ambassador to Louis XI. of France, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, the second dignity in the republic. He died in 1489. He wrote *De Origine urbis Venetiarum*, 1492, fol. the Life of his uncle Lawrence the patriarch; a History of Venice in Italy, and other works.—*Ibid*.

JUSTINIANI (Augustin), bishop of Nebio in Corsica, was born at Genoa in 1476. Francis I. of France made him his almoner, and royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. He perished in a shipwreck in sailing from Genoa to Corsica in 1536. He published, *Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldæum, cum Tribus Latinis Interpretationibus et Glossis*, and other works.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

JUSTINIANI (Fabio), bishop of Ajaccio, was born at Genoa in 1568, and died in 1627. He wrote a Commentary on Tobit, and an Index of all writers who had written commentaries on the whole or any part of the Bible.—*Moreri*.

JUVARA (Philip), an Italian architect, was born at Messina in 1685. He was the disciple of Fontana, and employed by the king of Sardinia to build some fine structures at

Turin. In 1734 the old royal palace at Madrid being accidentally burnt, Philip V. king of Spain, sent for Juvara to erect another more magnificent; he accordingly formed an approved plan, but the commencement of the work being delayed from day to day, it is supposed the architect died of chagrin in 1735.—*D'Argenville*.

JUVENAL (Decius Junius), a Roman poet, was born at Aquinum in Italy. He went to Rome when young, and was for some time a declaimer, after which he applied himself to writing satires with great success. Domitian sent him into honourable exile by making him governor on the frontiers of Egypt. He died at Rome in the reign of Trajan, A.D. 128. His writings are animated, pointed, and humorous, but at the same time highly offensive to decency, and rather tend to encourage than repress licentiousness. The best editions are those of Calaubon, L. Bat. 1695, 4to. and Grævius, 8vo. 1634. He has been translated into English by Dryden and others.—*Vossius & Poet. Lat.*

JUVENAL de Carleues (Felix de), an ingenious French writer, was born at Pezenas in 1669, and died in 1760. He wrote, 1. *The Principles of History*; 2. *Essays on the History of the Sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUVENUS (Cassius Vedius Aquilinus), a Latin poet; was born in Spain of an illustrious family in the fourth century. He wrote a poem in four books on the life of Christ, of which there have been several editions, though it possesses no other merit than the subject.—*Moreri*.

JUXON (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1598, and in 1621 was elected president. In 1637 he was promoted to the deanry of Worcester; in 1633 appointed clerk of the closet to the king and the year following nominated to the bishopric of Hereford, but before consecration he was advanced to the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer, which excited great indignation against archbishop Laud, as the means of it, but the conduct of bishop Juxon in that high dignity was irreproachable. He suffered with the rest of his brethren, in the rebellion, the loss not only of his ecclesiastical revenues; but a great part of his temporal estate. In 1648 he attended the king after his trial, and upon the scaffold, after which the regicides caused him to be taken into custody, to make him reveal what his majesty had secretly entrusted to him, but his integrity and prudence were superior to their craft and tyranny. At the restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1663, and was buried in St. John's college chapel, Oxford.—*Wood, A. O. Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops*.

KÄHLER (John), a Lutheran divine, was born at Wolmar in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel in 1649. He became professor of poetry, mathematics, and theology to Rinletz, and member of the society at Göttingen. He died in 1729. He wrote several dissertations on theology and philosophy, collected into 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

KAIN (Henry Louis le), a celebrated French actor, called the *Garrick of France*, was born at Paris in 1729. He was originally a cutler for making surgeons' instruments, but having a great turn for dramatic representation, Voltaire took him under his particular direction. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1750, and soon acquired a wonderful reputation. He obtained a royal pension, and died in 1778.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

KALE (William), a Dutch painter, was born in 1630, and died in 1693. He painted gold, silver, and crystal vases, gems, glasses, and agates, with an extraordinary lustre.—*Pilkington.*

KALGREEN (N.), a Swedish dramatic, satirical, and lyric poet, who wrote an opera, entitled, *Gustavus Vasa*. He died in 1798.—*L'Eury, Diß. Hist.*

KALRAAT (Barent van), a landscape painter, was born at Dort in 1650, and died in 1721. He painted several fine views of the banks of the Rhine, and adorned his landscapes with figures.—*Ibid.*

KALUBKO (Vincent), a Polish prelate and historian. His learning recommended him to the chapter of Cracow, who elected him their bishop, and he founded several new prebends in that and other churches. The cathedral being destroyed by lightning in 1218 he retired to a monastery of the order of Cistercians, where he wrote his *Chronicon Regni Poloniae* in the form of a dialogue. He died in 1223.—*Moreri.*

KAM-HI, emperor of China, was the grandson of a Tartar prince who conquered that country in 1644, and ascended the throne in 1661. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronized the missionaries, but though he was fond of geography and directed the construction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world. He died in 1722, aged 71.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

KAMPEN (Jacob van), an historical painter of Haarlem, was born in 1658. The figures in his pieces were as large as life, well designed and coloured.—*Pilkington.*

KANDLER (John Joachim), master modeller in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen, was born in 1706 at Seligstadt in Saxony, and died in 1776. He executed many beau-

tiful figures, particularly of the apostle Paul, the death of St. Xavier, the scourging of our Saviour, the twelve apostles, &c. Augustus king of Poland employed him to make an elegant groupe for Louis XV. who liberally rewarded him.—*Novo. Diß.*

KANOLD (John), a German physician, who died at Breslaw in 1729, aged 50. He wrote some works on the plague, and other subjects, but he is best known by a curious periodical publication, entitled, *Memoirs upon Nature and Art*, in German.—*Moreri.*

KANT (Immanuel), a Prussian philosopher, was born at Königsberg in 1724. His father, who was a saddler, descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was Ispelt Cant, but it was altered by our philosopher to Kant. He received his first education at the charity school of the parish, from whence he was removed to the college *Fredericianum*, and in 1740 to the university. On the completion of his studies he became tutor in a clergyman's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting of which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M. A. and on commencing public lecturer obtained a number of pupils. He now became a most prolific writer, and it is impossible within these limits to give a list of his publications. In natural philosophy, on the Theory of the Winds, Sketch of physical Geography, New Principles of Motion and Rest, Examination of the Prize Question, Whether the Earth, in turning round its Axis, by which the Succession of Day and Night was produced, had undergone since its origin? What were the Causes of it, and how we could be assured of it? and on Volcanoes in the Moon. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works, which are extremely refined and obscure. His principles made considerable noise in Germany, and though they obtained many followers, were also attacked by several able writers. He died Feb. 19 1804.—*Monthly Mag. May 1805.*

KATEB, a Persian poet, who distinguished himself at the court of the sultans of the race of Samanides. He wrote some elegant moral poems.—*D'Herbelot.*

KAUNITZ-RITBERG (the prince of), an eminent statesman, who died at Vienna in 1794, aged 84 years, during forty of which he was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career by an embassy to France, and obtained successively the confidence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II. and Leopold II. Under his prudent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained a great influence in the other courts of Europe.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

KAY (William), a portrait and historical painter, was born at Breda in 1520, and died in 1568. His death was occasioned by grief, caused by the duke of Alva's sentencing counts Egmont and Hoorn to death, while the duke was sitting to him for his picture.—*De Piles*.

KEACH (Benjamin), a baptist teacher, who died at the close of the seventeenth century. He wrote an allegorical piece, entitled, the Travels of True Godliness, in the manner of Bunyan; but his greatest work is a folio volume on the Scripture Metaphors, reprinted in 1777. It exhibits much reading and considerable learning.

KEATE (George), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Trowbridge in Wiltshire, in 1729, and educated at Kingston school, after which he went to Geneva, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire. Having completed the tour of Europe, he returned to England, became a student in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but not meeting with much encouragement in the law, he abandoned that profession. His first literary performance was *Ancient and Modern Rome*, a poem, 1760. His publications after this were very numerous, the principal is an *Account of the Pelew Islands*, which he compiled from the papers of captain Wilson. He died in 1797.—*Genl. Mag.*

KEATING (Jeffrey), an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, and doctor of divinity, was a native of Tipperary. He wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families. He died in 1650.

KEBLE (Joseph), an English lawyer, was the son of Richard Keble, serjeant-at-law, and born in Suffolk in 1632. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of law, and became fellow of All Souls college. Afterwards he settled in Gray's inn, was called to the bar, and became a benchler. He died in 1710. His works are; *An Explanation of the Law against Recusants*, 8vo.; *An Assistance to Justices of the Peace*, folio; *The Statutes at Large*, in paragraphs and sections, &c. folio; *Reports in the Courts of the King's Bench*, 3 vols. folio; two essays, one entitled, *Human Nature*, the other on *Human Actions*. He also left a number of folio and quarto volumes in MS.—*Wood, A. O. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KECKERMANN (Bartholomew), a learned divine of Dantzic, was born in 1571. He became professor of Heidelberg, and of philosophy at Dantzic, where he died in 1608. All his works were collected and published at Geneva in 1614, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

KEENE (Edmund), an English prelate, was born at Lynn in Norfolk, of which place his father was alderman. He received his education at Caius college, Cambridge,

and in 1710 obtained the rectory of Spawhope, in the bishopric of Durham: in 1750 he was chosen master of St. Peter's college, and two years after served the office of vice-chancellor, in which he promoted the regulations for improving the discipline of the university. In 1752 he was made bishop of Chester, from whence he was translated in 1770 to Ely. He obtained an act for selling Ely House, in Holborn, by which means that bishopric was released of a great incumbrance, and considerably enriched. He also nearly rebuilt the palace at Ely. He died in 1781. His lordship's brother was several years ambassador to the court of Madrid.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KEILL (John), a learned mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in 1671. After taking his degree of M. A. at that university, he followed his tutor Mr. David Gregory, to Oxford, where he entered of Balliol college, and is said to have been the first who taught sir Isaac Newton's principles by the experiments on which they are founded. In 1698 he published an *Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, to which he subjoined *Remarks on Whiston's Theory*. The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy, and in 1701 he published his *Introductio ad veram Physicam*, as a preparation for the study of Newton's *Principia*. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the Palatines, and attended them in that capacity to New England. Soon after his return in 1710 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decypherer to the queen. In 1714 the university conferred on him the degree of M. D. and in 1715 he published an edition of *Commandinus's Euclid*, with an admirable preface. In 1718 appeared his *Introductio ad veram Astronomiam*; which treatise he afterwards translated into English. He died in 1721.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

KEILL (James), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1673. He obtained the degree of M. D. at Cambridge, and settled as a physician at Northampton, where he died of a cancer in his mouth, in 1719. His works are; *The Anatomy of the Human Body*, 8vo.; *An Account of Animal Secretion*, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion, 8vo.; *Papers in the Philosophical Transaction*; and a translation of *Lemery's Chemistry*, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

KEITH (James), field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of George Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland, and born in the county of Kincardine, in 1696. He attached himself to the pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He, however, escaped to

Spain with his brother, and became an officer in the Irish brigade, where he served ten years. He afterwards went to Russia, where the czarina made him a general. He signalized himself in all the battles between the Russians and Turks, and was the first who entered the breach at the taking of Oczakow. He also displayed great military skill against the Swedes, and on the restoration of peace was made field-marshal, and sent on several embassies. Conceiving, however, that his services had not been duly compensated, he accepted an invitation from the king of Prussia, who gave him a considerable pension, made him governor of Berlin, and field-marshal of his armies. That great monarch took him into his entire confidence, and made him the companion of his travels into various parts of Europe. He was killed at the battle of Hockerschen, in 1758.—*Nouv. D. H.*

KELLER (James), a German jesuit, born at Seckingen, in 1568. He was confessor to the prince of Bavaria, and the confident of the emperor Maximilian. He died at Munich in 1631. He wrote several books under fictitious names. His work, entitled, *Mysteria politica*, 1625, 4to, written against France, was censured by the Sorbonne, and sentenced to be burnt.—*Boyle*.

KELLER (John Balthasar), an excellent founder in brass, was a native of Zurich. He cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. which was set up at Paris in the place of Louis the Great. Keller was made inspector of the foundry at the arsenal, and died in 1702. His brother John James, who died at Colmar in 1700, excelled in the same art.—*Moreri*.

KELLEY (Edward), an English alchemist, was born at Worcester in 1555. He received his education at Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree, and rambling about the country, for some offence or other lost his ears at Lancaster, after which he became an assistant to Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied in his journey abroad. The emperor Rodolphus II. was so much deceived by his pretensions to making gold, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on him, but afterwards sent him to prison at Prague, from whence, in endeavouring to make his escape by tying the sheets together, he fell and broke both his legs, of which he died in 1595. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone.—*Wood, A. O.*

KELLY (Hugh), an Irish dramatic writer, was bred a staymaker, which profession he quitted in London, and became writer to an attorney. Afterwards he turned author with considerable success, and died in 1777. His works are, *False Delicacy*; *A Word to the Wife*; *The School for Wives*; *The Romance of an Hour*, comedies; *Clementina*, a tragedy; *Thespia*, a poem in the manner of Churchill's *Rosciad*; *Memoirs*

of a Magdalen, a novel; and the Babbler, a collection of essays.—*Life prefixed to his works*.

KEMPIS (Thomas à), a pious writer of the 14th century, was born at a village of that name, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1380. At the age of 19 he entered into a society of canons regular, of Mount St. Agnes, near Ywol, where his brother was prior, where he led a life of strict devotion, and died in 1471. The *Treatise De Imitatione Christi*, or of the Imitation of Christ, so universally known under his name, has been variously contested; some asserting it to be his, and others attributing it to one Abbot Gerfen. The style, however, exactly comports with the acknowledged works of Kempis.—*Dupin. Moreri*.

KEN (Thomas), an English bishop, was born at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, in 1637. He was educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford, where he was elected fellow. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards went with lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and on his return was made chaplain to Charles II. whom he attended in his last illness, but was hindered from exercising the duties of his function by the Romish priests. That monarch, who had a great regard for him, nominated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which was confirmed by James II. The bishop governed his diocese in a manner the most exemplary. He strenuously opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. He refused, however, to take the oaths at the revolution, for which he was deprived. Queen Anne granted him a pension of 200l. a year, and he was universally esteemed for his amiable manners and unaffected piety. He died suddenly at the seat of lord Weymouth, in Wiltshire, in 1710. He published some pious manuals; and wrote several hymns, an epic poem entitled, *Edmund*, and two sermons, published by his nephew Mr. Hawkins, with his life prefixed, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

KENDAL (George), a nonconformist divine, was born at Dawlish, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. Bishop Brownrigg gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter, and in 1647 he became rector of Blisland, in Cornwall, from whence he removed to London, where he obtained a living. In 1654 he took his doctor's degree. At the restoration he recovered his prebend, but lost that and his living in 1662, for nonconformity. He died in 1663. Dr. Kendal wrote, *A Vindication of the Doctrine generally received in the Churches concerning God's Intentions of special Grace and Favour to his Elect*, in

the Death of Christ, fol.; the Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints against John Goodwin, folio, &c.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

KENNEDY (John), a learned physician, was a native of Scotland, and resided at Smyrna some years. He died in 1760. He had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which at his death was sold by auction. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius, which occasioned a controversy between him and Dr. Stukely. He is not to be confounded with John Kennedy, a divine of the church of England, and rector of Bradley in Derbyshire, who wrote *Scripture Chronology*, 8vo. 1751; *An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Jackson's Chronological Antiquities*, 8vo. 1753; and the *Doctrine of Commensurability between the Diurnal and Annual Motions Illustrated*, 8vo. 1753.—*Anecd. of Boswell.*

KENNEDY (James), archbishop of St. Andrews, and chancellor of Scotland, was the son of sir William Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, and born in 1404. He was a great encourager of learning, and founded the college of St. Mary, in the university of St. Andrews. He died in 1472.—*Gen. Bior. Diet.*

KENNET (White), an English prelate, was the son of Basil Kennet, vicar of Postling in Kent, and born at Dover in 1660, and educated at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and published several pieces, particularly a translation of the *Moriz Encomium of Erasmus*. In 1684 he took his degree of M.A. and was presented to the vicarage of Ameriden in Oxfordshire. As he was shooting, the gun burst, by which accident his skull was laid open, so that he was ever after obliged to wear a black velvet patch on the part. In 1693 he obtained the rectory of Shottesbrook in Berkshire. In 1695 he commenced D.D. and the year following obtained the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, being then archdeacon of Lincoln. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy on the rights of convocation against Dr. Atterbury. In 1707 he was made dean of Peterborough; but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his whig principles, and his opposition of Dr. Sacheverel. Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, at this time presenting an altar piece, representing the last supper, to his church, caused the figure intended for Judas Iscariot to be drawn exactly like the dean of Peterborough, with a black patch. This giving great offence, the bishop of London ordered it to be taken down. In 1718 he was preferred to the bishopric of Peterborough. He died in 1728. He published a collection of English historians, under the title of the *Complete History of England*, in 3 vols. folio, the last of which was wholly written by himself. He also wrote the *Life of Mr.*

William Somner, the Antiquary, 8vo; *Historical Account of Appropriations*; and several sermons and miscellaneous tracts.—*Wood, A. O. Biog. Brit.*

KENNET (Basil), brother of the above, was born at Postling in Kent, in 1674, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1696 he published his *Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, or the *Antiquities of Rome*, 8vo. a book of considerable utility. The year following he was chosen fellow of his college, and published the *Lives of the Grecian Poets*. In 1706 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he ran a great risk of his life from the inquisition. In 1714 he returned to England, and commenced D.D. but he died at the close of the same year. He published some sermons, and several translations of foreign writers.—*Ibid.*

KENNETH II. the 69th king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin, his father, in 823. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued their dominions beyond the North, which he divided among his soldiers. He translated the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned, till it was removed to England by Edward I. He died in 854.—*Buchanan.*

KENNETH III. was the son of Malcolm. He subdued the Britons at Strathclyde, and was equally successful against the Danes, who had invaded his dominions. But attempting to alter the succession of the crown in favour of his own family, the people were so dissatisfied that they assassinated him in 994.—*Buchanan.*

KENNICOTT (Benjamin), a learned divine, was born in 1718, at Totness in Devonshire, of which place his father was parish-clerk. By the liberality of some gentlemen, who perceived his merits, he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, where he applied to his studies with such diligence, that while an under-graduate he published two dissertations on the Tree of Life, and on Cain and Abel, for which the university presented him his bachelor of arts degree, without fees, and before he had completed his terms. He next undertook an herculean task, which was nothing less than to publish a correct edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated from ancient manuscripts. In this great work, for which he was admirably fitted by wonderful patience, unremitting industry, and great learning, he met with extensive encouragement, and many crowned heads, and other illustrious personages appeared in his list of subscribers. To enable him to bring this design to perfection he was made keeper of the Radcliffe library, and canon of Christ church. The first volume of the Bible he published in 1776, and the last, which is the 8th, in 1780. He died at Oxford in 1783. After his death appeared

his Remarks on certain Passages of the Old Testament.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KENRICK (William), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Watford in Hertfordshire, and bred a rule maker, which profession he abandoned for that of literature. To improve himself he went to Leyden, and afterwards settled in London, where he published in 1759 *Epistles*, philosophical and moral, in verse, a work of little merit. In 1766 appeared his comedy of *Falstaff's Wedding*, which is an admirable imitation of Shakespeare. He was some time a writer in the *Monthly Review*, but on account of a difference with the proprietors, he set up another Journal in opposition to it, called the *London Review*. He was also editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; but a quarrel with the proprietor induced him to start another paper against it, but in neither instance was he successful. He translated Rousseau's *Emilius* and *Eloisa*, and other works from the French, and published several original pieces. He died in 1779.—*Biog. Dram.*

KENT (William), an English painter and architect, was a native of Yorkshire, and bred to the profession of coach-painting, which he quitted for the higher branches of the art. In 1710 he went to Italy, where he became acquainted with the earl of Burlington, through whom he gained considerable employment, and was appointed principal painter and architect to the king. He was however an indifferent painter, though a good architect. He was the great improver of modern gardening. He died in 1748, aged 43.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KENTIGERN, or St. Mungo, a Scotchman, was the disciple of Palladius in the sixth century. Camden says that he was bishop of Glasgow, and that he was a member of the university of Oxford. He is also said to have founded the monastery of St. Asaph.—*Moreri.*

KENYON (Lloyd, lord), an eminent English judge, was born at Gredington in Flintshire, in 1733, being the eldest son of Lloyd Kenyon, esq; of Brynno in that county. He received his education at Ruthin school in Denbighshire, after which he was articled to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney, at Nantwich in Cheshire. After serving his clerkship he went to London, and became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1761. After practising as a conveyancer some years, his reputation as a sound lawyer brought him into great notice at the chancery bar; but he does not appear to have made any conspicuous figure till 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 Mr. Kenyon was made attorney general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon in Wiltshire. In March 1784 he was appointed master of the rolls, and on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield in 1788, by the prompt interference of lord Thurst-

low, he was raised to the high office of lord chief justice of the king's bench, and at the same time created baron Kenyon. As a judge his lordship conducted himself with strict integrity, and though he was occasionally warm, it was never from petulance, but from his ardent love of justice. Lord Kenyon was a steady friend to the established church, very correct in his mode of living, and resolutely punished fashionable vice whenever it came before him. The death of his eldest son in a decline, a very promising young man, is supposed to have preyed upon his spirits, and to have produced the black jaundice, of which he died at Bath, April 2, 1802. He left two sons, George, the present lord Kenyon, and the hon. Thomas Kenyon.—*Gen. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

KEPLER (John), a famous astronomer, was born of a reduced family at Weil in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1571. Here received his education at Tübingen, and in 1599 was appointed professor of mathematics at Gratz. In 1600 he went to Bohemia on the invitation of Tycho Brahe, by whom he was introduced to the emperor Rodolphus, who appointed him his mathematician. Kepler completed the tables left unfinished by Tycho, and which he called the Rudolphine Tables. In 1613 he was at the assembly of Ratisbon, and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. He died there in 1630. He was the author of many valuable works on astronomy, besides his *Tables and Ephemerides*, as, 1. *Physica Cælestis, Tractatus Commentarius de Motibus Stellarum Martis*; 2. *Epitome Astronomicæ Copernicæ*; 3. *Somnium Astronomicum*; de *Astronomia Lunari*, &c. His son Lewis was a physician at Königsberg. He published his father's *Somnium Astronomicum*, and died in 1663.—*Bayle. Hutton.*

KEPPEL (Augustus viscount), a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William earl of Albemarle. He accompanied commodore afterwards lord Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards raised himself to the first honours of his profession. In 1778 he commanded the channel fleet, and July 12 that year fell in with the French off Ushant under count d'Orvilliers. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral thought to have renewed in the morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted by a court martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was also tried and censured. In 1782 admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage, and he was also at two separate periods first lord of the admiralty. He was a thorough seaman, and a man of great humanity and integrity. He died in 1786.—*Gen. Mag.*

KERACOWE (Joseph van der), an histo-

rical painter of Bruges, was born in 1669, and died in 1724. In the town-hall of Ostend there is a fine piece by him, representing the council of the gods.—*Pilkington*.

KERCKRING (Thomas), a learned physician of Amsterdam, who was the duke of Tuscany's resident at Hamburg, and fellow of the royal society of London. He died in 1693. His works are, 1. *Spicilegium Anatomicum*, 4to.; 2. *Anthropogenia Ichthyographia*; this last is a curious work.

KERGUELIN DE TREMARE (Yves Joseph), a French naval commander, who wrote, 1. *Relation of a Voyage in the North Sea, 1767-8*, 1 vol. 4to.; 2. *Relation of the Naval Events of the War between France and England in 1778*, &c. He died in 1797.—*Nouv. Dict.*

KERI (Francis Borgia), an Hungarian jesuit, who published a history of the Emperors of the East, and another of the Ottoman princes. He was likewise a good astronomer, and made some improvements on the telescope. He died in 1769.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KERKHERDERE (John Gerard), historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. was born near Maastricht in 1678, and died in 1738. He wrote a Commentary on Daniel, and a treatise on the Seat of the Terrestrial Paradise, all in Latin.—*Ibid.*

KERSEY (John), an English mathematician, was born at Bodicot, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, in 1616, and died about 1690. He wrote an excellent work on algebra, in 1 vol. folio, honourably noticed in the Philosophical Transactions. He also published an improved edition of Wingate's Arithmetic; and a Dictionary of Hard Words.—*Granger*.

KERVILLARS (John Marin de), a French jesuit, who published a translation of Ovid's Fasti and Elegies. He had also a concern in the *Memoires de Trevoux*. He died in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KESSEL (John van), an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp in 1626. He was famous as a painter of flowers, birds, and insects, which he executed according to the different seasons of the year. His pieces of this kind are very scarce. He was also eminent in portrait painting, and in his manner resembled Vandyck. His son Ferdinand painted in the same line, but not with equal ability. He lived in the royal palace at Warsaw, being patronized by John Sobieski. He had a nephew who lived at Antwerp, and painted conversations in the manner of Teniers.—*Houbraken*.

KETEL (Cornelius), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, who came to England, where he painted the picture of queen Elizabeth and the portraits of several of the nobility. After his return to Holland he laid aside his pencils and painted with his fingers, and even with his toes. He died in 1602.—*Granger*.

KETT (William), a tanner of Norfolk,

who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt in that county against the government. The insurgents, to the number of near twenty thousand men, marched to Norwich, which they took, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, which was called the tree of reformation. They first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards inveighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of popery. After defeating the marquis of Northampton they were routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett with several others hung upon the tree of reformation in 1549.—*Ripin. Camden*.

KETTLEWELL (John), a pious English divine, was born at North Allerton in Yorkshire in 1653. He was educated at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and afterwards was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1681 he published his book, entitled, *Measures of Christian Obedience*, which brought him considerable reputation, and the vicarage of Colehill, in Warwickshire, given him by lord Digby. At the revolution he refused the oaths to William and Mary, and in consequence was deprived of his preferment. He then settled in London, where he was held in great esteem by all good men. He died in 1695. Besides the above book he wrote a *Help and Exhortation to worthy Communicating*, or a *Treatise describing the Meaning, worthy Reception, Duty and Benefits of the Holy Sacrament*, 12mo. *The Practical Believer*, 8vo. *Of Christian Prudence*, 8vo. *The Duty of Allegiance settled*, 8vo. *Death made Comfortable*, and other pieces; all of which were collected into 2 vols. folio, with his life prefixed.—*Biog. Brit.*

KEULEN (Janssen van), a portrait painter, was born in London of Dutch parents, and before Vandyck came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Though that great painter supplanted him in his profession, the warmest friendship subsisted between them. He died in 1665.—*Vertue*.

KEYSLER (John George), a German antiquary, was born at Thornau in 1689. Going to England he entered himself of St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford, where he applied to the study of the civil law. On leaving that university he became travelling tutor to some young noblemen, and spent many years in that capacity. He was a fellow of the royal society, and was found dead in his bed in 1743. He wrote an interesting account of his travels, translated into English in 1756. He was also the author of a work entitled, *Antiquitates selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ*, and a *Dissertation on the Antiquity and Origin of Stonehenge*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KHERASKOF (Michael), a Russian poet in the 18th century, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic, called

the Rossiada, the subject of which is the conquest of Cusan by Iwan Vassilievitch II. He was appointed vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow.—*Coxe's Travels*.

KHILKOF (prince), a Russian nobleman, and ambassador to Charles XII. who threw him into prison when war broke out between the two countries. In his confinement he wrote an abridgment of the Russian History. He died just as he was about to be restored to his liberty after an imprisonment of eighteen years. His work was published in 1770, 8vo. by Mr. Muller.—*Ibid.*

KICK (Cornelius), a flower painter of Amsterdam, born in 1635, and died in 1675. His manner of painting was delicate, and his colouring brilliant, shewing all the freshness of nature.—*Houbraken*.

KIDDER (Richard), a learned English prelate, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, by which society he was preferred to a living in Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, but afterwards he thought proper to comply, and obtained the rectory of Raine in Essex. In 1674 he was presented to the living of St. Martin Outwich, London; and in 1689 made dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary, he was promoted to that see. He was killed in bed with his lady by the fall of a stack of chimneys on his palace at Wells, in the great storm Nov. 3, 1703. Besides several sermons and religious tracts, he published a valuable work, entitled, a Demonstration of the Coming of the Messiah, 3 vols. in 8vo. and 1 vol. folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

KIEN LONG, emperor of China, who died at the end of the eighteenth century, aged ninety, having reigned above sixty years. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when lord Macartney went thither as ambassador he gave him some of his verses to present to the king. He favoured the missionaries, and was in all respects a very amiable monarch.—*Staunton's Embassy to China. Nouv. Dict.*

KIRKINGS (Alexander), a landscape painter of Utrecht, was born in 1590, and died in 1646. His views were copied from nature, and he finished them with amazing patience, even the bark and the fibres of the trees being distinctly marked.—*Pilkington*.

KILBYE (Richard), an English divine, was born at Radcliffe in Leicestershire, and became fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1577. In 1590 he was elected rector of that college, and afterwards was made Hebrew professor and prebendary of Lincoln. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible, and printed some sermons. He died in 1620. There was ano-

ther divine of both his names who was minister of Allhallows in Derby, and died in 1617. He wrote the Burthen of a loaden Conscience, which book went through several editions.—*Wood*.

KILBURN (Richard), an English topographer, is supposed to have been a native of Kent, of which county he wrote a Survey, published in 1639 in 4to. at which time the author was fifty-four years of age.—*Kennet's Life of Somner*.

KILIAN (Cornelius), a native of Brabant, who was corrector of the press to Plantin for half a century. He published an Apology for Correctors of the Press, against Authors; also Etymologicon Linguæ Teutonice, and some Latin Poems. He died in 1607.—*Bayle*.

KILLIGREW (Katherine), the daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, was born at Giddyhall in Essex, about 1530. She married sir Henry Killigrew of Cornwall, and was a lady of great accomplishments, being mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She had also a turn for poetry, and died about 1600.—*Ballard's British Ladies*.

KILLIGREW (William), a dramatic writer, was the son of sir Robert Killigrew, and born at Hanworth in Middlesex in 1605. He received his education at St. John's college, Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he was made governor of Falmouth and Pendennis castle. For his faithful services to Charles I. he suffered considerably in his estate. At the restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. He died in 1693. Besides the following plays, viz. the Siege of Urbin, Sekindra, Ormasdes, or Love and Friendship, he wrote Midnight and Daily Thoughts in Prose and Verse, 8vo. the Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court, 8vo.—*Wood, A. O. Biog. Dram.*

KILLIGREW (Thomas), brother of the preceding, was born in 1611. He was page to Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays, which were collected into a folio volume in 1664. He died in 1682. This is the man who is commonly called king Charles's jester. He had more wit in conversation than in writing.—*Ibid.*

KILLIGREW (Henry), brother of the above, was born in 1612, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity in 1642, in which year he was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty in the rebellion, but at the restoration he recovered his prebend, and was also appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead in Hertfordshire. He wrote the Conspiracy, a tragedy, 1638, 4to. Pallantus and Eudora, a tragedy, 1652, fol. and sermons on several occasions. He died about 1690.—*Ibid.*

KILLBROW (Anne), a beautiful and accomplished lady, was the daughter of the last-mentioned, and born in Westminster. She received a liberal education, and distinguished herself in painting, and drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York in a beautiful manner. She was also eminent for her great piety, and died of the small-pox in 1685, aged 25. The year after appeared her poems in 4to. with an elegiac ode by Dryden prefixed.—*Ibid.*

KILLIGREW (Margaret), daughter of Thomas Lucas, esq. and wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, whose life she composed in a good style. She also wrote various other works, amounting to 12 folio volumes. She died in 1673.—*Biog. B.*

KILWARDEN (Arthur Wolfe, lord), chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, was born of an obscure family, but educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1766 called to the bar. He was soon appointed king's counsel, and brought into parliament. In 1787 he was made solicitor general, and two years afterwards attorney general. On the death of lord Clonmell he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, in which dignity he conducted himself with strict impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding this he fell a victim to a ferocious mob, who dragged his lordship from his coach, with his nephew, the rev. Richard Wolfe, and barbarously piked them in Thomas-street, Dublin, July 23, 1803. Miss Wolfe, his lordship's daughter, was in the coach, but one of the mob took her under his protection, and conveyed her to a place of safety.—*Gent. Mag.*

KIMBER (Isaac), a dissenting divine, was born at Wantage in Berkshire, in 1692, and died in London in 1758. He was editor of the London Magazine many years, and wrote, 1. The Life of Oliver Cromwell, 8vo.; 2. The Life of Bishop Beveridge, prefixed to his works; 3. The History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.; 4. Twenty posthumous Sermons, 8vo. &c.

KIMBER (Edward), son of the above, was born in 1719. He was brought up a bookseller, but entered into the army, and served in America with reputation. He succeeded his father as editor of the London Magazine, and compiled the Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a History of England in 10 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of Joe Thompson, a novel, and some other works. He died in 1769.

KIMCHI (David), a Jewish rabbi and commentator of the thirteenth century. He was a native of Spain, and had two brothers, Joseph and Moses, both men of great learning. David's Commentary on the Old Testament is a work of great value. He was appointed in 1232 to arbitrate the differences between the French and Spanish synagogues respecting the books of Maimonides. His Hebrew grammar was printed

at Venice in 1545, and his Talmudical dictionary in 1506, fol.—*Bafnage.*

KINASTON (Francis), the son of Sir Edward Kinaston, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, but took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge. Being introduced at court he received the honour of knighthood. He was the first regent of a kind of academy or society called the Museum Minervæ, the constitutions of which he published in 1636. He translated from English into Latin Chaucer's Troilus and Cressid. He died in 1642.—*Wood, A. O.*

KING (John), a learned prelate, was born at Wornal in Buckinghamshire about 1559, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained various preferments, and in 1611 was made bishop of London. He died in 1621. He published lectures on Jonah, and several sermons.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

KING (Henry), son of the preceding, was born at Wornal in 1591. He became student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1608, and after obtaining several eminent stations in the church, was made bishop of Chichester in 1641, but suffered considerably in the civil wars. At the restoration he recovered his bishopric, and died in 1669. His works are, Sermons on several occasions; Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; A poetical Version of the Psalms of David; Poems in Latin, Greek, and English.—*Ibid.*

KING (John), second son of Dr. King, bishop of London, was a student of Christ church, Oxford, public orator of the university, and canon of Christ church and of Windor. He died in 1639. He wrote Oratio panegyrica de auspicio Caroli principis in regnum Hispanicum adventu; Gratulatio pro Carolo reduce Oxoniensium nomine recitata; Cenotaphium Jacobi, five laudatio funebris pie & felicis memor. Jac. Mag. Brit. Reg. and some sermons.—*Ibid.*

KING (Edward), an ingenious and promising young man, who was fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, in 1633, and was drowned not long after in his passage from Chester to Ireland, which melancholy event occasioned Milton's beautiful poem entitled Lycidas. Some of Mr. King's poems are in Nichols's collection of the poets.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

KING (William), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1663, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student in 1686, and entered upon the law line. His first performance was a Vindication of Wickliffe from the aspersions of Varillas. In 1692 he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in civil law, and the same year was admitted a member of Doctors' Commons. In 1694 he published Animadversions on Lord Moleworth's pretended Account of Denmark, for which he was appointed secretary to the

princess Anne. In 1696 he joined in the controversy relative to Phalaris's Epistles, and was rather rudely handled by Dr. Bentley on that occasion. Being more a man of pleasure than business he involved himself in difficulties, to relieve him from which he was appointed judge of the high court of admiralty at Dublin, commissioner of prizes, and keeper of the records in Birmingham's tower. He returned from thence not much richer than he went, in 1708. Being a zealous tory he interested himself greatly in the cause of Dr. Sacheverel, and wrote some humorous pamphlets on that occasion. In 1711 he was appointed Gazette writer, but resigned the post in 1712, in which year he died, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He was a writer of considerable humour both in prose and verse. Besides his fugitive pieces, which have been collected into 3 vols. 8vo. he published an Historical Account of the Heathen Gods, 12mo. for the use of Westminster school.—*Biog. Brit.*

KING (William), an Irish prelate, was born at Antrim, in 1650, and brought up at Trinity college, Dublin. He resisted popery so powerfully in the reign of James II. that after the revolution he was made dean of St. Patrick's, and in 1690 bishop of Derry. The year following he published 'The State of the Protestants in Ireland, which was accounted very serviceable to king William. In 1694 he printed a Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God, against the Dissenters, which brought him into a controversy with Mr. Boyle. In 1702 appeared his greatest work, on the Origin of Evil, in Latin, which was animadverted upon by Bayle, Leibnitz, and other writers. In that year he was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin, where he died in 1729. Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, published a corrected and enlarged edition of his grace's book on the Origin of Evil, in English, with notes.—*Ibid.*

KING (Peter), chancellor of England, was born at Exeter in 1669. His father was a grocer in that city, and intended his son for the same business; but a love of learning rendered him superior to trade, and he was suffered to follow his inclination. Mr. Locke, who was his maternal uncle, left him half his library at his death, which was of great service to him. By the advice of the same great man he went to Leyden; and at his return entered himself a student of the Inner Temple, where he applied to the law with great assiduity. While he was thus employed he did not neglect other studies, particularly theology, for in 1691 he published, but without his name, An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ, 8vo. This work was well received, and soon

reached a second edition. In 1699 he was chosen member of parliament for Beer-Alston, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his History of the Apostles' Creed, 8vo. It is a book of considerable information, and extremely well written. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and the same year received the honour of knighthood. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers of the house of commons on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I. he was made chief justice of the court of common pleas, and 1725 created a peer by the title of lord king, baron of Ockham in Surrey, and shortly after appointed lord chancellor. He resigned the seals in 1733, and died the same year, leaving behind him four sons and two daughters.—*Biog. Brit.*

KING (William), an English civilian, and ingenious writer, was born at Stepney in 1685, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford. In 1718 he was chosen principal of St. Mary hall; but, on offering himself a candidate to represent the university in parliament, he refused that place. Being disappointed in his expectation he went to Ireland, but how long he remained there is not said. While he was in Ireland he wrote a satirical poem, entitled, The Toast. In 1749 he spoke the oration in the theatre at Oxford, on the dedication of Radcliffe's library. Dr. King was a zealous tory, and generally looked upon as disaffected to the Brunswick family, which brought upon him much abuse. He published several curious tracts of his own, and also five volumes of South's Sermons. He died in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

KING (sir Edmund), an English physician and chemist. Charles II. used frequently to amuse himself in his laboratory. He attended that monarch in his last illness, and was ordered one thousand pounds, but never received the money. In the Philosophical Transactions there are some observations by him on ants, and the animalcula in pepper, also a paper on transfusing blood from a calf to a sheep. The time of his death is not known.—*Granger.*

KING (John Glen), an English divine, and chaplain to the factory at Petersburg, was a native of Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. He was also medallist to the empress of Russia, and died in 1787. His works are, 1. The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline; 2. Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains near Petersburg; 3. Observations on the Barberini Vase.—*Gen. Mag.*

KIPPINGIUS (Henry), a learned lutheran, was born at Rostock, and took the degree of M.A. at that university. He was professed for a soldier, but a Swedish counselor of state observing him with a Latin book in

his hand, took him from the army, and made him his librarian. He also procured him the place of sub-rector of the university of Bremen. He died in 1678. He wrote Supplement to the History of John Pappus; a Treatise of Roman Antiquities; and another on the Creation.—*Moreri*.

KIPPIS (Andrew), an English divine and biographical writer, was born at Nottingham in 1725, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1746. From thence he removed to Dorking in Surrey, in 1750, and in 1753 he became pastor of a congregation in Princes-street, Westminster. He was a writer in the Monthly Review some time; and in 1761 he had a share in a periodical work, called the Library, which failed. Two years afterwards he was chosen philological tutor to the academical institution for the education of dissenting ministers, supported by the friends of Mr. Coward. In 1773 he published a Vindication of the Protestant dissenting Ministers, with regard to their late application to parliament, which brought him into an amicable controversy with dean Tucker. In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. Five volumes of this work were published in his life-time, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1788 he published the Life of Captain Cook, in one volume, 4to., and the same year a Life of Dr. Lardner prefixed to his works. Dr. Kippis was also the writer of the History of Knowledge, &c. in the New Annual Register, and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts. He was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. His performances shew that he was an intelligent and industrious writer, and his style is pure and perspicuous. He died in Westminster in 1795, and was interred in the burying-ground of Bunhill-fields.—*Necrology*.

KIRCH (Mary Margaret), a learned woman who distinguished herself by her skill in astronomy, was the daughter of Mathias Winkelman, a lutheran divine, and born near Leipzig in 1670. She married in 1692 M. Godfrey Kirch, an able astronomer, who was a native of Luben in Lower Lusatia. Madame Kirch assisted her husband in his astronomical observations, and in the calculation of his Ephemerides. When the king of Prussia founded the academy of sciences at Berlin in 1700, M. Kirch was appointed astronomer, with a pension. There his lady acquired the friendship and admiration of all the learned. In 1702 she discovered a comet, of which her husband published their observations. In 1707 she made a discovery of a remarkable aurora

borealis, of which mention is made by the academy of sciences at Paris. Mr. Kirch died in 1710, and the year following his widow published a discourse on the approaching conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, &c. She died at Berlin in 1730. Her son Christian FREDERIC was astronomer to the academy of sciences at Berlin, and acquired great reputation by his observations. He died in 1740, aged 46.—*Moreri*. *New. Dict.*

KIRCHER (Athanasius), a learned jesuit, was born at Fulde in Germany, in 1601. He settled in the Jesuits' college at Avignon about 1635, and was called from thence to Rome to teach the mathematics, where he died in 1680. His works evince a wonderful extent and depth of learning: the principal are, 1. *Œdipus Ægyptiacus*: hoc est, Universalis Hieroglyphicæ veterum doctrinæ temporum injuria abolitæ instauration, 1652, 4 vols. folio; 2. *Ars Magnæ*; 3. *Lingua Ægyptiacæ restituta*; 4. *Mundus Subterraneus*, in quo universæ naturæ majestas et divitiæ demonstrantur; 5. *Organon Mathematicum ad disciplinas mathematicas facili methodo addiscendas*.—*Niceron*.

KIRCHER (Conrad), a protestant divine of Augsberg, who published a Greek Concordance of the Old Testament in 1602. He has inserted the Hebrew words alphabetically, and under them the corresponding Greek words.—*Moreri*.

KIRCHMAN (John), a learned German, was born at Lubec, in 1575. He studied at various universities, after which he became a tutor, and in 1613, rector of the college at Lubec. He died in 1642. His principal works are; 1. *De Funeribus Romanorum*; 2. *De Annulis*.—*Bayle*.

KIRCHMAN (N.), professor of philosophy at Peterburg, was celebrated by his electrical experiments, and particularly the manner of his death. Being engaged in attracting, by his apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head and killed him on the spot, August 6, 1753.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

KIRCHMAYER (George Gasper), professor of logic at Wittemberg, who died in 1700, aged 65. He published commentaries on Tacitus, Cornelius Nepos; Cicero, Pliny, and Sallust; also some Latin poems, and dissertations on different subjects.—*Moreri*.

KIRK (Colonel), an English military officer, notorious for his brutality. Being sent against the followers of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, he committed the most inhuman barbarities in the west of England. But the story related of him by Pemsford in his poem of Cruelty and Lust does not appear to be well authenticated. James II. stooped so low as to solicit this butcher to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied, that when he was at Tangiers he had promised the dey that if he ever changed his religion, he would turn mahometan.

He afterwards served in the army of king William, and died at the close of the 17th century.

KIRKLAND (Thomas), an eminent physician, and a member of the royal medical society at Edinburgh, and the medical society at London. He died at Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire, in 1798, aged 77. He was ardent in the cultivation of medical and physical science, and a successful practitioner. He published, *An Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery*, 2 vols. 8vo; *Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fractures; a Treatise on Child-bed Fevers*, 8vo; *Thoughts on Amputation*, 8vo; and a *Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections*, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

KIRSTENIUS (Peter), an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal in Sweden, was born at Breslaw in Sillesia, in 1577. He was well skilled in Arabic, and understood twenty-five other languages. He died in 1640. His principal works are; 1. *Grammatica Arabica*, 1608; 2. *Vitz quatuor evangelistarum ex antiquissimo codice MS. Arabico erutæ*, 1609, folio. He is not to be confounded with George KIRSTENIUS, a native of Stettin in Pomerania, who was physician to Christina, queen of Sweden, and died in 1660, aged 48. He was an excellent botanist, and published *Disquisitiones philologicæ*, 4to; *Adversaria et Animadversiones in Joannes Agricola Commentaria in Pappium, et Chirurgiam parvam*, 4to.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

KLEBER (J. B.), a French general, was born at Stralburg in 1750. He was bred an architect, and sent to Paris to improve himself under the celebrated Chalgrin. Being in a coffee-house where some strangers were insulted, he took their part with so much spirit that they prevailed on him to accompany them to Munich, where Kaunitz, son of the Austrian minister, gave him a lieutenancy in his regiment. After eight years service he returned to his own country, and became inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace. The revolution in France rekindled his military ardour, and he obtained a commission in that service. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendee, but the sanguinary scenes exhibited there so disgusted him that he solicited and obtained his recall, and was then engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain. He also captured Maastricht, and contributed also to that of Dusseldorf, to Frankfurt, and to the victory of Butzbach. Discontented, however, with the directory, he left the army and returned to Paris, where he led a private life, writing his *Military Memoirs*, till Bonaparte being appointed general of the army of Egypt chose Kleber as his companion. At the siege of Alexandria, he

was wounded in the head while scaling the ramparts, and did not retire till he received a second wound. He defeated the Turks in several actions, and Bonaparte on quitting Egypt left Kleber in the chief command. Soon afterwards he signed the treaty of El-Arish with sir Sidney Smith, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt, but it was annulled by the British government, and hostilities were renewed. Kleber, though greatly reduced, opposed to his unfavourable circumstances a determined mind, and defeated the Turks, who were vastly superior in numbers, at the obelisk of Heliopolis. He next took Cairo by storm, and entered into an alliance with Murat Bey; but was assassinated by a Turk named Solyman, who gave him four stabs with a dagger, in 1800.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

KLEIST (Ewald-Christian de), a Prussian officer and poet, was born at Zeblin in Pomerania in 1715. He was major of the regiment of Haussen, and died of his wounds received in the bloody battle of Kunnersdorf, fought between the Russians and Prussians in August 1759. He wrote *Idylls* in the manner of Gœtze, which possess great simplicity and neatness. He was also the author of some moral treatises; and *Reflections on the Art of War*, printed in 1759.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

KLINGSTADT, a celebrated painter, was born at Riga in Livonia, in 1657, and died at Paris in 1734. He excelled in miniature painting, particularly in pictures on snuff-boxes, for which he had extravagant prices.—*Pilkington.*

KLOCKER (David), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Hamburg in 1629. He travelled to Italy for improvement, after which he settled at Stockholm, where he was patronised by the king, so that few of his paintings are to be seen out of Sweden. He died in 1698.—*Ibid.*

KNAFTON (George), an English portrait painter in crayons, was the scholar of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. He died at Kensington in 1778, aged 80.—*Ibid.*

KNELLER (sir Godfrey), an eminent painter, was born at Lubeck, in 1648, of a noble family, and educated at Leyden with a view to the military profession, but having a strong inclination to drawing he resolved to apply himself to painting. He studied first under Rembrandt, and afterwards went to Rome, where he greatly improved himself, and then visited England, where he soon acquired unrivalled distinction as a portrait painter. King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford the degree of LL.D. He painted a prodigious number of portraits of illustrious personages, and to a striking likeness he always added grace and elegance in his figures. He was created a baronet by Geo. I.

and the emperor Leopold gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1723.—*Walpole. Gen. Hist. Diet.*

KNIGHT (Samuel), a learned English divine, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained several church preferments, and was chaplain to George II. Dr. Knight wrote the Lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus, both in 8vo. and died in 1746.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

KNOLLES (Richard), an English historian, was born in Northamptonshire, and in 1564 became fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, after which he became master of the grammar school at Sandwich in Kent, where he died in 1610. He wrote the History of the Turks, folio, 1610. Of this book there have been several editions and continuations, particularly by Rycaut. Knolles also wrote the Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings; a Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire; and a Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar.—*Wood.*

KNOLLES (Sir Robert), an English commander in the reign of Edward III. was of low origin in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising and valiant mind, obtained the rank of general, and the order of knighthood. His name was formidable in France, where he took several places. He was made grand seneschal of the province of Guienne, where by his prudence he allayed an insurrection. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, where he built Rochester bridge. He died in 1407, aged 90.—*Rapin. Moreri.*

KNOLLIS (Francis), an English statesman, was born at Grays in Oxfordshire, and after receiving a university education, he went to court, and became a zealous friend to the reformation in the reign of Edward VI. at whose death he went abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a privy-counsellor and vice-chamberlain of the household. He was also employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots: was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and knight of the garter. He died in 1596. Sir Francis wrote a Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops, printed in 1608, 8vo.; A General Survey of the Isle of Wight. This last was never printed.—*Wood, A. O.*

KNORR VON ROSENROT (Christian), a learned German, who passes for the author of a very curious and scarce book, entitled, Kabbala denudata, seu doctrina hebreorum transcendentalis, &c.; opus antiquissimæ philosophiæ barbaricæ, translatum ex hebreo, Sultzbach, 1677, and Frankfort, 3 vol. fol. 1684. He died in 1689, aged 53.—*Novo. Diet.*

KNOTT (Edward), an English Jesuit, whose real name was Mathias Willson. He was born in Northumberland in 1580, and entered among the Jesuits in 1606. He taught divinity in the English college at Rome, and was afterwards appointed provincial of his order in England. He died at London in 1656. Knott was the antagonist of Chillingworth, and occasioned him to write his Religion of Protestants.—*Bayle. Allegambe. Bibl. Scrip. Soc. Jes.*

KNOWLER (William), a learned English divine, who translated Chrysostom's Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. He died in 1767, aged 68.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

KNOWLES (Thomas), an English divine, was a native of Ely, and after receiving his education at the grammar school there, was removed to Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He obtained the lectureship of Bury St. Edmunds, and a prebend in Ely cathedral. He died at Bury, in 1802. His works are: 1. The Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in twelve Sermons, 8vo; 2. An Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, for which archbishop Secker gave him the degree of D.D.; 3. Lord Hervey's and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate; 4. Observations on the Tithe Bill; 5. Dialogue on the Test Act; 6. Primitive Christianity, in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity; 7. Observations on the divine Mission of Moses; 8. Advice to a Young Clergyman, in Six Letters; 9. The Passion, a Sermon; 10. On Charity Schools, Sunday Schools, and a discourse on Confirmation.—*Monthly Mag.*

KNOWLTON (Thomas), an English botanist, who was gardener to Dr. Sherard, and afterwards to the earl of Burlington, at Lanesborough in Yorkshire. He died in 1782 at the advanced age of 90. Mr. Knowlton discovered that singular production, the globe *conserva*, or moor balls, (*Conserva Agagropila*, Lin.) which he first found in Wallengfen Mere. There are some extracts of letters by him to Mr. Cateby in the Philosophical Transactions, one concerning the situation of the ancient town of Delgovicia, and of two men of extraordinary bulk and weight, and another giving an account of two extraordinary deer's horns found in Yorkshire.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

KNOX (John), the Scotch reformer, was born at Giffard in East Lothian of an ancient family, in 1504. He received his education at St. Andrews, under the celebrated John Major, and entered into priest's orders, but the writings of St. Augustine and the conversation of a monk are said to have occasioned his renunciation of popery. Being accused of heresy to cardinal Beaton, he addressed to him a confession of faith, which was condemned. In 1548 he wear

to France, and soon after landed in England, where he was well received, and made chaplain to Edward VI. who offered him a bishopric, which he declined, being averse to episcopacy and the common prayer. In the reign of Mary he went to Frankfort, where he occasioned a schism amongst the English exiles by his opposition to the liturgy, and being accused to the emperor as a seditious person, he retired to Geneva, where he was greatly esteemed by Calvin, to whose doctrines he was zealously attached. There he wrote his Blast of a Trumpet against Female Government, which contains very pernicious principles. In 1559 he returned to his native country, and commenced his ministerial office at Edinburgh by violent invectives against the queen and clergy. His sermons produced a general commotion, and the cathedral and parish churches were not only deprived of their ornaments, but reduced almost to ruins. This furious zealot wrote the History of the Reformation in Scotland, in which he defended all the atrocious actions which were committed there, particularly the murder of cardinal Beaton. Knox died at Edinburgh in 1572, and was buried with great ceremony.—*Biog. Brit.*

KNOX (John), a bookseller of London, who wrote a Systematic View of Scotland, and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on the north-east coast of that country. He died in 1790.—*Gen. Biog. Brit.*

KNUPPER (Nicholas), an eminent painter, was born at Leipzig in 1603, and died in 1660. He excelled in painting battle pieces and conversations.—*Pitt.*

KNUTZEN (Matthias), a famous atheist, born in Holstein. He publicly defended atheism, and even took journeys to make proselytes. His followers were called conscienciaries, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. He died about the close of the seventeenth century. Knutzen wrote a letter in Latin, and two dialogues in defence of his principles.—*Moreri.*

KNUTZEN (Martin), professor of philosophy at Königsburg, was born in 1713, and died in 1751. He wrote an able defence of christianity.—*Nov. Diss.*

KNYGHTON (Henry), an English ecclesiastic and historian. He wrote a Chronicle of the English History from 950 to 1395, also a History of the Deposition of Richard II. They are in the collection of English historians, printed in 1652. Knyghton was a canon regular at Leicester.—*Pitt.*

KOEBERGER (Wenceslaus), an historical painter, was a native of Antwerp. In the church of Notre-dame, at Antwerp, is a picture of his representing the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, which is beheld with pleasure by every lover of the art. He died in 1604, aged 70.—*Houbraken.*

KOEMPFER (Engelbert), a German physi-

cian and naturalist, was born in Westphalia in 1651. He became secretary of the embassy sent from Sweden to Persia in 1683; in which journey he had ample opportunities of gratifying his curiosity; and when the ambassador returned, he preferred remaining in the east, as surgeon to the Dutch East-India fleet. In this capacity he visited various islands, particularly Japan, of which he wrote an excellent account. He returned to Europe in 1693, and settled in his own country, where he died in 1716. Sir Hans Sloane purchased of his executors the manuscripts and drawings of Koempfer. His History of Japan was published at London in 1727, in 2 vols. folio. He was also the author of a work, entitled, *Amoenitates exoticæ*, 1712.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

KOENIG (Daniel), a Swiss, who died at Rotterdam, aged 22, in consequence of the ill usage he met with from the populace of Franeker, who mistook him for a French spy. He translated Arbuthnot's Tables of Coins into Latin, printed at Utrecht in 1756.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

KOENIG (Samuel), brother of the preceding, was professor of philosophy and law at Franeker, and librarian to the prince of Orange. He was a great mathematician, and had a dispute with Maupertuis. He died in 1757.—*Ibid.*

KOERTEN (Johanna), an ingenious woman, was born at Amsterdam in 1650. She had a fine taste for drawing in water-colours and for embroidery. She also modelled in wax, and made artificial ornaments and flowers; but her principal excellence was in cutting figures out of paper with scissors, and her portraits and landscapes in this way were so much talked of that foreigners used to visit Amsterdam on purpose to see them, among whom was Peter the Great of Russia. She made a magnificent work for the consort of the emperor Leopold, consisting of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, for which she received above 4000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of that emperor. She died in 1715.—*Houbraken.*

KORTS (Ruelof), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Zwoll in 1655. He was distinguished by several sovereign princes, particularly William III. of England, and it is said he painted 5000 portraits, all of them well finished. He died in 1725.—*Pilkington.*

KONIG (George Matthias), a learned German, was born at Altdorf in Franconia, in which university he became professor of poetry and Greek, and library keeper. He died in 1699, aged 83. His principal work is a Biographical Dictionary in Latin, printed at Altdorf in 1678, &c.—*Niceron.*

KONIG (Emanuel), a physician, and professor at Basil in Switzerland, where he was born in 1658. He was highly esteemed as

a learned man, and so eminent in his profession as to be called another *Avicenna*. He died in 1731. His works are, *Regnum vegetable & animale*; *Regnum minerale*; *Scholia in Observationes Chirurgicas*; *Augmentum Hippocratis Helvetici*; *Thesaurus remediumum*; *De triplici regno*; *Observationes Miscellanæ, Medicæ, Physicæ, Chymicæ, &c.—Morri.*

KORNHANN (Henry), a German lawyer of the 17th century, who published some curious works, as, 1. *De Miraculis Vivorum*; 2. *De Miraculis Mortuorum*; 3. *De Virginitatis Jure*; 4. *De Linca Amoris—Bayle.*

KORTHOIT (Christian), professor of divinity at Kiel in Holstein, was born in 1633. After studying at various universities, he became Greek professor at Rostock, and next professor of divinity and ecclesiastical antiquities at his native place. He died in 1694. He wrote *de Veracitate & Taciturnitate*; *de Natura Philosophiæ ejusque in Theologia usu*; and a celebrated work on Christ as God man.—*Bayle.*

KORTHOIT (Christian), grandson of the last mentioned, was professor of divinity at Gottingen. He wrote many works, and edited the *Epistles of Leibnitz* in 5 vols. He died in 1751.—*New. Dict.*

KOTTET (Christopher), one of the fanatics whose visions are to be found in a book printed at Amsterdam in 1657, entitled, *Lux in Tenebris*. He prophesied terrible judgments that were about to fall upon Europe, and formed a close friendship with Comenius. He was pilloried in Silesia, and then banished. He died in Saxony in 1647.—*Bayle.*

KOTCK (Peter), a Dutch painter, was born in 1500. He visited Constantinople, and drew some fine views in the neighbourhood of that city, some of which have been engraved. He settled at Antwerp, and became principal painter to Charles V. He died in 1550.—*De Piles.*

KOULI-KHAN (Thamas), or *Nadir Sebâh*, was born in the province of Khorasan, and his father was chief of a branch of the Afghans, which rank descended to Nadir when he was a minor, but his uncle usurped the government. On this Nadir entered into the service of the Beglerbeg, governor of Muschada, in Khorasan, who appointed him to command an army sent against the Tartars. Nadir gained a complete victory with an inferior force, and took the Tartar general prisoner. The Beglerbeg at first treated Nadir with great distinction, but being jealous of his aspiring spirit, he refused him the rank of lieutenant-general which he had promised him; and when Nadir complained of his breach of faith, he caused him to be severely bastinadoed. Exasperated at this ungrateful and dishonourable treatment, he fled, and joined a banditti of robbers. With this troop, consisting of five hundred well mounted men, he committed great ravages. The Afghans having made them-

selves masters of Isaphan, and the Turks and Muscovites ravaging other parts of Persia, Shah Thamas was persuaded to apply to Nadir for his assistance. He accordingly entered into the service of the Schah, but one of his first actions was to murder his uncle who had usurped his title. He then distinguished himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions, for which he was made a general, and the Schah conferred upon him the title of *Thamas Kouli*, or the slave of Thamas; he was also ennobled with the title of *Khan*. Notwithstanding these distinctions, he deposed *Thamas*, and placed a son of that prince on the throne, to whom he became regent. In 1735 he gained the battle of Erivan, in which the Turks lost above 50,000 men. After this he assumed the royal title, and was acknowledged by the graundes of the empire. The year following he took Candahar, and in 1739 he conquered the Mogul empire, making himself master of Delhi, where he acquired immense riches. He then caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of the Indies; but disgraced himself by ordering a general massacre of the inhabitants of Delhi, in revenge for an insult offered to some of his troops. The cruelties and tyranny of Kouli-Khan at length excited a general hatred against him, and a conspiracy being formed, by some Persian officers, he was assassinated June 8, 1747.—*Life by Sir W. Jones.*

KRACHENINNIKOW (Stephen), a Russian naturalist, was born in 1713. He was educated in the academy of Petersburg, and when young went to Kamtschatka to make researches. He returned in 1743 with a great number of observations made in ten years travels. The academy then nominated him an associate, and in 1753 he was made professor of botany and natural history. He died in 1755. He wrote an account of his travels and discoveries, to be found in *Chappe d'Aueroche's Account of Siberia—New. Dict. Hist.*

KRANTZ (Albert), an historian and divine, was a native of Hamburg, and rector of the university of Rostock; he also became dean of the cathedral in his native city, where he died in 1517. He wrote an ecclesiastical history under the title of *Metropolis*; a *History of the Saxons*; also of the *Vandals*; a *Chronicle of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway*. He was likewise the author of a small book, *de Officio Missæ*, printed at Rostock in 1505.—*Moreri.*

KRAUSE (Francis), an historical painter, was born at Augsburg, in 1706. He was a disciple of Piazzetta, who often mistook the works of Krause for his own. He resided in France several years but died poor in 1754.—*D'Argenville.*

KRESA (father), a learned ecclesiastic and mathematician, was a native of Moravia, and became confessor to the king and queen of Bohemia, where he died in 1715, aged 67. Besides his native tongue he under-

flood Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. He wrote *Analys. speciosa Trigonometrix sphaerica*, &c.—*Moreri*.

KRUGER (John Christian), a German author and actor, who died at Hamburg in 1750, aged 28. He wrote some poems and comedies, and translated into German the Theatre of Marivaux.—*Novv. Diss. Hist.*

KUHLMAN (Quirinus), a German fanatic, was a native of Silesia, and a man of some learning; but a violent sickness disordered his brain, and he pretended to be a prophet. The writings of Behmen added fuel to the fire, and he had no doubt of being inspired. He published several strange visions, which he pretended to have received, and was at last burnt as a heretic in Muscovy, in 1689.—*Bayle*.

KUHNUS (Joachim), professor of Greek and Hebrew at Strasburgh, was a native of Pomerania, and distinguished himself by some learned works, as editions of *Ælian's Various History*, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, and some original pieces of his own. He died in 1697, aged 50.—*Niceron*.

KUICK (John van), an historical and portrait painter of Dort, was born in 1530. Having given offence to the jesuits, he was accused of being a heretic, and burnt in 1572.—*Houbraken*.

KUNCKEL (John), a German chemist, who died in 1702, aged 72. He published at London *Observationes Chemicæ*, 1678, 12mo. Kunckel discovered the phosphorus of urine, and made many other improvements in chemistry.—*Moreri*.

KUPIESKI (John), a Bohemian painter, was born in 1667. After learning the rudiments of his art in his own country, he went to Italy, where he gained a great reputation. He was employed by the emperor Charles III. the czar Peter, and other illustrious personages.—*Pilkington*.

KUSTER (Ludolph), a learned critic, was born at Blomberg in Westphalia in 1670. He studied at Berlin, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries, particularly England, where he completed his edition of *Suidas*, printed at Cambridge in 1705, 3 vols. folio, and for which that university conferred on him his doctor's degree. From hence he went to Berlin, where he became professor and librarian to the king. He did not however long retain these honours, but went to Amsterdam, where he

published *Jamblichus's Life of Pythagoras*, the works of *Aristophanes*, and an edition of *Mills's Greek Testament*. In 1715 he went to Paris, and abjured the protestant religion, and obtained a pension. He died in that city in 1716. Besides the above he published *Historia Critica Homerii*; *Bibliotheca novorum librorum* ab 1697 usque 1699, 5 vols.; *De vero usu Verborum mediærorum apud Græcos*, &c.—*Niceron. Moreri*.

KUYF (Jacob), a celebrated landscape painter, who founded the academy of painting at Dort in 1643. He copied after nature with great exactness. His son Albert was also an eminent artist, and excelled his father both in variety and the style of his painting.—*Houbraken*.

KYD (Thomas), an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published, in 1595, a play called *Pompey the Great*, taken from the French of Garnier.—*Biog. Dram.*

KYDERMYSTER (Richard), a native of Worcester, and abbot of a monastery of benedictines at Winchcombe in Gloucestershire, of which abbey he wrote the history. He also wrote some pieces against the reformation. He died in 1531.—*Wood, A. O.*

KYNASTON (John), an English divine, was born at Chester in 1728, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He wrote *De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falso Objectata*; *Oratio habita in sacello Collegii Ænei Nasi*, Oxon. 1761. He died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Diss.*

KYNWELMARSH (Francis), an Essex gentleman, and a member of Gray's Inn in the 16th century. He was a friend of Gascoigne, with whom he was concerned in translating *Euripides's Tragedy of Jocasta*. He and his brother Antony were accounted good poets, and some of their pieces are in the collection called the *Paradise of dainty Devises*, 1576.—*Theat. Poet. Angl.*

KYRLE (John), a benevolent Englishman, was born at Rofs in Herefordshire. Though he had only an estate of five hundred pounds a year, he bestowed large sums in the course of his life in charity, and built a church, but towards this last good work he obtained subscriptions from other pious and charitable persons. On all accounts, however, he deserved the fine eulogium bestowed upon him by Mr. Pope, who emphatically calls him the *Man of Eps.*—*Europ. Mag. Gen. B. D.*

L.

LABADIE (John), a famous enthusiast, was born at Bourg in Guienne, in 1610. He received his education among the jesuits, and was admitted a member of that order, which, however, he quitted, and became an itinerant preacher. The austerity

of his manners, his zeal, and affected piety, procured him many admirers, particularly at Amiens, where he obtained a canonry, but being detected in some criminal intrigues, the bishop ordered him to be put under arrest. Labadie, however, es-

escaped to Toulouse, and became director of a convent of nuns, among whom he introduced a new rule, and the particular notions of the quietists, with some additions of his own, viz. that the Scriptures are not necessary to salvation; that outward worship is of no use, but that all prayer should be mental; and that there are two churches, that of Christians in degeneracy, and the other regenerate, or *Labadiſts*, as his followers were called. He renounced the romish religion at Montauban in 1650, and after exercising the ministry there some time he went to Geneva, from whence being expelled he removed to Middleburg, where he gained many followers, among whom was the famous Anna Maria Schurman. Labadie sent disciples to propagate his doctrines, and to gather contributions, in different parts of Holland, on which account he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, and from thence to Altona, where he died in 1674. His works are full of the most extravagant mysticism, and are now dis regarded.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

LABAT (John Baptist), a dominican, who was professor of philosophy at Nancy, and was sent by his superiors to America as a missionary in 1693. He returned to France in 1705, and died at Paris in 1738. His works are, *Voyage to the American islands*, 8 vols. 12mo.; *Travels in Spain and Italy*, 8 vols.; *New Relation of Western Africa*, 5 vols.; *Voyages of the Chevalier Merchaux to Guinea, &c.*; *Historical Relation of Western Ethiopia*; *Memoirs of Chevalier d'Arvieux*.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt.*

LABBE (Philip), a jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1607, and died at Paris in 1667. He was a man of great learning, and of a prodigious memory. His principal works are, 1. *De Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoris*, fol.; 2. *Nova Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum*, 2 vols. fol.; 3. *Bibliotheca Biblicarum*, fol.; 4. *Concordia Chronologica*, 5 vols. fol.; 5. *Le Chronologie François*, 6 vols. 12mo.; 6. *Concordia Sacre et Profane Chronologie ab orbe condito ad annum Christi*, 12mo.; 7. *Bibliotheca Anti-Janseniana*, 4to.; 8. *Notitia dignitatum omnium Imperii Romani*, 12mo.; 9. *De Scriptoris Ecclesiasticis dissertatio*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 10. *Conciliorum Collectio maxima*, 17 vols. fol.; 11. *Lives of Jesuits who have distinguished themselves in the world of letters*. He also wrote some esteemed books on grammar.—*Moreri.*

LABBE (Louisa-Charly), a French poetess, furnished the *fair rope-maker*, on account of her marriage with a wealthy manufacturer of cables at Lyons, who left her at his death a large fortune. Her first passion was that of arms, and she distinguished herself in a masculine dress at the siege of Perpignan. She had a taste for literature, and her library was enriched with the best writers, French, Italian, and Spanish; but her fine qualities were tarnished by a libertinism which equalled that of Laïs. Her poems

were printed at Lyons in 1555, and again at the same place in 1762, in 12mo. She died in 1566, aged 40.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt.*

LABEO (Quintius Fabius), a Roman consul, B.C. 184. He was a foldier, and a man of liberality and talents, and is said to have assisted Terence in writing some of his plays.—*Living. Moreri.*

LABEO (Antistius), a Roman lawyer, who refused the consular dignity when offered him by Augustus, whose projects he opposed. He was a man of considerable talents, and composed several works which are lost. His father was one of the conspirators who assassinated Cæsar; he was afterwards killed at the battle of Philippi. There was another *Labeo* who was tribune of the people, B.C. 148. He caused the censor Metellus to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.—*Ibid.*

LABERIUS (Decimus), a Roman knight, who wrote Mimes, or satirical productions for the stage. Cæsar obliged him to perform one of his own Mimes against his will; on which occasion Laberius spoke a satirical prologue against Cæsar, which is preserved in Aulus Gellius; fragments of his other works are also extant. He died B.C. 44.—*Bayle.*

LABOUREUR (John le), a French writer, was born at Montmorency in 1623. He was at first a gentleman's servant, but afterwards entered into orders, and became prior of Juvigné, commander of the order of St. Michael, and almoner to the king. He died in 1675. He wrote the history of the Marshal of Guebriant, with the genealogy of Budos, and some other houses in Brittany; he also published an edition of the Memoirs of Michael de Castelnau, and other curious works. His uncle, Claude le Laboureur, an ecclesiastic, published several books of considerable merit.—*Moreri.*

LACARRÉ (Giles), a French jesuit, was born in 1605, and died in 1684. He wrote, 1. *Historia Galliarum sub prefectis Prætorii Galliarum*, 4to.; 2. *Historia Coloniæ Gallis in exteris nationes miserum*, 4to.; 3. *De Regibus Franciæ et Lege Salicâ*; 4. *Historia Romana*, 4to.; 5. *Notitia Provinciarum Imperii utriusque cum Notis*, 4to.—*Ibid.*

LA COLONIE (John Martin de), a marshal of the army in the Austrian service, was born at Perigord, and died at Bourdeaux in 1759, aged 85. He published his military memoirs, at Frankfort in 1780, and at Brussels in 1789, 2 vols. 12mo. He was also the author of the History of Bourdeaux, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt.*

LA COMBE (Guy du Rousseau de), an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who died in that city in 1749, aged 44. He published several works on Jurisprudence in French and Latin.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt.*

LA COMBE (Francis), a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Avignon, and died at Paris in 1795. He published Orrery's Life

of Swift, Shaftsbury's Letters on Enthusiasm, from the English; the Letters of Christina Queen of Sweden; a Dictionary of the old French Language; Observations on London and its Environs, &c.—*Newsp. Dict. Hist.*

LACTANTIUS (Lucius Caelius Firmianus), an eloquent father of the church, was according to some an African, and to others a native of Fermo in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a rhetorician, that Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon the model of Cicero; but though he wrote with great purity and force, particularly in confuting the pagan errors and follies, he was more of a rhetorician than a theologian. He blended philosophy with divinity, and thereby involved the truths of religion in a mist of obscurity. His works were published at Rome in 1468, folio; but the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.—*Gaw. Dupin.*

LACY (John), an English actor and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II. with whom he was a great favourite. His plays are, 1. The Dumb Lady; 2. The Old Troop, or Monsieur Ragou; 3. Sir Hercules Buffoon. He is not to be mistaken for John LACY, an English gentleman, who became the zealous friend of the French impostors, who called themselves prophets, at the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote some incoherent tracts on that subject, and was imprisoned for his zeal.—*Biog. Dram. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LAERTIAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcefilaus, whom he succeeded as master of the second academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his lectures. He foolishly mourned the loss of a favourite goose, which he caused to be buried magnificently. He died of intemperance, B.C. 212.—*Diog. Laertius.*

LADISLAUS I. king of Hungary, the son of Bela I. succeeded his brother Geiza in 1080. He added to his dominions Dalmatia and Croatia, reduced the Bohemians who had revolted, expelled the Huns, and conquered part of Bulgaria and Russia. He also defeated the Tartars, and was distinguished by his piety as his valour. He died in 1095, and was canonized by pope Celestin III. in 1198.—*Moreri.*

LADISLAUS III. succeeded Stephen V. his father in 1272. He was a debauched prince, divorced his lawful wife, and kept a number of women. He also ill used the clergy, and rendered himself an object of universal hatred, and was assassinated in 1290.—*Univ. Hist.*

LADISLAUS IV. called also *Uladislas*, was grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland, and elected to the throne of Hungary in 1440. He declared war against the Turks, and employed as his general John Huniades, who was very successful. Ladislaus, however, made peace, which gave such dissatisfaction to the pope, and other

christian princes, that he was induced to break it; but he was very unfortunate afterwards, and lost his life in the battle of Varna in 1444.—*Ibid.*

LADISLAUS V. the son of Albert of Austria, was made king on the death of Ladislaus IV. under the guardianship of John Huniades. He was very zealous against the Hussites, by whom he is said to have been poisoned in 1457.—*Ibid.*

LADISLAUS VI. was the son of Casimir, king of Poland, and was elected king of Hungary on the death of Mathias Corvinus in 1490, in opposition to his own brother Albert, and to John the natural son of his predecessor, and to Maximilian of Austria. His reign was very turbulent, being constantly at war with the Turks, and other neighbouring powers. He died in 1516.

LADISLAUS, or LANCELOT, king of Naples, called the *Liberal* and *Victorious*, succeeded his father, Charles Duras, in 1386. He was before entitled count of Provence, and king of Hungary. He obtained the latter crown in 1403, during the imprisonment of Sigismund, who afterwards compelled him to return to Italy. On the death of his father he was opposed by Louis II. duke of Anjou, which occasioned some bloody wars. Pope John XXIII. at first espoused the cause of Louis, but afterwards took the part of Ladislaus, who, however, marched against Rome, and having taken it, turned his arms on the Florentines, whom he compelled to sue for peace in 1418. He died at Naples in 1414, aged only 38, being poisoned, as it is said, by his mistress, who was the daughter of a physician, and bribed to perpetrate the deed by the Florentines.—*Newsp. Dict. Hist.*

LADISLAUS I. king of Poland, succeeded his brother Boleslas II. in 1081. He defeated the armies of Prussia and Pomerania, and died in 1102.—*Univ. Hist.*

LADISLAUS II. king of Poland, succeeded his father, Boleslaus III. in 1199. He made war against his brothers on vain pretences, and after several battles was driven from his throne, but Boleslaus IV. his successor, gave him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. He died at Oldenburg in 1159.—*Ibid.*

LADISLAUS III. king of Poland, came to the throne in 1296. He pillaged his subjects, and seized on the goods of the clergy, for which he was expelled, and the crown given to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia. Ladislaus retired to Rome, but on the death of Wenceslaus he was recalled to Poland, where he governed with great moderation and wisdom. Pomerania having revolted, he called to his aid the Teutonic knights, who repaid themselves by seizing Dantzic and other places, but Ladislaus marched against the knights and defeated them. He died in 1383.—*Ibid.*

LADISLAUS V. surnamed *Yagello*, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of

Poland in 1386, by his marriage with Hedwige, daughter of Louis king of Hungary. That princess was elected queen of Poland on condition of marrying the person whom the states of the kingdom should choose. Their choice fell on Ladislaus, who was then a pagan, but was baptized previous to the marriage. He added Lithuania to Poland, and defeated the Teutonic knights in several battles. He refused the throne of Bohemia, which was offered to him by the Hussites. Ladislaus died with the reputation of a wife, upright and generous prince, in 1434, aged 80.—*Univ. Hist.*

LADISLAUS SIGISMUND VII. king of Poland and Sweden, succeeded Sigismund III. his father in 1632. Before his advancement to the throne he signalized himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions. He also repulsed the Russians, and forced them to make peace. He died in 1648.—*Ibid.*

LADVOCAT (John Baptist), a French Jesuit, was born in 1709, in the diocese of Toul, and became doctor, librarian, and professor of the Sorbonne. The good duke of Orleans having founded a Hebrew professorship in the Sorbonne, appointed LadvoCAT to it in 1752. He died at Paris in 1785. His works are, a Geographical Dictionary, 8vo.; an Historical Dictionary, 2 vols. 6vo. which has since been repeatedly enlarged; a Hebrew Grammar; a tract on Councils; a Dissertation on the 67th Psalm; a Critique on some new Translations of the Scripture, &c.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LADVOCAT (Louis Francis), a philosophical writer, and dean of the chamber of accounts at Paris, where he died in 1785, aged 91. His principal work is entitled, *Entretiens sur un nouveau Systeme de morale et de physique*.—*Ibid.*

LÆLIUS (Caius), consul of Rome, B.C. 140. He distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies. There was another Roman consul of this name, B.C. 190. He accompanied the elder Scipio to Africa, and bore a part in the victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.—*Ibid.*

LÆT (John de), director of the Dutch East-India company, was a native of Antwerp, where he died in 1640, leaving behind him some useful works, as, 1. *Novus Orbis*, 1633, folio; 2. *Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ*, folio; 3. *De Regis Hispaniæ Regnis et Opibus*, 8vo.; 4. *Repubblica Belgarum*; 5. *Gallia*; 6. *Turcici Imperii Status*; 7. *Perfiz Imperii Status*; 8. *An Edition of Vitruvius*.—*Moreri*.

LÆVINUS (Torrentinus), or van der Beken, or Torrentin, a prelate of the Roman church, was a native of Ghent. He studied at Louvain, and was afterwards employed as an ambassador by Philip II. of Spain,

who gave him the bishopric of Antwerp from whence he removed to the archbishopric of Mechlin, where he died in 1595. He founded the Jesuits' college at Louvain. He wrote some fine lyric poems in Latin, and published an edition of Suetonius.—*Moreri*.

LÆVIUS, a Roman poet, who is supposed to have flourished before Cicero. He wrote a poem called *Love Games*, and another entitled, *The Centaurs*, which are lost.—*Var. de Poet. Lat.*

LAFITAU (Joseph Francis), a French Jesuit, who was a missionary among the Iroquois in America. He wrote the *Manners of the Native Americans compared with those of the Primitive Times*, 2 vols. 4to.; a *History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World*, 4 vols. 4to.; *Remarks upon Ginfeng*, 12mo. He died in 1753.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LAFITAU (Peter Francis), brother of the above, was a native of Bourdeaux. He also entered among the Jesuits, and distinguished himself as a preacher. Being sent to Rome on some negotiations, he became so great a favourite with the pope as to be promoted to the bishopric of Sisteron. He died in 1764, aged 79. Lafitau wrote 2 *History of the Constitution Unigenitus*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *History of Clement XI.* 2 vols.; *Sermons*, 4 vols.; *Spiritual Letters*, &c.—*Ibid.*

LAGALLA (Julius Cæsar), a learned physician, was born at Padulla in the kingdom of Naples, in 1576. He studied at the university of Naples, where he received his doctor's degree gratuitously, and at the age of eighteen was appointed physician to the pope, who also made him professor of logic at Rome, which place he filled with great reputation till his death in 1623. He wrote a treatise, entitled, *Disputatio de Coelo animato*.—*Moreri*.

LAGERLOOF (Peter), a learned Swede, who was professor of eloquence at Upsal, and wrote the *Ancient and Modern History of the Northern Parts of Europe*. He died in 1599, aged 51.—*Moreri*.

LAGNY (Thomas Fantet, sieur de), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1660. He was designed for the bar, but he preferred geometry to jurisprudence, and was educated accordingly at Paris by the liberality of the duke de Noailles. He became a member of the academy of sciences, and Louis XIV. appointed him royal hydrographer at Rochefort; but sixteen years afterwards he was recalled to Paris, and made librarian to the king with a considerable pension. He died in 1734. He wrote, 1. *New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots*, 4to.; 2. *Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra*, 12mo.; 3. *La Cubature de la Sphere*, 12mo.; 4. *a General Analysis, or Method of Resolving Problems*, 4to.; 5. *several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy*.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LAGUNA (Andrew), a physician, was born at Segovia in 1499. He was a favourite with the emperor Charles V. at whose court he resided, and died in 1560. He published Annotations on Dioscorides; an epitome of the Works of Galen; and a treatise on Weights and Measures.—*Moreri*.

LAINÉZ (Alexander), a French poet, was born at Chimay in Hainault, in 1650. After travelling through Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, Sicily, Italy, and Switzerland, he returned to his native place, where he lived in great poverty, till the abbé Fautrier became his patron. He died at Paris in 1710. His manners were gay, and his conversation brilliant. His poetical pieces were collected and published in 1753, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LAINÉZ (James), a Spaniard, and one of the companions of Loyola, whom he succeeded in the generalship of the order of jesuits in 1558. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he supported the papal authority to an extravagant degree. He obtained from pope Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the order, and the following extraordinary privileges; the right of making all manner of contracts without the privacy or consent of the society; that of giving authority and authenticity to all comments and explanations of the constitutions; the power of making new, and altering the old; that of having prisons independently of the secular power. Lainéz refused a cardinalship, and died at Rome in 1565, aged 53.—*Nouv. Dict. Life by Ribadeneira*.

LAIRESSÉ (Gerard), a celebrated painter and engraver, was born at Liege in 1640. He studied painting under his father, whom he far excelled. After residing some years at Utrecht, he was persuaded by a merchant of Amsterdam to remove to that city, where he gained a great reputation, and died in 1711. He excelled in historical subjects, and his principal performance is said to be the Child Moses trampling on the Crown of Pharaoh. While painting a picture he used to relieve himself by playing on the violin. Lairessé was also a good engraver; and he likewise wrote a very excellent work on the principles of painting. Before his death he became blind. His brother James was a flower painter, and John and Ernest painted insects. Two of his sons were also painters.—*Pilkington*.

LAIRE (Francis Xavier), a learned bibliographer, was born at Vadans, near Gray in France, in 1739, and died at Sens in 1800. He was celebrated for his knowledge of bibliography, and published, 1. *Mémoires towards a History of some Great Men of the sixteenth century, with a Supplement to Maittaire's Annals of Typography*, 4to.; 2. *Specimen Historicum Typographiarum Romanarum cum Indice librorum*, 8vo.; 3. *Epistola ad abbate Ugolini*, 8vo.; 4. *On the Origin and Progress of Printing in Franche-Comté*, 12mo.; 5. *Seconde delle Edizioni Aldini*, 12mo.; 6. *Index librorum ab inventa Typogra-*

phia ad an. 1500, 2 vol. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAIS, a celebrated courtesan, was a native of Hyccara in Sicily. She was taken from thence at the age of seven years by Nicias the Athenian, who carried her to Greece. She afterwards resided at Corinth, where she had Aristippus and Diogenes among her admirers. The price for her favours was so enormous as to occasion the proverb, "It is not in every man's power to visit Corinth." Going with a lover to Thebes, she is said to have been stoned to death there by the women, out of jealousy, in the temple of Venus.—*Plutarch. Bayle*.

LAKE (Arthur), an English prelate, was born at Southampton, and bred at Wykeham's school, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he became fellow. In 1608 he obtained the deanry of Worcester, and in 1616 the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He was a learned man, a sound divine, and an exemplary bishop. He died in 1626. After his death was printed a large volume in folio of his sermons and meditations.—*Wood, A. O.*

LALANDE (Michael Richard de), a French musician, was born in Paris in 1657, and died at Versailles in 1726. When very young he became a chorister in the church of St. Germain-l'Auxerre, having an uncommon propensity to music. On arriving to manhood he lost his fine voice, and applied to the violin in hopes of being employed by Lulli at the opera, but being refused he broke his instrument and studied the organ. The duke de Noailles became his patron, and recommended him to Louis XIV. who appointed him musical instructor to two of the princesses. He also became composer to the king, and master of the chapel. His compositions, in 2 vols. folio, have been greatly admired.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LALLI (John Baptist), an Italian poet, who was employed by the duke of Parma and the pope in the government of several cities. He died at Norcia in Umbria in 1637, aged 64. He wrote, 1. *Domiziano moscheida*; 2. *Il mal Francese*; 3. *La Gerusalemme desolata*; 4. *L'Eneide travistita*; 5. a volume of miscellaneous poems.—*Tiraboschi*.

LALRY (Thomas Arthur, count), a gallant general in the French service, was a native of Ireland, whose family had suffered by their attachment to the house of Stuart. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and was appointed brigadier in the field by Louis XV. In 1756 he was sent to the East Indies as governor of the French possessions there. He took Gondalore and fort St. David, but was defeated before Madras, and forced to retire to Pondicherry, which he was forced to surrender to the English in 1761. On his arrival in France the popular clamour was so great that he was sent to the Bastille, and afterwards tried by the parliament, which condemned him to be beheaded, on the absurd

charge of having sold Pondicherry to the enemy. He suffered his fate with great fortitude in 1766; but his son, M. Lally de Tollendal, obtained a reversal of the sentence, and a grant of his father's estates in 1783.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBALLE (Maria Theresia Louisa of Savoy Carignan, princess de), was born at Turin in 1749, and married to the duke de Bourbon-Penthièvre, but became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. Being appointed superintendant of the household to Maria Antoinette queen of France, she became the particular favourite of that unfortunate princess. On the flight of Louis XVI. and his family she took another route, and having arrived at Dieppe, passed over to England. Her attachment however to the queen was so great that she braved all dangers and returned to France, and entered the prison of the Temple with her royal friend. From thence she was dragged to another, and lastly, Sept. 3, 1793, brought before a ferocious tribunal, where her courage and calmness would have excited respect in any but tygers. She was there butchered with sabres, her head and breasts cut off, and her heart taken out. These borne on pikes were carried about in savage triumph, and inhumanly taken to the king and his family.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBECIUS (Peter), a learned writer, was born in 1628 at Hamburg. At the age of 19 he published Remarks on Aulus Gellius. In 1652 he was appointed professor of history at Hamburg, and in 1660 was chosen rector of the college, but having married a rich old woman, but so peevish and covetous that he quitted Hamburg and went to Rome, where he turned Roman catholic. He afterwards became librarian to the emperor of Germany, and died at Vienna in 1680. He was the author of *Origines Hamburgenses*, 2 vols. 4to.; and other learned works.—*Moreri*.

LAMBERT of Schawemburg, a celebrated German benedictine, who in 1058 made a journey to Jerusalem, and on his return to Europe composed a chronicle from Adam to 1077; the greatest part of it, however, is a history of Germany. It was printed at Basil in 1669, folio.—*Moreri*.

LAMBERT (Anne Theresa, marchioness of), an ingenious French lady, was born at Paris in 1647. She married Henry Lambert, marquis of St. Bris, in 1666, and lost him in 1686. She died universally esteemed in 1733. Her works are, 1. Advice of a Mother to a Son and Daughter, full of good rules; 2. New Reflections on Women; 3. Treatise on Friendship; 4. On Old Age; 5. The Female Hermit; 5. Miscellaneous. All her writings shew a fine taste and an excellent heart.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT (John), major-general in the parliament army during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. He distinguished

himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife; and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. At the restoration he was tried and condemned, but was pardoned, and died an exile at Guernsey.—*Granger*.

LAMBERT (Claude Francis), a French aesthetic, which profession he quitted, and went to Paris, where he wrote for the booksellers. He died in 1765. He wrote the *New Telemachus*, 3 vols.; *Memoirs of a Woman of Quality*, 3 vols.; *History of all Nations*, 14 vols. &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT (George), an English landscape painter, was instructed by Haffel, and imitated Wootton, but he afterwards adopted the manner of Gaspar. He painted scenes for the theatres, and some pictures for the India-house. He died in 1765.—*Pilkington*.

LAMBERT (John Henry), an eminent mathematician, was a native of Mulhausen in Alsace. He wrote a Treatise on the Orbits of Comets; a Treatise on the Properties of Light; another on Perspective, &c. He died at Berlin in 1777, aged 49.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBIN (Dennis), a learned Frenchman, was born in Picardy in 1516. He became professor of the belles-lettres at Paris, and published Commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace. He also translated into Latin Aristotle's *Morals* and *Politics*, and some of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines. He died of grief on account of the death of Peter Ramus, in 1572.—*Moreri*.

LAMBAUN (Margaret), a Scotch heroine, was a servant of Mary Stuart, as was her husband, who died of grief occasioned by the death of his mistress. Margaret, resolved to avenge the death of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth, to accomplish her purpose assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court, but as she was pushing through a crowd to get near the queen, she dropped one of her pistols. This being observed, she was seized and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her strictly, and Margaret replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit I am a woman; I was several years in the service of queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death; you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see that innocent queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest love for both, I resolved to revenge their deaths by killing you. I have made many efforts to divert my resolution from this design, but in vain; I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled thereto by love." The queen heard this discourse with calmness, and answered; "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done

your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you; but what think you is my duty to do to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as a queen or a judge; and on her majesty's saying as a queen, "Then," said Margaret, "your majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance can you give me," said the queen, "that you will not repeat the attempt?" "Madam," Lambrun rejoined, "a favour which is given under restraints is no more a favour; and in so doing your majesty would act against me as a judge." The queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she gave her a pardon, and a safe conduct till she got out of the kingdom.—*Greg. Let's Life of Queen Elizabeth.*

LAMI (Bernard), a Cartesian philosopher, and priest of the oratory, was born at Mons of a noble family in 1645. He was deprived of a professorship at Saumur, and also of some ecclesiastical preferment for his zeal in behalf of the doctrines of Des Cartes. He died at Rouen in 1715. He wrote, 1. Elements of Geometry and Mathematics, in 2 vols. 12mo; 2. Treatise on Perspective; 3. Discourses on the Sciences and the Manner of Study, 12mo; 4. Demonstration of the Holiness and Truth of Christian Morality, 5 vols. 12mo; 5. Apparatus Biblicus, 4to. [This is a work of great merit.] 6. De Tabernaculo fœderis, de sancta Civitate Jerusalem et de Templo ejus, folio; 7. Harmonia five Concordia Evangelica, 2 vols. 4to; 8. The art of Speaking, with Reflections on Poetry, 12mo.—*Niceron.*

LAMI (Dom-Francis), a French ecclesiastic, of the congregation of St. Maur, was a native of Chartres, and an elegant writer. His book on Self-knowledge, 6 vols. 12mo, has been greatly valued. He died in 1711, aged 75. Besides the above work he wrote against Spinoza; Philosophical Letters; a Treatise on the Effects of Thunder, and several other pieces.—*Moreri.*

LAMI (John), professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence. He published an edition of the works of Meursius, in 12 vols. folio, and wrote a book on the Trinity, which was censured by the jesuits and defended by the author, who died in 1774.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LAMIA, a courtesan of Greece, was born at Athens, and became concubine to Ptolemy I. king of Egypt, with whom she was taken prisoner by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who made her his mistress. The Athenians erected a temple to this courtesan, under the name of Venus Lamia.—*Plutarch.*

LAMOIGNON (Christian Francis de); an eminent French lawyer and magistrate, was the son of the marquis de Baisville, and born at Paris in 1644. To a very fine and cultivated understanding he added the charms of eloquence, and he discharged the impor-

tant duties of advocate-general and president of the parliament of Paris with the greatest reputation. He died in 1709. Louis XIV. had a great respect for his talents and his virtues, and gave him many proofs of his regard. He wrote a work entitled *Le Playdoier*, and a letter on the death of Bourdaloue. His father was also president of the parliament of Paris, and a great lover and patron of literary merit. He died in 1677.—*Moreri.*

LAMPE (Frederic Adolphus), professor of divinity, and rector of the university of Bremen, where he died in 1729, aged 46. He wrote, 1. *De Cymbalis Veterum*, 12mo; 2. *History sacred and ecclesiastical*, 4to; 3. *Commentary on the Gospel of St. John*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LAMPLUGH (Thomas), an English prelate, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1642. He complied with the presbyterians in the time of the civil war, but conformed at the restoration and became D. D. principal of Alban-hall, and vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1672 he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1676 bishop of Exeter. When the prince of Orange landed the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, encouraging them to be loyal to James, who gave him the archbishopric of York. Notwithstanding this he took the oaths to William and Mary, and died at Thorp castle in 1691, aged 76. *Wood, A. O.*

LAMPRIIDIUS (Ælius), a Roman historian of the 4th century. He wrote the *Lives of the Emperors Commodus, Antoninus, Diadumenius, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus*, which are in the *Historia Augustæ Scriptores*, 2 vols. 8vo. Leyden 1671.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

LAMPRIIDIUS (Benedict), a Latin poet of the 16th century, was a native of Cremona, and became professor of Greek and Latin at Rome, from whence he removed to Padua. At the invitation of Frederic Gonzaga he went to Mantua as tutor to his son. He wrote epigrams and lyric poems with elegance. He died in 1540.—*Moreri.*

LANA (Francis de), an eminent mathematician, was born at Brescia in Italy in 1637, and entered of the society of jesuits. He was the first who conceived the idea of aërostation, as appears in his voluminous work, entitled *Magisterium Naturæ et Artis*, published at Brescia in 1684, in 3 vols. folio. A particular dissertation on the subject, entitled, *Navis Volans*, tending to abate the claims of Montgolfier to this discovery, was published, from Lana's work, at Naples in 1784.

LANCASTER (Dr. Nathaniel), an English divine, was born in Cheshire, and became rector of Stamford Rivers in Essex, where he died in 1775. He wrote an essay on *Delicacy*, 8vo; a sermon entitled, *Public*

Virtue, or a Love of our Country; and a poem against methodism.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LANCASTER (James), an English navigator, who in 1591 failed as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Sumatra, and after taking several vessels and losing some of his own, shaped his course for England, but in the voyage meeting with adverse winds he was driven on the coast of America. Lancaster landed on a small island, and the crew taking advantage of his absence, cut the cable and sailed to England. He afterwards got a passage on board a French ship, and arrived at Rye in 1594. Soon afterwards he went out again with another fleet, with which he committed many depredations on the coast of Brazil, and took the town of Fernambuco, which was plundered of immense treasure, which he brought to England in 1595. He next commanded the fleet sent out by the new East India company, and obtained the grant of a settlement at Achen, from the king of that country, and also at Bantam, after which he returned to England, and spent the remainder of his days in the calmer scenes of private life. He died about 1620.—*Harris's Voyages. Hackluyt.*

LANCELOT (Claude), a learned Frenchman, was a benedictine of the abbey of St. Cyran, from whence he was banished to Lower Brittany, on account of some disturbances which broke out in his monastery. He died in 1695, aged 79. He wrote, a new Method of learning the Latin and Greek Languages, both published under the title of Port Royal Grammars. They have been translated into English by Nugent, and are very valuable. Lancelot was also the author of Spanish and Italian Grammars, on a similar plan; and a Universal Grammar. His other works are: *Delectus Epigrammatum*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Memoirs of the Life of St. Cyran*; *Observations on Sacred Chronology*; and some religious pieces.—*Moreri.*

LANCELOTTI (John Paul), a famous canonist, who was employed by pope Paul IV. in compiling the Institutions of Canon Law, in imitation of the Civil Institutions of Justinian. He was born at Perugia, in 1511, and died in 1591. There are other writings of his in print besides the above.—*Moreri.*

LANCISI (John Maria), a physician, was born at Rome in 1654, and died professor of anatomy, and physician to the pope, in 1720. He published several books on medical subjects, and his extensive library he gave to the hospital of the Holy Ghost for public use.—*Nicéron.*

LANCJEAN (Remi), a painter, was a native of Brussels, and the best of Vandyke's pupils. He died in 1671. His works are mostly on religious subjects, and painted in a fine style.—*D'Argenville.*

LANCRET (Nicholas), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1690. He copied the manner of his master Watteau, but did not equal him in taste or expression. He was a member of the academy of painting at Paris, and died there in 1743.—*D'Argenville.*

LANCRINCK (Prosper Hearnicus), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Antwerp about 1625. He came to England when young, and was patronised by several of the nobility and gentry. He represented broken, rude, and uncommon views. He died of intemperate living in 1692.—*Vertue.*

LANDA (Catherine), a learned lady, who wrote a Latin letter to Peter Bembo, in 1526. She was the sister of count Augustin Landon, and the wife of count John Fermo Trivalcio.—*Tiraboschi.*

LANDEN (John), an eminent mathematician, was born in Northamptonshire in 1719. He was a self-taught genius, and acquired a profound knowledge of abstract mathematics. He wrote some curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in 1755 he published a volume, called, *Mathematical Lucubrations*. He was afterwards appointed agent to earl Fitzwilliam, which employment he fulfilled till within two years of his death. In 1766 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He published two volumes of *Mathematical Memoirs*, full of curious matter, but only calculated for the higher mathematicians. He died in 1790.—*Tutton.*

LANDINI (Christopher), a learned Venetian of the 15th century, who translated Pliny's Natural History into Italian, and wrote Commentaries on Horace.—*Narr. Dis. Hist.*

LANDO (Hortensio), an Italian physician of the 16th century, was a native of Milan, and author of several works under fictitious names, particularly two dialogues, one called *Cicero Relegatus*, and the other *Cicero Revocatus*; which have been falsely attributed to cardinal Aleander. He is not to be confounded with *Bassano Lando*, a physician of Padua, who was assassinated by a robber in 1562. He wrote several medical works.—*Bayle.*

LANDRI, bishop of Paris, was a man of unbounded charity and eminent piety. He founded the hospital called *Hôtel Dieu*, and died about 660.—*Moreri.*

LANE (Jane), an English heroine, who was the principal instrument in effecting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. That monarch, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback from Bentley-hall, the seat of Mr. Lane, about twelve miles from Boscobel wood in which Charles had been concealed in an oak, to Mr. Norton's near Bristol, and from thence he went to Brightelmston, where he embarked for France.

She was well rewarded at the restoration, and married Sir Clement Fisher, bart. of Warwickshire.—*Clarendon*.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia, and studied at Bologna, after which he went to France, where he retired to the abbey of Bec, of which he was elected prior in 1044. William duke of Normandy gave him the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, and after his conquest of England he advanced him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1071 he went to Rome to receive the pallium from pope Alexander II. but it must be observed to his honour, that he resisted the encroachments of Gregory VII. who repeatedly cited him to Rome to answer the charge of heresy. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded several other churches and hospitals. He died in 1089. He wrote a book against Berenger on the Eucharist, and other works, which were published together in 1647.—*Dupin*.

LANFRANC (John), an Italian painter, was born at Parma in 1581. He became a domestic in the service of count Horatio Scotti, who perceiving his taste for drawing placed him under Augustin Caracci, after whose death he went to Rome and studied under Annibal, who employed him in several great works. He excelled in painting domes and ceilings in fresco. He died in 1647, leaving several children all very ingenious. He studied Correggio's manner with success.—*Felicien vies des peintres*.

LANFRANC, a physician and surgeon of Milan. He was greatly persecuted in his own country, on which he retired to France, where he died about 1300. He restored surgery to a degree of respectability, for which he incurred the hatred of the ignorant pretenders to the art. His *Chirurgia Magna et Parva* was printed at Venice in 1490, in folio, and at Lyons in 1553.—*Moreri*.

LANG (John Michael), professor of divinity at Altdorf, and the author of *Philologia Barbaro-Græca*, *Nurimb.* 1708, 4to.; *Dissertationes Botanico-Theologicæ*, *Altorf*, 1705, 4to.; and *De Fabulis Mohammedicis*, 1697, 4to. He died in 1731, aged 67.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

LANGALERIE (Philip de Gentils, marquis de), first baron of Saintonge, was a famous general, and served his country with great reputation for many years. However, this did not prevent his being disgraced by the persecutions of his enemy Chamillant the minister, on which he went into the service of the emperor and the king of Poland; the former of whom caused him to be arrested at Stadt, on a charge of having concerted a plan with the Turks to make a descent on Italy. He died in prison at Vienna in 1717, aged 66. The *Memoirs* under his name, printed in 1708 in French, is a mere romance.—*Novo. Diet.*

LANGBAINE (Gerard), a learned divine, was born in Westmoreland about 1608, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of B.D. He printed an edition of Longinus at Oxford, and several other learned works. In 1645 he was chosen provost of his college, which, with the office of keeper of the archives, he held to his death in 1657. He was esteemed by Selden, Usher, and other great men, his correspondence with whom has been printed. His son Gerard LANGBAINE, born in 1656, became superior beadle of law at Oxford, and published an Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates, and an Account of the English Dramatic poets, 8vo. He died in 1692.—*Wood*.

LANGDALE (Marmaduke), a gallant English gentleman, who in the civil war raised a troop in the king's service, gained some advantage over general Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract castle, and made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle. On the ruin of the royal cause he went to Flanders, and was created by Charles II. lord Langdale. He died in 1681.—*Clarendon*.

LANGÉ (Joseph), professor of Greek at Friburg in the year 1610. He afterwards quitted the protestant communion, and turned catholic. He composed several works, and among others, one entitled, *Elementale Mathematicum*, reprinted in 1625. He was also the editor of the famous *Polyanthes*, 2 vols. folio.—*Bayle*.

LANGÉ (Charles Nicholas), an ingenious Swiss naturalist, who published, 1. *Historia Lapidum figuratorum Helvetiæ*; 2. *Origo eorumdem*; 3. *Methodus Testaceæ Mariæ distribuéndi*, in 1722, 4to.—*Novo. Diet.*

LANGÉ (Rodolphus), a German Latin poet, was nephew of Herman Lange, dean of the church of Munster, who gave him a canonry in the same church. He went to Italy, where he studied the Greek and Latin languages. Afterwards he composed a poem on the Taking of Jerusalem, and others. He died in 1519, aged 81.—*Melch. Adam, in vit. Germ. Phil.*

LANGELAND (Robert), an old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wicliffe, who distinguished himself by a curious poem, entitled, *The Visions of Pierce Plowman*, written about 1369, intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse with considerable force and humour, and in an alliterative measure.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

LANGHAM (Simon), an English prelate and cardinal, was abbot of Westminster, afterwards bishop of Ely, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury, in 1366. Edward III. made him treasurer of England, and

Urban VIII. gave him a cardinalate with the title of legate. He died at Avignon in 1376.—*Godwin de Presulibus.*

LANGHORNE (Dr. John), an ingenious divine and poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Kirby Steven in Westmoreland, but where educated is not ascertained. On entering into orders he became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he married. He held the living of Blagden in Somersetshire, and was besides a justice of the peace, and prebendary of Wells. He died in 1779. He was a writer in the Monthly Review, and also published, 1. Poems, in 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Letters of Theodosius and Constantia, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. Solyman and Almena, a tale; 4. Frederick and Pharamond, 12mo.; 5. Sermons, 2 vols.; 6. Effusions of Fancy, 2 vols.; 7. Fables of Flora, in verse; 8. A translation of Plutarch's Lives.—*Europ. Mag.*

LANGIUS (John), a physician of Silesia, was born in 1485, and died in 1565. He took his degree at Pisa, after which he practised at Heidelberg, and became physician to the elector palatine. He published at Basil in 4to. 1554, Medical Epistles, which are very curious.—*Morri.*

LANGLE (John Maximilian de), a French protestant minister, was born at Evreux in 1590. He served the reformed church at Rouen twenty-five years, and died in 1674. He wrote a Defence of Charles I. King of England; 2 volumes of Sermons; and translated from the English the Whole Duty of Man.—*Bayle.*

LANGLE (Samuel de), son of the above, was born at London; but taken to France when he was a year old. He was minister of the church at Rouen, from whence he removed to Charenton, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. On the persecution breaking out against the protestants he removed to England, where he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Westminster, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died in 1699. Bishop Stillingfleet printed a letter of his on the difference between the church of England and the dissenters.—*Ibid.*

LANGLEY (Batty), an English architect, who died in 1751. He published many useful practical books, as the Builder's Jewel; the Builder's Price-Book; and other works for masons, bricklayers, and carpenters.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LANGTON (Stephen), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in England, but educated at Paris. He was chancellor of Paris, cardinal of Rome, and made archbishop by the pope in opposition to king John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from entering his dominions, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict.

The king was afterwards excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; on which he made his submission by complying with the papal terms, after which he received the papal absolution from Langton, who, however, refused the pope's bull of excommunication against the barons for leaguely against John, and for which he was suspended at Rome, where he suffered also many mortifications. At length he purchased his pardon, and he was permitted to return to England, where he died in 1228. He composed some theological works.—*Pitts. Rapin.*

LANGTON (John), an English monk of the order of Carmelites, who appeared with advantage at the council of Basil, and wrote a Chronicle of England.—*Pitts.*

LANGUET (Hubert), minister of state to Augustus elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and converted to the protestant faith by Melancthon. He was at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his life, after saving that of Wichelius the printer, in whose house he lodged, and also the famous de Mornay. He was employed in several other embassies; but being suspected of favouring the Zuinglians, he quitted the service of the elector, and entered into that of the prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp in 1581. His principal works are; a Collection of Letters in Latin to the Elector of Saxony, printed at Halle in 4to. 1699; Letters to Sir Philip Sidney, 12mo. 1646. Other pieces have been attributed to him, but not on sufficient proof.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

LANGUET (John Baptist Joseph), doctor of the Sorbonne, and vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris, was a relation of the above, and born at Dijon in 1675. He built a new church for his parish, and founded the house of the Infant Jesus, which consisted of two divisions, the first of thirty-five ladies descended of decayed but noble families, the second of above 400 poor women and children. The young ladies received a suitable education, and were also employed in domestic concerns. The others worked at the spinning-wheel, and made a quantity of linen and cotton cloths. Nothing could be more excellent than this institution, which the revolution swept away, as it did every thing else that was good. Languet devoted himself wholly to the service of the poor, and spent his all on works of charity. He refused several bishoprics, and died in 1750.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LANGUET (John Joseph), brother of the above, was archbishop of Sens. He translated the Psalms into French, and published several polemical treatises. He died in 1753.—*Ibid.*

LANIER, a painter, who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles I. He placed a particular

mark on all which he brought to England. No further account is known of him.—*Virtue.*

LANSBERGE or *Loufbergius* (Philip), a learned mathematician, was born at Ghent in 1561. He was minister of the gospel at Antwerp several years, but on the taking of that city by the Spaniards he removed to Holland, and died at Middleburg in 1632. He wrote, *Sacred Chronology*, 1626; *Essays on the Resurrection of Astronomy*; four books of *Geometrical Triangles*; *On Measuring the Heavens*; *On the Diurnal and Annual Motion of the Earth*, &c. His son *James* was also a good mathematician, and published a defence of the works of his father against Fromond, a professor at Louvain, who maintained that the earth stands still. He died in 1657.—*Martin Biog. Phil. Neuro. Dict. Hist.*

LANZANO (Andrea), an Italian painter, was born at Milan, and educated under Carlo Maratti. He was esteemed for the excellence of his composition and the beauty of his colouring. He died in 1712.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

LAFARELLI (Francis), an eminent architect and mechanic, was born at Cortona in 1521. His knowledge of the military science and mechanics recommended him to Cosmo I. grand duke of Tuscany; and pope Pius IV. entrusted him with the defence of Civita Vecchia, which place he strongly fortified. Michael Angelo confided to him the execution of his designs for the church of St. Peter. In 1565 he was sent to fortify Malta against the attempts of Solymán, and there he planned the city of Valette. He next engaged in the service of the Venetians, but died of the plague before Candia, in 1570.—*Newo. Dict. Hist.*

LANZONI (Joseph), a learned physician and professor at Ferrara, was born in 1663, and died in 1730. He was the restorer of the academy of his native place, and became secretary to it. He was also an associate of many other societies. To great skill as a physician, he added a knowledge of antiquities, and a fine taste for polite literature. His works were collected into 3 vols. 4to. Latin, in 1738.—*Newo. Dict. Hist.*

LAPIDE (Cornelius à), a learned jesuit, who died at Rome in 1637, aged 71. He devoted himself to the critical elucidation of the scriptures, and his works amount to 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

LAPO (Arnulphus di), a famous architect, was born at Florence in 1232, and died in 1300. He was the first who revived the true principles of architecture, and united in his structures elegance with solidity. He built the cathedral at Florence, and other great works.—*Newo. Dict. Hist.*

LARDNER (Nathaniel), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Hawkhurst in Kent, in 1684. After receiving his academical education at London, he went to

Utrecht, and from thence to Leyden, where he followed his studies with close application, and then returned to England. Soon afterwards he became tutor to the son of lady Treby. In 1723 he was engaged with some other ministers in a course of theological lectures at a meeting in the Old Bailey, but he did not obtain a fixed settlement till 1729, when he became pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars. He wrote an excellent answer to Woolston on the miracles, and about the same time, published a Letter on the Logos. In 1738 appeared the first part of the *Credibility of the Gospel History*, a work admirably executed, and of the greatest service to christianity. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D. for his useful labours. He died at his native place in 1768. All his works have been published in 11 vols. 8vo. They abound in critical elucidations of the scripture, and early ecclesiastical history, evincing profound learning and intense application.—*Life by Kippis.*

LARGILLIERE (Nicolas de), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1656. He lived some time in England, and was employed by Charles II.; but a regard for his family induced him to return to France, where he obtained the friendship of Le Brun, and the post of historical painter to the academy. On the accession of James II. he again visited England, and painted the portrait of that monarch and that of his queen, after which he returned to Paris, where he became director of the academy, and died in 1746.—*D'Argenville.*

LARON (Marcellus), a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1653. He accompanied his father to England. He drew correctly, and painted drapery so well that Kneller employed him to clothe his figures. But his greatest merit is the exactness with which he copied the works of eminent masters. He died in 1705.—*Virtue.*

LARRY (Isaac de), a French protestant, who was obliged to quit his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, on which he took an asylum in Holland, where he was made historiographer to the States. He wrote, the *History of England*, 4 vols. folio; the *History of Louis XIV.* 3 vols. 4to; the *History of Augustus*, 8vo; the *History of the Seven Wise Men*, 3 vols. 8vo. He died in 1719.

LARROQUE (Matthew de), a French protestant divine, was born at Lierac in 1619. The duchess de la Tremouille chose him for minister at Vitre in Brittany, where he served twenty-seven years, and then removed to Rouen. He died in 1684. His principal works are; *A History of the Eucharist*, 4to; *An Answer to the Book of Bussuet, bishop of Meaux, on Communion of two kinds*, 12mo; *A Treatise upon the Regale*. His son *Daniel*, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, went to London,

from thence to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Amsterdam. Having resolved to turn catholic he went to Paris, but writing a satirical piece against Louis XIV. on occasion of the famine in 1693, he was sent to prison, where he was kept five years. On his release he obtained a place and a pension. He died in 1781. He wrote the *Life of Mahomet*; the *Life of Mezeray*, the historian; and translated Echard's *Roman History* into French.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

LASCARIS (Constantine), a learned Greek, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. He settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with reputation, and had a great number of scholars. He died there at the end of the 15th century, and left his library to the senate. He wrote a Greek grammar, printed at Milan in 1476, 4to.—*Ib.*

LASCARIS (Andrew-John), surnamed Rhyndacenus, a learned Greek, who was employed by Lorenzo de Medici to collect books in Greece, and the grand-signior allowed him to examine his libraries, whereby he acquired inestimable treasures. On his return he was invited to France by Louis XII. who employed him as ambassador to Venice. When Leo X. ascended the papal chair Lascaris went to Rome, and became director of the Greek college. He died there in 1535. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote some epigrams in that language.—*Ibid.*

LASCENA (Peter), a learned Neapolitan, was born in 1590. He lived at Rome with cardinal Barberini, and died in 1636. He wrote; *Nepenthes Homeri seu de abolendo lactu*; *Cleombrotus*; *Dell'Antico Ginnasio Napoletano*, 4to.

LASSELLS (Richard), a priest of the Romish communion, was born of a good family in Yorkshire, and bred first at Oxford, and afterwards at Douay. He died at Montpelier in 1668, aged 65. He wrote *Travels in Italy*, 2 vols. 8vo. A gentleman of his name and family was a cornet in the royal army during the civil wars, and contributed much to the escape of Charles II. after the battle at Worcester.—*Wood, A. O.*

LATIMER (Hugh), an excellent prelate and martyr, was born at Thurcotton in Leicestershire, of humble parentage, in 1475. He, however, received a good education at Cambridge, where at the beginning of the reformation he was very zealous against popery, but on conversing with Bilney the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching the ears of Henry VIII. that monarch sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses that he at length conferred on him the bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer was no time-server: on the contrary he expostulated with the king for his cruelties, and went so far as to present him a New

Testament with a leaf doubled down to the text, "whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." He afterwards resigned his bishopric and went to live privately, but on the fall of lord Cromwell, his patron, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI. who would have restored him to his diocese, but he refused it. He then went to reside with archbishop Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne he was committed to the Tower, from whence he was sent with Ridley and Cranmer to Oxford, to have a conference with some popish divines. In that dispute he conducted himself with remarkable clearness and simplicity; and when it was over sentence was passed upon Ridley and Latimer, who were burnt together at the same stake, A.D. 1555. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother sufferer: "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished." His sermons have been several times printed.—*Bigg. Brit.*

LAUD (William), a learned and celebrated prelate, was the son of a clothier at Reading in Berkshire, and born there in 1573. From Reading school he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. In 1601 he entered into orders, and having opposed some of the innovations of the puritans, he fell under the displeasure of Dr. Abbot then vice-chancellor, which continued during the life of that divine. His first preferment was the living of Stamford in Northamptonshire, and in 1608 he obtained that of Northkilworth in Leicestershire, at which time he took the degree of D.D. and became chaplain to Neile, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and in 1616 preferred to the deanry of Gloucester. The year following he attended king James to Scotland, and in 1620 he obtained a prebend of Westminster, and about the same time was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held a conference with Fisher the jesuit, in the presence of the marquis of Buckingham and his mother, to confirm them in the protestant religion. An account of this conference was printed but never answered. At the coronation of Charles I. he officiated as dean of Westminster, and in 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to London. The university of Oxford in 1630 elected him chancellor, than whom it never had a more liberal patron. He ornamented St. John's college, erected the building at the end of the divinity school, founded an Arabic lecture, and gave a collection of MSS. and coins to the university. He succeeded archbishop Abbot in 1633 in the see of Canterbury, and began a work of reformation not more necessary than it

was unpopular. The puritans had increased to an extraordinary degree, and in the church there was a great want of conformity to the liturgy, owing to the laxity of his predecessor. Archbishop Laud not only paid minute attention to the state of the Anglican church, but also to that of Ireland, for which he obtained all the impropriations that remained in the crown. On the breaking out of the rebellion his palace was assailed by the mob; and in 1640 he was impeached by the house of commons, and sent to the Tower, but not brought to his trial till three years afterwards, when he made a most able and satisfactory defence of himself. Though no treason could be proved, the house of commons passed an act of attainder against him, which the lords were compelled to confirm by threats. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, January 10, 1644, and his behaviour in his last moments was calm and intrepid. His corpse was interred in the church of Allhallows, Barking, but afterwards removed to the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford. Archbishop Laud was a man of quick passions, but of strict integrity and unaffected piety. He possessed great learning and extensive abilities, and he was the firm friend of the church of England, though the puritans maliciously represented him as inclined to popery. After his death appeared his sermons in 1 vol. 12mo.; Devotions, 1 vol.; and in 1694 Mr. Wharton published his *Diary and Remains*, 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

LAUDER (William), a native of Scotland. He taught Latin at the university of Edinburgh, where he published in 1739 an edition of Johnstons's Psalms. From thence he came to London, and published a remarkable book, entitled, *An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost*. His alleged quotations from Grotius and others passed as genuine for some time, but at length they were detected and proved forgeries of Lauder's own by Mr. Douglas, since bishop of Salisbury. Lauder, on being discovered, subscribed a confession of his offence dictated by Dr. Johnson, after which he went to Barbadoes, where he kept a school. He died in 1771.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

LAUDON (Gideon Ernest), or *Louden*, an eminent German general, was born at Tootzen in 1716, of a noble family, which came originally from Scotland. In 1731 he entered into the Russian service as cadet, but though he behaved with great gallantry he only obtained a lieutenancy, on which he went into the Austrian service in 1742, and had a captain's commission. After the peace in 1748 he was raised to the rank of major. At the beginning of the seven years' war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and soon displayed brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757

he was made a major general, and the year following invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great battle of Hochkirchen, the merit of which is generally attributed to Laudon, who next gained the battle of Kunersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a magnificent sword. He afterwards defeated the Prussians at Landshut, and took the town of Glatz. At the conclusion of the war in 1763 he was rewarded with a pension and a barony. In 1766 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and in 1778 elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the last Turkish war he served with additional reputation, and in 1789 added Belgrade to the imperial dominions. This great man died July 14th, 1790.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

LAUGIER (Mark Antony), an ingenious French writer, was born in Provence in 1713. He entered into the order of jesuits, which, however, he quitted on account of some dissatisfaction. He died in 1769. His works are, an *Essay on Architecture*; the *History of Venice*, 12 vols. 12mo.; the *History of the Peace of Belgrade*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Apology for the French Music*, &c.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

LAUNAY (Francis de), a French advocate, who wrote a Commentary on the Institutes Coutumieres of Loysel, and Remarks on the Roman and French Jurisprudence. He died in 1693, aged 81.—*Ibid.*

LAUNOY (John de), a learned French divine, was born in Normandy in 1603, and died at Paris in 1678. He wrote several books on ecclesiastical history, and defended the liberties of the Gallican church against the papal claims. He also exposed legends and canonizations.—*Bayle.*

LAUNOY (Charles de), a celebrated commander, who served the emperor Charles V. and was made governor of Tournay, and viceroy of Naples. He took Francis I. prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and treated him with the greatest respect and liberality. He was afterwards appointed to conduct the French king back to his dominions. He died in 1527.—*Moreri.*

LAURA. See **PETRARCH.**

LAURENS (Andrew), a French physician, was a native of Arles, and became professor of medicine at Montpellier, and physician to Henry IV. He died in 1609. His anatomical works were printed at Paris in 1600, folio. His brother *Honorius* was an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and a distinguished partizan of the League. Having embraced the ecclesiastical state, Henry IV. gave him the archbishopric of Embrun. He died in 1612. He wrote the edict of Henry III. for re-uniting the protestants to the Romish church, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

LAURENT (Peter Joseph), an eminent

mechanic, was born in Flanders in 1715. At the age of eight years he constructed an hydraulic machine, and when he was twenty-one he was entrusted with the superintendence of several public works. He had also the direction of the canals in the Low Countries and Hainault. He formed a grand design of joining the Somme with the Scheldt; and performed many other admirable and almost insurmountable schemes, for which he was rewarded with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1773.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAURI (Philippo), a painter, was born at Rome in 1623. His father and eldest brother were also eminent artists. He studied under Angelo Caroselli, whom he excelled. He painted historical pieces, with landscapes in the back-ground, also large pictures for churches, but his chief subjects were metamorphoses and bacchanals. He died at Rome in 1694.—*D'Argenville.*

LAVATER (John-Gaspard-Christian), a Swiss divine and ingenious writer, was born at Zurich in 1741. He became pastor of the principal church of St. Peter, at his native place, and was distinguished for his unwearied zeal in behalf of practical christianity. He died January 2, 1801, in consequence of a wound which he received in 1799, when the French troops under Massena took Zurich by storm. Lavater was a man of brilliant talents, which were, however, mingled with much mystic enthusiasm. He wrote; 1. a Treatise on Physiognomy, which has been translated into English and other languages; 2. Poems; 3. the Journal of a Self-Observer; 4. Jesus the Messiah, in 4 vols.; 5. Fraternal Letters, 8vo.; 6. Letters supposed to have been written by St. Paul before his Conversion, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAVINGTON (George), an English prelate, was born at Heavitree in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL. D. He successively became prebendary of Worcester, canon-residentary of St. Paul's, and lastly bishop of Exeter. He died in 1762, aged 79, and lies buried in Exeter cathedral. His lordship wrote a very curious book, entitled, the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared, 8vo., another on the Moravians, and some single sermons.—*Poyns's Hist. Devon.*

LAVIROTTE (Louis Anne), a French physician, was born at Nolay in the diocese of Autun, and died in 1759, aged 34. He translated Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Discoveries, and wrote Observations on the Hydrophobia, with some other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAVOISIER (Anthony Laurence), a celebrated French chemist, was born at Paris in 1743. In 1766 he obtained a prize from the academy for a dissertation on the best mode of lighting the streets, so as to combine the several properties of economy,

distinctness of vision, and facility of operation. Two years after, he was chosen a member of the academy, to which he contributed a number of curious papers. He invented a new theory of chemistry, which was received with great applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose phlogistic hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789 he published his Elements of Chemistry, a work of great merit and importance. He succeeded Buffon and Tillet as treasurer of the academy, and he became also farmer-general, and commissary of the national treasury, in all which offices he conducted himself with strict integrity, but notwithstanding his talents and virtues he was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, who sentenced him to death, and though he only asked for a little time to complete some experiments, he was guillotined April 6, 1794. Besides his Elements he wrote Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies, 2 vols. 8vo.; Report of the Commissioners charged with examining Animal Magnetism; Instructions for the making Nitre, &c.—*Eloge by Fourcroy: and Life by Lalande.*

LAW (John), a famous projector, was born at Edinburgh in 1671. He acquired a considerable knowledge of practical mathematics, and particularly excelled as a calculator and accountant. Having seduced the daughter of a gentleman in England, he flew the brother of his mistress, and to avoid being hanged went to Holland, and from thence to Italy. He is said afterwards to have returned to his own country, and to have made proposals to parliament for issuing paper currency, which was rejected. Law then went abroad again, and after residing in different places, settled at Genoa. In 1716 he established a bank at Paris under his own name, but with the authority of the regent duke of Orleans. To this was joined the company of the Mississippi, a pretended scheme for paying off the national debt, and of enriching subscribers. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one was anxious to convert his gold and silver into paper. In 1720 Law was made comptroller of the finances. The bubble, however, at length burst, and the people, enraged, besieged the palace of the regent, crying out as they held up their hands full of bills, "See the fruit of your system." Law was exiled to Pontiole, from whence he escaped to Italy, and died at Venice in 1729. He wrote a small book on Money and Paper Credit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAW (William), a pious English divine, was born at King'scliffe in Northamptonshire in 1686, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees, and entered into orders, but entertaining scruples respecting the oaths, he remained a nonjuror, and thus missed preferment which was repeat-

edly offered to him. He lived for the most part a retired life at the house of Mrs. Hester Gibbon, aunt of the celebrated historian, in Northamptonshire, where he died in 1761. He wrote against bishop Hoadley, and some valuable practical books, 'as, a Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life; a Treatise on Christian Perfection, &c. In his latter days he fell into the mystic reveries of Jacob Behmen, whose works he published.—*Gibbon's Posth. Works.*

LAW (Edmund), a learned English prelate, was a native of Westmoreland, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, but became fellow of Christ's college. He was a member of a society at the university called the Zodiac, consisting of several learned and ingenious young men. In 1739 he was presented to the living of Graystoke, from whence he removed to Salkeld. In 1755 he was chosen master of St. Peter's college; in 1767 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, and in 1769 the bishopric of Carlisle. He died in 1787, aged 84. He published, 1. *The Theory of Religion*, in 1 vol. 8vo.; 2. *Archbishop King's Origin of Evil*, with notes, 8vo.; 3. *A Review of the Controversy concerning an intermediate State*, 12mo.; and some Sermons.—*Encycl. Brit.*

LAWES (Henry), an English musician, was born at Salisbury in 1600. He became a gentleman of the chapel royal, and one of the band of Charles I. In 1653 he published his *Ayres and Dialogues*, &c. folio. He set to music the *Comus* of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also set most of Waller's songs, and died in 1662. His brother William was an excellent performer. He was commissary in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

LAWRENCE (Stringer), an eminent general, in the service of the East-India company, was born in 1697, and died in 1775. The company, out of gratitude for his services, erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey.—*Mortimer.*

LAWSON (sir John), a brave English admiral, was born at Hull, and rose from the lowest station to the command of a ship. He served the parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the restoration, for which he received the thanks of both houses. He served under James duke of York as rear admiral in 1665, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet.—*Campbell.*

LAZARELLI (John Francis), an Italian poet, was born at Gubio. He wrote sonnets and satirical poems, which have been often printed. He died in 1694, aged 80.—*Tirabeschi.*

LEAKE (Richard), master-gunner of England, was born at Harwich in 1629. He distinguished himself in several naval actions, particularly in the engagement with van Tromp in 1673. He was then on board

the Royal Prince, which had lost all her masts, most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men either killed or wounded; notwithstanding which he defended the ship against a superior force, and brought her safe to Chatham. In this action his son Henry was killed by his side. He was afterwards made master-gunner of England, and store-keeper of the ordnance at Woolwich. He had a great skill in fire works, and was the inventor of a new method of firing a mortar. He died in 1686.—*Life by S. M. Leake.*

LEAKE (sir John), son of the above, was born at Rotherhithe in 1656, and was with his father in the memorable engagement just mentioned. In 1688 he was appointed to the command of a fire-ship, and after the revolution he distinguished himself in the relief of Londonderry. In 1702 he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he assisted admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1705 he saved that important fortress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place, that king Philip was obliged to raise the siege. This was followed by the reduction of Carthage-na, Alicante, and Majorca. On the death of sir Cloudesly Shovel he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. In 1708 he convoyed the queen of Spain to her consort king Charles, after which he reduced the islands of Sardinia and Minorca. Having thus terminated the campaign he returned to England, where he was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. On the death of the queen he lost his places, after which he led a retired life, and died in 1720.—*Life by S. M. Leake.*

LEAKE (Stephen Martin), son of captain Martin, who married a sister of admiral Leake, which gallant officer being without issue bequeathed his property to the captain, and his son out of gratitude took upon him the name of Leake. He was garter king at arms, and published, 1. *A History of British Coins*, 8vo.; 2. *The Life of Sir John Leake*, 8vo.; 3. *The Statutes of the Order of the Garter*, 4to. He died in 1773.—*Anecd. of Boswell.*

LEAKE (John), an eminent English physician, was the founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, and died in 1792. He published several esteemed books on midwifery and female diseases.—*Cent. Mag.*

LEAFOR (Mary), an ingenious woman, was born in 1722. Her father was gardener to judge Blencowe at Marlton in Northamptonshire, and the only education she received was under her parents. She died in 1746, a few days after her mother. Two volumes of her poems were printed after her death, in

the last of which is a tragedy entitled the Unhappy Father.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

LEBIN, an Arabian poet, who was employed by Mohammed to answer the satires which were written against him. He died at the age of 140.—*D'Herbelot.*

LEBLANC (Marcel), one of the fourteen jesuits sent by Louis XVI. to Siam. He laboured for the conversion of the Talapoins, and embarked for China, but the vessel was taken by the English, and he continued a prisoner till 1690. He died at Mozambique in 1693, aged 40. We have by him a History of the Revolution of Siam, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

LECLAIR (John), a French musician, was born at Lyons in 1697. He was assassinated in the night at Paris, Oct. 23, 1764. He excelled on the violin, and his compositions are much admired, being sonatas, duets, trios, and concertos, with an opera called Scylla and Glaucus.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

LECTIUS (James), syndic of Geneva, was a respectable poet and critic. His greatest work is a Collection of the Ancient Greek Poets, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1611, aged 53.—*Moreri.*

LEDRESMA (Alphonfus), a Spanish poet, called by his countrymen the *divine*. He died in 1623, aged 71. The title given him seems to have been more from his writing on sacred subjects, than from the sublimity of his genius.—*Ibid.*

LEDYARD (John), an American, who is rendered remarkable by his adventures. After going round the world with captain Cook, he formed the design of traversing the whole north of Europe on foot, which he accomplished even to the straits of Behring and Hudson's bay. This romantic enterprise he executed alone and unarmed. He next undertook to traverse the regions of Africa, but died at Cairo, in 1786.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

LEE (Samuel), a non-conformist divine, was born in London, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He afterwards obtained the living of Bishopsgate, London, from whence he was ejected at the restoration. About 1686 he went to New England, but on hearing of the revolution he embarked for his native country, and was taken by the French. He died in confinement, aged 64. He wrote a curious Description of Solomon's Temple, folio; a Discourse on the Ten Tribes; Israel redux; the Life of Mr. John Rowe; and other works.—*Calamy. Pulmer.*

LEE (Nathaniel), an English dramatic writer, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he went to London, and made an attempt as an actor, but without success, on which he commenced tragic poet. His first

piece was Nero, Emperor of Rome, which came out in 1675, and had a favourable reception. He now continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to shew symptoms of insanity. These increasing he was confined for some time in Bedlam, from whence he was discharged in 1688. He wrote two plays after this, but never recovered his senses entirely, and died in 1690, in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee had a great power over the passions, but his language is mere rant and bombast. His Rival Queens and Theodosius are still occasionally performed.—*Biog. Dram.*

LEECHMAN (Dr. William), a learned Scotch divine, and principal of the college of Glasgow, wrote two volumes of excellent Sermons, and an Essay on Prayer. He died in 1785, aged 78.—*Gen. Mag.*

LEFFE (John Anthony van der), a celebrated painter, was born at Bruges in 1664. He painted landscapes sketched after nature; also sea views. He died in 1720.—*Pilkington.*

LEEUW (Gabriel van der), a Dutch painter, was born at Dort in 1643. He painted animals, particularly droves of oxen and sheep. He died in 1688. His brother Peter was a good artist in the same line.—*Houbraken.*

LEGGE (George), baron of Dartmouth, and an eminent naval commander, was brought up under admiral Spragge, and at the age of twenty obtained the command of a ship. In 1673 he was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage, and the year following sent to raze the fortifications of Tangier. James II. appointed him master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet at the time of the prince of Orange's invasion, but was prevented from acting by contrary winds. At the revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1691, aged 44.—*English Peerage.*

LEGGE (Elizabeth), the eldest daughter of Edward Legge, Esq. an ancestor of the earl of Dartmouth, was born in 1580. She studied the Latin, French, Spanish and Irish languages, and had a fine poetical genius, but became totally blind by midnight reading. She lived chiefly in Ireland, and died unmarried at the age of 105. Her family was remarkable for longevity. One of her brothers lived to be 109, one sister to be more than a century, and another died in her 112th year.—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

LEGUANO (Stefano Maria), an historical painter, was born near Bologna in 1660, and educated under Cignani and Carlo Maratti. His works display a fine imagination, a charming diffusion of light, and touched with a free and sweet pencil. He died in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

LEIBNITZ (William Godfrey baron de), a celebrated philosopher, was born at Leipzig in 1646. His father was professor of moral philosophy in that university, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of fifteen he began his studies at the university of Leipzig, from whence he removed to Jena. In 1664 he was admitted M.A. at the former university, and about the same time applied to the study of the Greek philosophers, but having chosen the law for his profession, he took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Altorf, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mentz. In 1672 he was at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several eminent mathematicians. The year after he visited England, and while here Mr. Collins gave him some hints of sir Isaac Newton's discovery of fluxions, to the merit of which invention Leibnitz afterwards laid claim. The elector of Hanover, George I. employed him in writing the History of the House of Brunswick. In 1700 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin he was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor, and Peter the Great of Russia appointed him privy counsellor of justice, with a pension. Leibnitz was engaged in a controversy at the time of his death in 1716, with Dr. Samuel Clarke, on the subjects of free-will, space, and other abstruse points. He was a good mathematician, an acute philosopher, and a man of lively genius, but vain and avaricious. His works are: *Scriptores Rerum Brunswicarum*, 3 vols. folio; *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus*, 2 vols. fol.; *De Jure Suprematûs ac Legationis Principum Germaniæ*, under the fictitious name of *Furstenberg*; *Miscellanea Berolinensia*; *Notitia Opticæ promotæ*; *De Arte Combinatoria*; *Miscellaneous Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics*; *Essays of Theodicea on the Goodness of God, and the Liberty of Man*, 2 vols. 12mo; *Metaphysical Tracts*; *Theoria Motus Abstracti, et Motus Concreti*; *Accessiones Historica*, 2 vols. 4to.; *De Origine Francorum Disquisitio*; *Poems, Latin and French*, &c. His mathematical works were published by the Rev. Mr. Dutens, in 6 vols. 4to. 1767.—*Moreri*.

LEIGH (sir Edward), an English critic, was a native of Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He sat in the long parliament, and in the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was a man of great erudition, as his *Critica Sacra*, and *Annotations on the New Testament*, abundantly prove. He died at Rusball in Staffordshire, in 1671. Besides the above works he wrote, *Observations on the Twelve Cæsars*; a *Body of Divinity*; an *Illustration of Terms of Law*; *Treatise of Religion and Learning*, &c.—*Wood, A. O.*

LEZOW (Charles), a physician and natu-

ralist, was a native of Lancashire. He was a fellow of the royal society, and published an account of the Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby; also a History of Virginia, and *Exercitationes de Aquis Mineralibus*, 8vo. He died at the beginning of the 18th century.—*Gen. B. D.*

LEIGHTON (Alexander), a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1587. He became noted for his sufferings on account of some libels which he published against Charles I. and the church of England. For these he had his nose slit, his ears cut off, and a public whipping inflicted on him. In 1640 the parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth palace, which was converted into a state prison. He died insane in 1644.—*Neale's Hist. Pur.*

LEIGHTON (Robert), archbishop of Glasgow, was son of the preceding, and born at Edinburgh. He became a most exemplary parish priest, and the magistrates of Edinburgh chose him president of their college. Soon after the restoration he was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, in which diocese he governed with great moderation. On account of the violent animosities which prevailed between the episcopalian and presbyterian parties, he went to London and resigned his see, but the king constrained him to accept the archbishopric of Glasgow, in which station he made another effort to restore moderation, but finding that all was in vain, he went to London, and resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in Sussex, and died suddenly at London in 1684. His principal work is a Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

LEISMAN (John Antony), a German painter, who died in 1698, aged 94. He painted two excellent pictures, one a landscape with dreary mountains and thick woods, from which issues a gang of robbers preparing to assault some unfortunate travellers; the other is a seaport enriched with views of elegant buildings and antiquities.—*Pillington.*

LELAND (John), a famous antiquary, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, but afterwards he removed to All Souls college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Henry VIII. who gave him the title of his antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and other pieces of antiquity, in which employment he spent six years, travelling over every part of the kingdom. Having completed his labours he was presented to the valuable living of Hasely in Oxfordshire, and to a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king under the title of a *Newe Yeare's Gifte*. This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to exe-

cute, but while he was intent on his studies he was seized with a phrenzy, in which state he continued to his death in 1552. His *Itinerary* and *Collectanea* were published by Hearne.—*Biz. Brit.*

LELAND (John), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Wigan in Lancashire, in 1691. His parents going to settle at Dublin, he received his education there, and in 1716 became assistant to Mr. Nathaniel Weld, in the pastoral charge of a congregation of dissenters. His eminent labours in this character, and above all his invaluable writings in defence of christianity, procured him the degree of D. D. from two universities in Scotland. He died at Dublin, January 16, 1766. His works are: a Defence of the Christian Religion against Tindal, 8vo.; a View of the deistical Writers that have appeared in England, 2 vols. 8vo.; the Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, 2 vols. 4to.; a volume of Family Devotions, 12mo.—*Fun. Sermon by Weld.*

LELAND (Dr. Thomas), a divine of the established church, was a native of Dublin, and senior fellow of Trinity college there. He wrote a History of Ireland, 4to.; the Life of Philip of Macedon; and the Principles of Human Eloquence, which last was attacked by Warburton. He also translated the Orations of Demosthenes. Dr. Leland died in 1785, aged 83.—*Gent. Mag.*

LELY (Sir Peter), a famous painter, was born in Westphalia in 1617, and studied under Grebber, after which he came to England, where he at first painted landscapes and historical subjects, but finding that more encouragement was given to portrait painting he turned his attention that way, and became unrivalled in the graceful airs of his heads, the pleasing variety of his postures, and the elegance of his draperies. He was in great favour with Charles I. and II. by the latter of whom he was knighted. He died in 1680.—*Virtue.*

LEMENS (Balthazar van), an historical painter, was born at Antwerp in 1637. He settled in London, and died in 1704. He had a free pencil with a ready invention, and sometimes shewed elegance in his figures.—*Pilkington.*

LEMERY (Nicolas), a French chemist, was born at Rouen, in 1645, and bred an apothecary. He afterwards studied chemistry at Montpellier, and made so great a proficiency as to become a lecturer. In 1683 he visited England, being of the reformed religion, then violently persecuted in his own country. He was well received by Charles II. and great offers were made him to induce him to continue here, but in 1686 he returned to France and professed himself a Roman catholic. In 1699 he was made associate chemist to the royal academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He died in 1715. He wrote, 1. a Course of Chemistry, which went through many

editions; 2. a Universal Pharmacopœia; 3. a Treatise on Simple Drugs; 4. a Treatise of Antimony. His son Louis became physician to the king, and to the Hotel Dieu at Paris. He was also a member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1743. He wrote a treatise on Aliments; another on Worms in the Human Body; and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.—*Moreri.*

LEMNIUS (Lævinus), a learned physician, was born in Zealand, in 1504. On the death of his wife he entered into orders, and obtained a canonry. He died in 1568. He wrote an account of the plants mentioned in Scripture; a book on astrology, and another De occultis Naturæ Miraculis.—*Moreri.*

LEMOINE (Francis), a French painter, was born at Paris. His chief performances are: The Nativity; a Transfiguration; the Flight into Egypt; and the Apotheosis of Hercules at Versailles, the saloon of which took him four years in painting. He put an end to himself in 1787.—*D'Argenville.*

LEMON (George William), an English divine and lexicographer, who published in 1789 an Etymological English Dictionary in 1 volume 4to., which shews considerable industry and learning.—He died in 1797, aged 71.—*Gent. Mag.*

LE MONNIER (Peter Charles), a French astronomer, was member of the academy of sciences, and of the national institute. He was born at Paris in 1715, and accompanied Maupertuis in his tour towards the north pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. His principal works are: Astronomical Institutions; Lunar Nautical Astronomy; Tables of the Sun, and Corrections for those of the Moon. He died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LE MONNIER (Louis William), brother of the above, was also a member of the academy of sciences, of the national institute, and of the royal society of London. He was a very able physician and experimental philosopher, and contributed several articles to the Encyclopædie on Electricity, &c. He died in 1799. Neither of these is to be confounded with an abbé of that name who translated Terence and Persius into French, and wrote fables, tales, and epistles. He died in 1797.—*Ibid.*

LENCLOS (Ninon de), a celebrated French lady, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1615. Her mother wanted to place her in a convent, but was prevented by her father, who was a man of gaiety. Ninon lost both her parents at the age of fifteen, and possessing great charms and a lively temper, she was followed by some of the greatest men, but would never unite herself in marriage. She studied the works of Montaigne and Charron, and had a very fine understanding, but it is truly observed that though she thought as Epicurus, she lived like Laïs. She did not, however,

prostitute herself for gain; and her wit and behaviour were such, that even virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. This extraordinary woman died in 1706, aged 90. She left some children. One of her sons died before her; and the circumstance of his death is singular: having been bred without knowing his mother, he conceived a passion for her; and when she discovered to him the secret of his birth, he stabbed himself in her presence. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond; but those under her name addressed to the marquis de Sevigné are fictitious.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LENFANT (James), a French protestant divine, was born in 1691. He was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg; but when the palatinate was invaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died in 1728. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, very faithfully written. He likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes, in conjunction with Beaufobre. His other works are; a History of Pope Joan; Sermons; a Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome, &c.—*Moreri.*

LENGLET (Nicolas du Fresnoy), a French writer, was born at Beauvais in 1674. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to prince Eugene. He was burnt to death by falling into the fire at the age of 81 years, in 1755. His works are voluminous, but incorrect. The best is his Method for Studying History, which has been translated into English.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LENNARD (Samson), an English soldier, who was with sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen. He published some translations from the Latin and French, and had a good knowledge of heraldry. He died about 1630.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LENS (Bernard), a miniature painter, and enameller to George II. He published some drawing-books, and several views. He died about 1741.—*Ibid.*

LENTHALL (William), an English lawyer and speaker of the long parliament, was born at Henley on Thames, in Oxfordshire, in 1591, and educated first at Alban hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar, and became eminent as a counsellor. In 1639 he was elected into parliament for Woodstock, and in 1640 he was chosen speaker, in which capacity he made a considerable fortune by siding with the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was turned out by Cromwell in 1653, but the year following he became speaker of the parliament called by the usurper, as he did

also of the rump. At the restoration he was exempted from the act of indemnity, but obtained a general pardon from the king. He died expressing great penitence for the part he had borne in the rebellion, in 1662. Several of his speeches and letters are in print.—*Wood, A. O.*

LENTULUS (Cneius), surnamed Gæticulus, a Roman of an illustrious family, who was raised to the consulate A. D. 26, but was put to death some time after by Tiberius, who was jealous of his popularity. He wrote a history mentioned by Suetonius, and Martial terms him a poet.—*Moreri.*

LEO I. or the elder, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He is said to have been a Thracian of obscure birth. He confirmed the council of Chalcedon's decrees against the Eutychians, and renewed the war with the Vandals; but was unfortunate through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged even to the walls of Constantinople. Leo died in 474, leaving a dubious character behind him, being praised by some for his virtues, and censured by others for his avarice and cruelty.—*Univ. Hist.*

LEO II. or the Younger, was the son of Zeno, and of Ariadne daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his uncle in 474 under the guardianship of his father, who soon after caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. Leo died the same year, having ruined his health by his debaucheries.—*Ibid.*

LEO III. called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Leo entered into the army, and became one of the guard to Justinian II. Anastasius II. made him a general, and afterwards took him as a coadjutor in the empire in 717. The Saracens having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by Leo, who compelled the infidels to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library of Constantinople, containing a quantity of medals, and above 80,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and III. excommunicated him, for which he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm. Leo died in 741.—*Ibid.*

LEO IV. the son of Constantine Copronymus, succeeded his father in 775, at the age of 25. In his time the great controversy raged between the iconoclasts, or the image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of whom he protected by turns. Leo repulsed the Saracens in Asia, and died in 780. He married the famous Irene.—*Ibid.*

LEO V. or the Armenian, from the coun-

ary of which he was a native. He rose to the rank of general by his valour; but the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and sent him into exile. Michael Rhangabus recalled him, and Leo, profiting by the misfortunes of his master, got himself elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was assassinated in 820.—*Univ. Hist.*

Leo VI. or the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basil the Macedonian. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians, having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who entered Bulgaria, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Leo drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor, for which Leo deposed him. He died in 911, after a reign of 25 years. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612.—*Ibid. Moreri.*

Leo I. pope, furnished the Great, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by popes Celestin I. and Sixtus III. in several important affairs. He succeeded the latter pontiff in 440, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichees, Pelagians, and Eutychians. In his time the council of Chalcedon was called, to which he sent four legates. While that council was sitting in the East, Attila and the Huns ravaged the West, and advanced towards Rome. The emperor Valentinian, alarmed, applied to the pope, who went to meet Attila, and by the power of his eloquence prevailed with him to leave Italy. Genseric, however, sacked Rome in 455. The pope died in 461. His works have been printed in 2 vols. 4to. and also in folio.—*Moreri. Bayzer. Dupin.*

Leo II. was born in Sicily, and succeeded Agatho in the popedom in 682. He pretended to have an authority over the eastern church, and he also instituted holy water. He died in 685.—*Ibid.*

Leo III. succeeded in 795 Adrian I. the nephews of whom formed a conspiracy against Leo, and having seized him in a procession, dragged him to a monastery, where they sadly mangled him, but he recovered, and retired to France. Charlemagne restored him to his seat, and he crowned that monarch emperor of the West. On the death of Charlemagne a new plot was formed against the pope, who caused the conspirators to be put to death. He died in 816.—*Ibid.*

Leo IV. a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. in 847. The Saracens having invaded the ecclesiastical state, he marched against them, and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome into a strong state of defence. He died in 855.—*Ibid.*

Leo VIII. was elected pope on the deposition of John XII. in 963, by the authority of the emperor Otho, whence Baronius and others treat him as an intruder, but his

character stands so high that many catholics regard him as a legitimate pontiff, and an honour to the chair. He died in 965.—*Ibid.*

Leo IX. who bears the distinction of a saint in the calendar, was born of an illustrious family, and became bishop of Toul, and in 1048 was chosen pope. He convened several councils to reform the manners of the ecclesiastics, and to condemn the errors of Berenger. The Normans having marched into Italy in 1053, he went against them at the head of a German army; but was defeated and taken prisoner. The conquerors conducted him to Rome, where he died the year following. Some sermons and letters of his are extant.—*Ibid.*

Leo X. (John de Medicis) was born at Florence in 1475. At the age of eleven he was made an archbishop by Louis XI. king of France, and at fourteen Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers shewed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. Leo was very fond of magnificence, but he had a taste for letters, and liberally patronized men of learning and genius, particularly poets. He terminated the disputes which had subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France. He concluded the council of Lateran, and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. But notwithstanding his liberality, a conspiracy was formed against him by the cardinals Petrucci and Sauli, which being discovered, the two principals were condemned to death. Petrucci died in prison, but the other purchased his pardon by his riches. Leo formed two great projects, the one was to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter at Rome. To aid these schemes he issued plenary indulgences, by which the purchasers procured the pardon of their sins. These indulgences being carried into Germany, occasioned the great secession from the church of Rome, begun by Luther, whom the pope anathematized in 1520. A war also broke out between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, who both courted the alliance of the pope, and were both deceived by his promises. He died of a fever in 1521.—*Ibid.*

Leo, archbishop of Thessalonica, was one of the revivers of Greek literature, and a good mathematician. He flourished in the 9th century.—*Moreri.*

Leo (Piliatus), the first professor of Greek at Florence about 1360. He was a learned man, and read Homer's poems in the schools of Florence. He perished by shipwreck on

his return to Italy from Constantinople.—*Ibid.*

LEO of Modena, a learned rabbi of Venice, in the 17th century, who wrote a History of the Jewish Rites and Ceremonies; also a Dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, Venice 1612, 4to. and Padua, 1640.—*Ibid.*

LEO the grammarian, who lived in the 12th century. He compiled a chronicle of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian to Constantine VII.—*Moreri.*

LEO (John), an able geographer, was a native of Grenada, after the taking of which he went to Africa, whence he is by some called the *African*. He abjured Mohammedanism under pope Leo X. who gave him several marks of his esteem. He died about 1526. We have by him the Lives of the Arabian Philosophers, and a Description of Africa.—*Moreri.*

LEONE (Arto), called also Conario, an historical painter, was born in 1498, and the disciple of Cornelius Engelbrecht. He died in 1564.—*Pilkington.*

LEONI (Jacomo), a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and published at London, an excellent edition of Palladio's Architecture, in folio, 1742. He died in 1746.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LEONICENUS (Nicolas), professor of physic at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries. He also translated Hippocrates's Aphorisms, and other works. He died in 1524, aged 96.—*Moreri.*

LEONICUS THOMÆUS (Nicholas), a learned Venetian, who studied Greek at Florence under Demetrius Chalcondyles. He revived a taste for literature at Padua, where he read Lectures on Aristotle, and died in 1531 aged 75. He translated the Commentary of Proclus on the Timæus of Plato, and other works.—*Moreri.*

LEONIDAS, king of Sparta. He opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian army at the straits of Thermopylæ with such bravery as to compel them to retire. At last a detachment of the Persians was led by Ephialtes, the Trachinian, by a secret path up the mountains, and coming down on the rear of the Spartans, obtained a complete victory. Out of the three hundred, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field, where death was more honourable than life. This battle happened B. C. 480.—*Plutarch.*

LEONTIUM, an Athenian courtesan, who was remarkable for her attachment to the philosophy of Epicurus, and had a son by Metrodorus, one of his disciples. She wrote a book against Theophrastus, which is commented on by Cicero, but is now lost.—*Bayle.*

LEOPOLD I. emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne of Spain. He was born in 1640, became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1656, and emperor in 1658. He

had to contend against France and the Turks, and suffered in his war with both: France took from him Alsace, and many other frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have captured Vienna had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski king of Poland. Prince Eugene of Savoy, a young and enterprising general in the Imperial service, gave also a turn to the affairs of Leopold; whose tyranny, however, was so great, that his Hungarian subjects were nearly on the point of revolting when he died in 1705.—*Univ. Hist.*

LEOPOLD II. the son of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Vienna in 1747, and succeeded his father in 1765 in the duchy of Tuscany, which he governed with great wisdom; but the toleration which he granted to the protestants occasioned great discontents among the people, excited by the priests. In 1790 he succeeded the emperor Joseph II., and when he was gone to Vienna the malcontents shewed themselves in opposition to the measures he had adopted. But, by a summary punishment of the ringleaders, this insurrection was soon quelled. In 1790 Leopold concluded a peace with the Turks. He was preparing to go to war with the French when he was carried off by a fever, March 1, 1792. He was succeeded by his son Francis.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Charles the fifth duke, and of Eleanor of Austria. He distinguished himself early as a soldier, and at the peace of Ryswick in 1697 was restored to his estates, which had been taken from his father by the French. He restored his country to a flourishing condition, maintained the poor, and assisted the nobility who had been reduced. He founded a university at Luneville, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. He died, greatly regretted, in 1729, aged 50.—*Ibid.*

LEOTAUD (Vincent), a French jesuit and mathematician, who published a work entitled, *Examen Circuli Quadraturæ*, in which he proves the impossibility of demonstrating the quadrature of the circle. He died in 1672.—*Moreri.*

LEOWICZ (Cyprian), or Leovitius, a Bohemian astrologer, was born in 1504. He published ephemerides, and some pieces of a like kind, in which he inserted many bold predictions; particularly that the end of the world would be in 1584, which occasioned great alarm in Germany, and made many people very religious for a short time. He died in 1574.—*Ibid.*

LEPANTE (John Andrew), a French clock and watch-maker, who died in 1802. He made several improvements in his art, and wrote some books, particularly a Treatise on Clock-making, published in 1755, and again in 1768, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LEPICIÉ (Bernard), a French engraver,

who was also secretary and historiographer to the academy of painting at Paris, where he died in 1755. His engravings of portraits and historical subjects are very fine. He compiled a catalogue of the pictures in the possession of the king, 2 vols. 4to. His son Nicholas Bernard was a professor in the academy of painting and sculpture, and died at Paris in 1784, aged 49. He painted several fine pictures after the manner of his master, Carlo Vanloo.—*Ibid.*

LEPIDUS (Marcus Æmilius), one of the triumvirs with Anthony and Octavius. He obtained Africa for his part, but was soon deprived of it by Augustus. He spent the remainder of his days in Italy, in obscurity.—*Freinsheimius's Supplem. to Livy.*

LEPRINCE (John), a French painter and musician; who, in his voyage to Holland in order to proceed to Peterburgh, was taken by an English privateer, the crew of which plundered him of all his effects except his violin, on which he began to play with so much skill, that the sailors gave him back the whole of his property. He was employed at Peterburgh in ornamenting the imperial palaces, but on the accession of Catharine II. he returned to France, and became a member of the academy. He died in 1781, aged 48. His pictures are mostly in the manner of Teniers and Wouvermans.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

LE QUIEN (Michael), a French ecclesiastic of the order of St. Dominic, who wrote against Courayer on the validity of the consecrations of English bishops. He was well read in ecclesiastical history, and died in 1703, aged 42.—*Moreri.*

LERNUTIUS (John), a modern Latin poet, was born at Fruges in 1545. His works were published by Elzevir, with this title: *Jani Lernutii Basia, Ocelli, et alia Poemata.* He died in 1619.—*Ibid.*

LEBONAZ, a philosopher of Mitylene, who flourished in the first century. There are two orations under his name in Aldus's edition of ancient orators, and a treatise *De Figuris Grammaticis*, printed at Leyden in 1739.—*Vossius. Fabricius.*

LESCAILLE (Catharine), a native of Holland, and called by some the Dutch Sappho and the tenth muse, was the daughter of a poet and an engraver. She died in 1711, aged 62. Her works chiefly consist of tragedies, very irregular, but discovering strong marks of genius.—*Moreri.*

LESLEY (John), bishop of Ross in Scotland, was born of a noble family in 1527, and educated at Aberdeen, in the cathedral of which place he was made canon in 1547, but he did not enter into orders till 1554. He accompanied queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became bishop of Ross and a privy counsellor. He zealously defended the Romish religion, and when queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York for the purpose of considering the complaints made against

Mary by her subjects, Lesley appeared in behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many expedients to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but in 1578 he recovered his liberty on condition of quitting the kingdom. While abroad he endeavoured to interest many foreign princes in the interest of Mary, and wrote several able pieces in her defence. Being appointed vicar-general by the bishop of Rouen, while he was visiting that diocese he was seized by the huguenots, who would have sent him to England but he recovered his liberty by paying a large ransom. He afterwards obtained the bishopric of Constance, and died near Brussels in 1596. The bishop's principal work is a history of Scotland, entitled, *De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis, Scotorum*, 1578, 4to.—*Brog. Brit.*

LESLIE (John), bishop of Clogher, was born in Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen and Oxford. His first preferment was the bishopric of the Orkneys, from whence he was removed to Raphoe in Ireland, where he built a stately palace, in which he endured a long siege against Cromwell, but was at last forced to surrender. In 1661 he was translated to Clogher. He died in 1671, aged above 100 years.—*Ibid.*

LESLIE (Charles), son of the last-mentioned, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin, where he took his degree of M. A. and on entering into orders became chancellor of the diocese of Connor. He rendered himself obnoxious to the Romanists by disputing successfully with some of their priests, and converting several persons of consequence. But though he opposed popery and some of the arbitrary measures of James II, he continued his allegiance to that monarch, and thereby lost his preferments at the revolution. He also wrote several pieces against the doctrine of resistance, and in defence of hereditary right; on which account he was under the necessity of retiring to France, where he espoused the cause of the Pretender, and had the liberty of officiating in a private chapel to several other protestant exiles. He went with that prince to Italy; but not being well treated there, he returned to his paternal estate, at Glaslough in the county of Monaghan in Ireland, where he died in 1722. Mr. Leslie was an admirable controvertist, and wrote with great success against deists, Jews, Socinians, and quakers. All his theological works have been collected into two volumes, folio.—*Ibid.*

LESSING (Gotthold Ephraim), a German poet, was the son of a protestant minister at Kametz, and educated at Meissen, from whence he removed to Leipzig, where he applied chiefly to dramatic poetry, and finished a comedy called the Young Scholar; but leading an irregular life, he quitted Leipzig and went to Berlin, where he

formed an acquaintance with Voltaire. Here he wrote and translated several books, and formed many plans which he did not live to execute. He was some time secretary to general Tatiensien, at Breslaw; where he addicted himself to gaming, to the neglect of literary pursuits, in which he was so well fitted to shine.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

LESSIUS (Leonard), a learned jesuit, was born near Antwerp in 1554. He became professor of philosophy at Douay, and afterwards of divinity at Louvain, where some propositions by him on scholastic points were censured. Lessius appealed to pope Sixtus V., who reversed the censure. He died in 1623. His principal works are, *De Justitia et Jure*, folio; *De Potestate Summi Pontificis*; *Hygiasticon*, seu *vera Ratio Valetudinis bonæ Vitæ*, &c. His books on the Existence of a Deity, and the Immortality of the Soul, have been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

L'ESTRANGE (Roger), an English writer, was born in Norfolk in 1616. His father was sir Hamond L'Estrange, a zealous royalist and a very learned writer, who published an elaborate work on the liturgy, entitled, the Alliance of Divine Offices, folio; also a History of Charles I., and other works. The son had a liberal education, and in 1639 attended king Charles I. in his expedition to Scotland. He adhered steadfastly to the royal cause, and in 1646 was taken up and condemned as a spy, but after remaining in confinement four years he made his escape, and went abroad. In 1653 he returned to England, under the shelter of Cromwell's act of indemnity. After the restoration he was appointed licenser of the press. He also set up a newspaper, called, the Public Intelligencer, which was dropped on the publication of the London Gazette in 1665. In 1679 he commenced another paper, called the Observator, designed to vindicate the court measures. This procured him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1704, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields. Sir Roger was an industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlets, which were numerous, he published translations of several books, particularly Josephus, from the French version of D'Andilly; Seneca's *Morals*; Erasmus's *Colloquies*; Quevedo's *Visions*; and a number of others.—*Biog. Brit.*

LETHBRULLIER (Smart), an English antiquary and virtuoso, was born in Essex, and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford. He made a noble collection of antiquities, fossils; and other curiosities, and died in 1760, aged 59.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

LETI (Gregorio), an Italian writer, was born at Milan in 1630, and received his education among the jesuits, after which he went to Switzerland, and at Laufanæ he embraced the protestant religion. He resided for some time at Geneva, from whence he removed to London, and finally settled

at Amsterdam, where he died in 1701. John le Clerc married his daughter. Leti wrote the History of Louis XIV.; of Philip II. of Spain; of the emperor Charles V.; queen Elizabeth; Oliver Cromwell; and pope Sixtus VI.; also the History of Geneva.—*Moreri.*

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher of Abdera, who flourished about 428 years B. C. He was the disciple of Zeno, and invented the atomical system of philosophy, or that the world was formed by the casual union of a quantity of particles of matter, called atoms.—*Life by Diogenes Laertius.*

LEUNCLAVIUS (John), a learned German, who travelled into Turkey, and wrote a History of the Ottoman Empire, and other works. He died at Vienna in 1598, aged 60.—*Moreri.*

LEUSDEN (John), a professor of Hebrew at Utrecht, of which city he was a native. He acquired a great reputation for his learning and virtues, and died in 1699, aged 75. His works are, 1. *Onomasticon Sacrum*; 2. *Clavis Hebraica et Philologica veteris Testamenti*; 3. *Novi Testamenti Clavis Græca*; 4. *Compendium Biblicum veteris Testamenti*; 5. *Compendium Græcum Novi Testamenti*; 6. *Philologus Hebræus*; 7. *Philologus Hebræo-Græcus*; 8. *Philologus Hebræo-mixtus*; 9. *Notes upon Jonah, Joel, and Hosea*, &c.—*Moreri.*

LEUWENHOEK (Anthony de), a celebrated physician, was born at Delft in Holland, in 1632. He acquired a great reputation on account of his microscopical experiments and discoveries. He died in 1723. Leuwenhoek wrote a work entitled, *Arcana Naturæ detecta*, 1714, 4 vols. 4to.; and Letters to the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, 1722, 4to.—*Moreri.*

LEVER (sir Ashton), a curious collector, was the son of sir D'arcy Lever, knt. of Alkington near Manchester. He became a gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he was greatly distinguished for his skill in horsemanship. On leaving the university he went to reside with his mother, and afterwards settled at his family seat, which he rendered famous by the best aviary in the kingdom. He next extended his views to all branches of natural history, and became possessed of one of the finest museums in the world, sparing no expence in procuring specimens from the most distant regions. This museum was disposed of by way of lottery in 1785, but did not pay the proprietor one-fourth of the original cost. It is now on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge. Sir Ashton died in 1788.—*Gen. Biog. Diß. Europ. Mag.*

LEVESQUE DE POUILLI (Louis), a member of the French academy of inscriptions. He died, governor of Rheims, in 1746. He established schools for mathematics and design, and greatly ornamented and improved the city of Rheims. He wrote an

ingenious book entitled, the Theory of agreeable sensations, which has been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LEVI, the third-son of Jacob and of Leah, was born B.C. 1748. He was guilty of a dreadful massacre of the Sichemites, whose prince had violated the chastity of his sister Dinah. He went into Egypt with his father and brethren, and died there in 1612 B.C. His family were consecrated to the service of God.—*Genesi.*

LEVINGSTON (James, earl of Calendar), a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I., who created him lord Levingston of Almont in 1633, and afterwards earl of Calendar. At the commencement of the civil war he sided with the parliament, but soon returned to his duty, and distinguished himself by his activity in the king's service. He took Carlisle, where he found a considerable supply of ammunition, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. He died in 1672.—*Gen. B. D.*

LEWIS (John), a learned divine, was born at Bristol in 1675, and received his academical education at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. Archbishop Tenison gave him the vicarage of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, with the mastership of Eastbridge hospital, in Canterbury. He died at Margate in 1746. He published, 1. The Life of John Wickliffe, 8vo.; 2. Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament into English, folio; 3. The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet, 4to.; 4. The History of the Abbey and Church of Faversham, 4to.; 5. The Life of William Caxton, 8vo.; 6. History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible and New Testament into English, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

LEY (Sir James), a learned English judge, was the son of Henry Ley, esq. of Jessont, in Wiltshire, and for his extraordinary merit was made lord chief justice, first in Ireland, and afterwards in England. He was also created baron Ley, lord high treasurer, and earl of Marlborough. Hearn has published some pieces by him, and his Reports were printed in 1659.—*Granger.*

LEYBOURN (William), an English mathematician, was originally a printer in London. His *Curfus Mathematicus*, or Course of Mathematics, in 1 vol. folio, was once held in esteem. He also wrote a Treatise on Surveying, folio, which was re-published and improved by Cunn; also a book on Dialling, 4to. and a useful and popular book called, the Trader's Guide. Leybourn died about 1690.—*Granger.*

LEYDECKER (Melchior), a protestant divine, was born at Middleburg in 1652. He became professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote a Treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews, 2 vols. folio, which is very curious; an Analysis of the Scripture; a History of Jerusalem; a

Continuation of the Ecclesiastical History of Hornius; History of the Church of Africa, 4to.; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LEYDEN (Lucas Van), a Dutch painter in oil, distemper, and on glass, also an eminent engraver. His picture of the history of St. Hubert procured him a great reputation. He died in 1533, aged 39.—*Felicien. De Pile.*

LEYSSENS (N.), an historical painter of Antwerp, was born in 1661, and died in 1720. He resided at Rome some time, but returned to Antwerp to support his aged father, and Providence rewarded his goodness of heart, for he had more employment than all the painters in that city.—*P. II.*

LEWYD (Edward), a Welch antiquary, was a native of Caermarthenshire, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1701. He succeeded his tutor, Dr. Plot, as keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and applied himself with great assiduity to the observation of the antiquities of Wales. He made large collections, and died in 1709. Many of his observations were communicated to bishop Gibson, and inserted in his edition of Camden's Britannia. He also published the *Archæologia Britannica*, or an Account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs, of the original Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c. fol. Oxford, 1707. He left in MS. a Scottish or Irish-English Dictionary, and other proofs of his great learning and industry.—*Biog. Brit.*

LEWYD, or LLWYD (Humphry), a learned antiquary, was born at Denbigh, and educated at Brasenose-college, Oxford, where he studied physic, and practised with reputation at his native town. He died about 1570. His principal works are, 1. *Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum*, 1572; a new edition of which book appeared by Moses Williams in 1731, 4to. and an English translation was published by Thomas Twyne in 1753, under the title of the Breviary of Britain; 2. *De Mona Druidum Insula, Antiquitati suæ restitutâ*, 1568; 3. *Chronicon Walliæ*, a Rege Cadwalladere, usque ad A.D. 1294, MS.; 4. The History of Caumbria, now called Wales; which was published by Dr. Powel in 1584, 4to.—*Wood, A. O.*

LIBANIUS, an ancient sophist, was born at Antioch on the Oronates, in 314. He became so eminent a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors procured his banishment, on the charge of magic. He then went to Nicomedia, where he obtained a great number of disciples, amongst whom was Julian, afterwards called the Apostate. He died at Antioch about the year 390. His remains were published in 2 vols. folio, at Paris, in 1606 and 1627. He was a virulent enemy to christianity, and at the time of Julian's Persian expedition, Libanius impertinently asked a christian grammarian,

*What the carpenter's son was then about?"
 *He is making a coffin for your master,"
 replied the other.—*Moreri*.

LIBAVIUS (Andrew), a physician, was born at Hall in Saxony, and died at Cobourg in Franconia, in 1616. His works are, *Synagma selectorum Alchemiæ Arcanorum*, 2 vols. fol.; *Epistolarum Chymicarum*, 1595. He wrote zealously against Paracelsus and his followers.—*Moreri*.

LIBERI (Peter), an Italian painter, was born at Padua in 1600, and died in 1677. There are several fine pictures by him in different churches in Italy; the principal is a representation of Moses striking the rock.—*Pilkington*.

LIBERIUS (pope), was a native of Rome, and succeeded Julius I. in 352. He was compelled to consent to the condemnation of Athanasius, by the emperor Constantius. He died in 366.—*Platina. Dupin*.

LICETUS (Fortunius), a physician, was born in the state of Genoa in 1577, and became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua, where he died in 1656. His book *De Monstris* is curious and scarce. He also wrote some other works.—*Moreri*.

LICHTENBERG (George Christoffer), a learned German writer, was professor of philosophy in the university of Göttingen, and died there in 1799.—*Monthly Mag.*

LICINIUS (Tegula), a comic Latin poet, who lived about 200 years B. C. His fragments have been published by H. Stephens, and in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire. There was also an orator and poet of the same name, who lived at the same time with Cicero.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

LICINIUS (C. Flavius Valerianus), a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Dalmatia; he became a soldier in the Roman army, and Galerius Maximianus made him his coadjutor in the empire, and gave him the government of Pannonia and Phœacia. Constantine had also a great esteem for him, and bestowed his sister on him in marriage; but afterwards so serious a difference broke out between the two emperors, as ended in the death of Licinius, after several battles, A. D. 324. His son was put to death two years afterwards.—*Moreri*.

LICINIUS (Caius), a Roman tribune, of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the surname of *Stolo*, or *Ulf'si Sprout*, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land, alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more they could not pull up the useless shoots (*Stolones*) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians; and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls, B. C. 364.—*Livy. Pliny. Eutropius*.

LIEVENS (John), an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1607 at Leyden. Charles I. of England invited him to his

court, where he painted portraits of the royal family and most of the nobility. After remaining here three years he returned to Antwerp, where he died.—*Pilk.*

LIEUTAUD (Joseph), a physician, was born at Aix in Provence, and became first physician to the king, and in 1752 member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1780. He wrote *Anatomical Essays*; *Elements of Physiology*; *Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine*; and *Historia Anatomico Medica*, 2 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

LIGARIUS (Quintus), proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Cæsar, who, however, pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking himself safe he kept from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him, but Ligarius was powerfully defended by Cicero and acquitted. He was afterwards one of the conspirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cæsar.—*Cicero Orat. pro Ligario. Plutarch in Vit Cicero*.

LIGER (Lewis), a French horticulturist, was born at Auxerre in 1658. He published a *Paris Guide*, and some works on gardening. He died in 1717.—*Novo. Diet.*

LIGHTFOOT (John), a learned divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent in Staffordshire, in 1602, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to sir Rowland Cotton in Shropshire, from whom he learnt the rudiments of the Hebrew language, in which he afterwards acquired a prodigious knowledge and reputation. In 1631 his patron presented him to the living of Ainsley in Staffordshire, which he resigned to his brother in 1642, and went to London, where he was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange. During the civil war he complied with the ruling party, and became one of the members of the assembly of divines, at Westminster, in which he was a frequent speaker. In 1653 he was appointed master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and in 1655 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He retained his preferences at the restoration, and was chosen one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. Dr. Lightfoot died in 1675. His works, which are a treasure of scriptural and biblical learning, were published in 2 vols. folio, 1684; and a third volume was published by Leusden at Utrecht in 1699, folio. His remains, or posthumous tracts and notes on scripture, were published in 1700, in one volume 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his Works. Biog. Brit.*

LIGNAC (Joseph Adrian de), a French priest of the oratory, was born at Poitiers, of a noble family. He published several works: particularly *Letters to an American on Buffon's Natural History*, 2 vols. 12mo.; and other works. He died in 1762.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

LIGNIER (John earl of), field-marshal of

the English army. He served in all the wars of queen Anne, under the great duke of Marlborough, with distinguished glory, and was employed in every succeeding war. He died in 1770, aged 92.—*Gent. Mag.*

LIGORIO (Peter), a painter and architect of Naples, who died in 1580. His Designs after the Antique make thirty volumes in folio. Ligorio was nominated architect of the church of St. Peter at Rome, in the pontificate of Paul IV.; but was deprived of that post afterwards, and succeeded by Michael Angelo.—*D'Argenville.*

LILBURNE (John), an English enthusiast, was born in the county of Durham in 1618, and bound apprentice to a draper in London, where he studied puritanical books more than business. In 1636 he became assistant to Dr. Bastwick the libeller, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburne was publicly whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. While in confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the church, but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by parliament with a grant of 2000*l.* out of the estates of some of the royalists. He then entered into the army, and was made a major and afterwards a colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston-moor; but publishing a libel against the earl of Manchester, he was confined a considerable time in the Tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated, but he still continued writing libels, particularly against parliament, for which he was heavily fined and sentenced to be banished. Lilburne, however, withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royalists, and proposed to restore the king for 10,000*l.* which offer was treated with contempt. He then returned to England, where he was taken up, tried, and acquitted. After this he turned quaker, and became a preacher. He died in 1657. Lilburne wrote a number of tracts not worth naming.—*Biog. Brit.*

LILIENTHAL (Michael), a learned Prussian, and professor at Königsberg, who wrote several dissertations in the Memoirs of the academy at Berlin; and other works. He died in 1750.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LILLO (George), a tragic writer, was born in London in 1693. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years with great reputation. His plays, though founded on common incidents, are more affecting than listless productions. He well knew how to touch the heart, and his pieces are all subservient to the cause of virtue. His plays are, *George Barnwell*; *Fatal Curiosity*; and *Arden of Feversham*. He died in 1739, aged 47.—*Biog. Dram.*

LILY (John), an English writer, was born in Kent about 1553, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge after taking his degrees in arts. He afterwards became a

courtier, and died about 1600. He wrote *Euphues*, a miscellaneous description of different characters; also some plays, as *Endimion*; *Campaspe*; *Midas*, played before queen Elizabeth; the *Maid's Metamorphosis*; *Woman in the Moon*, &c.—*Ibid.*

LILLY (William), an English astrologer, was born in Leicestershire, in 1602. After receiving a common education he came to London, where he became book-keeper to the master of the salters' company, on whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans, the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. himself is said to have made use of him. Lilly certainly was consulted respecting the means and success of the king's projected escape from Carisbrook castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament's party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the restoration he was examined respecting the king's executioner, who he affirmed was cornet Joyce. He died at Horsham, in 1681. His principal works are, 1. *Christian Astrology*, 1647, 4to.; 2. *A Collection of Nativities*; 3. *Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England*; 4. *Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year*.—*Biog. Brit.*

LILY (William), a famous grammarian, was born at Odiham in Hampshire, about 1466, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., and then went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. During his journey he learned the Greek language at Rhodes. On his return to England in 1509 he was appointed master of St. Paul's school; which trust he discharged with great reputation, and brought up many eminent scholars. He died of the plague in 1522. His *Latin Grammar*, which was ordered by royal authority to be used in all schools, was not wholly of his own composition, part of it being written by cardinal Wolsey, and part by Erasmus and Colet. Though still the foundation made use of in most public seminaries, it has been severely censured by Ascham and other eminent scholars. Lily wrote several other grammatical pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

LILY (George), eldest son of the above, was born in London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he became prebendary of Canterbury. He was the first who published an exact map of Britain, and died in 1559. He also wrote some books on the English history.—*Ibid.*

LIMBORCH (Philip), a learned divine, was born at Amsterdam in 1633. He was educated among the remonstrants, and in 1654 became a minister at Haarlem, from whence he removed to Gouda. In 1667 he was called to the pastoral charge at Amsterdam, and the year following succeeded

Pontanus in the divinity professorship. In 1686 he published his *System of Theology*, folio, which soon passed through four editions. The same year he had a dispute with Balthasar Orobio, a Spanish Jew, the result of which was published by our author under the title of *Collocatio Amica de Veritate Religionis Christianae cum erudito Judaeo*. In 1694 he recovered a young woman to christianity, who had been perverted to judaism. Limborch died in 1712. Besides the above books he published the *History of the Inquisition*, and several of the works of Episcopius, his great uncle.—*Le Clerc's Funeral Discourse on Limborch. Moreri.*

LINACRE or LYNACER (Thomas), an English physician, was born at Canterbury about 1460, and educated at the King's school there, from whence he was sent to All Souls college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. After completing his academical studies he travelled to Italy, where he learned Greek. On his return he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxford. Henry VII. appointed him preceptor to prince Arthur; he also became physician to the king, and his successor Henry VIII. In 1509 he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1524. He projected the foundation of the college of physicians, of which he was the first president. He published, 1. A Latin Translation of Proclus's Sphere, 1499; 2. The Rudiments of Grammar, for the use of the princes (afterwards queen) Mary; 3. De emendata Structura Latini Sermo; 4. A Translation of some of the works of Galen.—*Wood. Bi. Br.*

LINANT (Michael), a French poet, who obtained the prize of the academy three times, and published some pieces of merit. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire; and died in 1749, aged 41.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LAND (James), an English physician, who wrote some excellent medical treatises, particularly one on the Diseases of Seamen, 8vo. He died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag.*

LINDANUS (William), a Dutch divine, was born at Dordt, and appointed by Philip II. king of Spain, the first bishop of Ruremonde, from whence in 1588 he was removed to the see of Ghent. He died the same year, aged 63. He wrote some theological works in Latin, chiefly in defence of the tenets of the Roman church.—*Moreri.*

LINDENBACH (Frederick), a learned Flemish critic of the 17th century, who published editions of Virgil, Terence, and other classic authors; he also composed a curious work entitled, *Codex Legum antiquarum*, folio. He died in 1638.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LINDSAY (John), a learned nonjuring divine, who was educated at St. Mary-hall, Oxford. He officiated many years to a congregation of his own sentiments in Aldersgate-street, and was corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer. He died in 1768, aged 82.

He translated Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, folio, 1726; and wrote a short history of the Royal Succession; and Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

LINDSAY (Sir David), a Scotch poet, was a native of the county of Fife, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. He was at the battle of Pavia, and on his return to Scotland James V. appointed him master of the heralds' office. He wrote several poems, some of which have been printed, particularly his satires on the clergy. He died in 1557, aged 61.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LINDSAY (David), a relation of the above, was born in 1527. He was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and died in 1593. He wrote the History of Scotland from 1437 to 1542.—*Ibid.*

LANDWORN (William), an English prelate, was a professor at Oxford in the reign of Henry V. who sent him ambassador to Spain in 1422. In 1434 he was made bishop of St. David's, and died in 1436. He compiled the Constitutions of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Stephen Langton to Archbishop Chicheley, printed at Paris in 1505, and at Oxford in 1663.—*Dupin. Wood.*

LINGELBACK (John), a German painter, was born at Frankfurt in 1625. He travelled into Holland, France, and Italy; for improvement, and in 1650 returned to Amsterdam, where he settled, and painted landscapes, which he enriched with views of antiquity and figures.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

LINGUET (Simon-Nicholas-Henry), a French political writer, was born at Rheims, in 1736. In his early years he was in the suite of the French general who commanded the army against Portugal, and while in Spain he acquired a knowledge of that language. After his return to France he studied the law, and practised with reputation; but his brethren of the profession, jealous of his success, contrived to frame an accusation against him, and he was forbidden to plead again. On this he turned writer, and published a periodical journal, which was suppressed; and Linguet, apprehending danger to himself, withdrew to Holland, and from thence to England. He next went to Brussels, where he wrote a letter to the count de Vergennes, requesting leave to return to France, which was granted; but new complaints being made against him he was sent to the Bastille, where he remained above two years. On his release he visited England, where he wrote his Memoirs of the Bastille: from England he went to Brussels, and recommenced his political annals; an article in which, on the liberty of the navigation of the Scheldt, gave so much satisfaction to the emperor Joseph II. that he rewarded him with a present, and permitted him to settle at Vienna. Linguet, however, joined Vandermoot and the revolutionists of Brabant, for which he was expelled from Germany; and in 1791 he re-

turned to Paris, where he declaimed at the bar of the national assembly in behalf of the negroes of St. Domingo. He was guillotined June 27, 1794. Besides the above he wrote a Theory of Laws; History of the Age of Alexander; the Fanaticism of Philosophers; History of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire; History of the Jesuits; Reflections on Light; and several other works.—*Ibid.*

LINIERE (Francis), a French poet, whose verses are elegant, and his satires pointed; but he was a man of dissolute life, and an avowed atheist. He died in 1704, aged 76.—*Ibid.*

LINLEY (Thomas), a celebrated English musician and composer, who was also one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre. He died in 1795.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

LINNÆUS (Charles von), or *Linné*, a celebrated naturalist, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Rhoeshult in the province of Småland in Sweden, in 1707. He studied physic at Leyden, and in 1735 took his doctor's degree in that faculty, after which he settled at Stockholm, where he exercised his profession with such reputation, that at the age of 34 he was appointed professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He also became physician to the king, who created him a knight of the polar star, and conferred on him a pension with patents of nobility. He was the founder and first president of the academy of Stockholm, and a member of several foreign societies. Linnæus travelled into Norway, Dalecarlia, Desert Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, and England, in eager pursuit of his favourite study. While here he was greatly noticed by our most famous naturalists, and brought a letter of introduction to sir Hans Sloane from Boerhaave. He invented a new method of dividing plants into classes, and he extended the same to animals. He died in 1778. His works are, 1. *Systema Naturæ*, fiftens Regna tria Naturæ, 1735, folio, and 1756, 2 vols. octavo; 2. *Bibliotheca Botanica*, octavo; 3. *Hortus Cliffortianus*, folio; 4. *Critica Botanica*, octavo; 5. *Flora Laponica*, octavo; 6. *Genera Plantarum*, earumque Characteres Naturales, octavo; 7. *Flora Suecica*; 8. *Fauna Suecica*, octavo; 9. *Flora Zeylanica*, quarto; 10. *Hortus Upsaliensis*, octavo; 11. *Amoenitates Academicæ*, 5 volumes octavo; 12. *Materia Medica*, octavo; 13. *Animalium Specierum in Classes*, octavo; 14. *Oratio de Incrementis Telluris habitabilis*, octavo; 15. *Nemesis divina*; 16. *Plantæ Surinamenses*. His son Charles LINNÆUS was professor of medicine at Upsal, and died in 1783, aged 45: he was the last of the family.—*Life by Pulteney.*

LINT (Peter Van), an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1609. He painted in Italy several years, and then returned to his own country increased in wealth and reputation. A relation of his,

Hendrick van Lint, was an eminent painter in landscape, and executed some fine views about Rome. Two of his pictures are in the possession of the earl of Moira.—*Pitt.*

LINTRUSI (Severinus), bishop of Wiburg in Jutland, and professor of divinity and eloquence at Copenhagen. He wrote several theological books in Latin. He died in 1732.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LINUS (St.), said to have been the successor of St. Peter in the bishopric of Rome, but Tertullian asserts that St. Clement succeeded that apostle; the Roman church, however, enrols Linus among her prelates and martyrs.—*Dupin. Mereri.*

LIOTARD (John Stephen), a painter in crayons, was born at Geneva in 1703, and studied at Paris, after which he went to Rome, and travelled into the east. In 1772 he visited England, where he disposed of a collection of pictures by auction. There is a portrait of him in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. He died about 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LIOTARD (Peter), a French botanist, was originally a peasant in Dauphiny and afterwards a common soldier; but being wounded at the taking of Mahon, he left the army and went to live with his uncle, an herbalist at Grenoble. Liotard was above 40 years old when he began to study botany, but he applied to it with such ardour that in 1782 he was appointed director of the public garden instituted at Grenoble, where he died in 1796. He was very intimate with Rousseau, and had Linnæus's System of Plants by heart.—*Ibid.*

LIPPI (Philip), called the Old, an historical painter, was born at Florence in 1421, and died in 1488. He had been a monk of the order of Carmelites, but quitted the habit and applied to painting, under Massaccio, whose style he adopted. He was a man of loose character, and left a son named Philip, who was also a painter. He died in 1505, aged 45.—*De Piles.*

LIPPI (Lawrence), a painter and poet, was born at Florence in 1606, and died in 1664. He excelled in historical and portrait painting, and as a poet he is known by a burlesque piece entitled, *Malmantile Raggiustato*, printed at Florence in 1688, quarto, under the name of Perloni Zipoli. It was re-printed in 1731, with notes, quarto; and at Paris in 1768, 12mo.—*Mereri.*

LIPSIUS (Justus), a learned critic, was born near Brussels in 1547. He studied the civil law at Louvain, and in 1567 became secretary to cardinal Granville at Rome, but two years afterwards he returned to Louvain, where he read lectures in history and belles-lettres with great reputation. He was some time a professor at Cologne, and next at Leyden, where he resided several years; but in 1596 he returned again to Louvain, where he died in 1606. His changes in religion were very remarkable; being a Roman catholic, then a Lutheran,

afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a catholic again. His learning was great, but his superstitious contemptible, attributing some of his pieces to the inspiration of the Virgin Mary. The works of Liplius were published at Antwerp in 6 volumes, folio, 1637. The principal are, a Commentary on Tacitus; Saturnalia; De Militia Romana; Electorum; Satira Menippæa; De Amphitheatris; De rectâ pronunciatione Lingue Latinæ.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

LIXON (John), a learned benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who published, 1. Bibliothéque des Auteurs Chartrains; 2. Les Amenités de la Critique; 3. Les Singularités Historiques et Littéraires, 4 volumes, 12mo. He was born at Chartres in 1665, and died at Mans in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LIS (John van der), a painter, was born at Oldenburgh in 1570. His subjects were usually taken from the sacred history, and he also delighted in representing moral sports. He died in 1629. There was another painter of the same name, a native of Breda and the disciple of Cornelius Poelemborg. He painted historical subjects.—*Houbraken.*

LISLE (sir George), a gallant English officer, was the son of a bookseller in London, but on the breaking out of the civil wars he entered into the royal army, where he behaved so well as to rise to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes that they might be encouraged by his presence and example. He bravely held out the town of Colchester a long time against the parliament's forces, and surrendered as prisoner of war, but was basely put to death by the victors, August 28, 1648.—*Charendon.*

LISLE (Claude de), a French writer on geography and history, was born at Vaucouleurs in Lorraine in 1644. He was bred to the law, but quitted that profession and became a teacher of geography, and had for a pupil the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent of France. He died at Paris in 1720. His works are, Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Siam, 12mo; an Abridgement of Universal History, 7 volumes, 12mo; Introduction to Geography, with a Treatise on the Sphere, 2 volumes, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LISLE (William de), the son of the above, was born at Paris in 1675. In 1699 he published an accurate and extensive map of the world, for which he was elected a member of the academy of sciences. He was also appointed geographical tutor to Louis XV. for whose use he executed several valuable works. He died in 1726. He wrote an Introduction to Geography.—*Ibid.*

LISLE (Joseph Nicholas de), an eminent astronomer, was brother of the above, and born at Paris in 1683. At the age of eighteen he made an accurate observation of

the great total eclipse of the sun, and in 1714 was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. In 1724 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by Newton and Halley; he was also chosen a fellow of the royal society. In 1726 he was invited to Peterburgh, where he obtained a considerable pension and the charge of the observatory; in 1747 he returned to Paris, where he died in 1768. His greatest work is entitled, Memoirs of the History of Astronomy, 2 volumes, quarto.—*Ibid.*

LISOLA (Francis baron de), a French statesman, was born at Salins in 1613. He resided four years in England as ambassador from the emperor Ferdinand III., and was afterwards envoy at the court of Madrid. He died in 1677. He wrote a work entitled, Bouclier d'Etat et de Justice; and his Letters and Memoirs have been published in 12mo.—*Ibid.*

LISTER (sir Matthew), an eminent physician and president of the college, was born at Thornton in Yorkshire, and bred at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel college, but took his doctor's degree at Basil. On his return to England he was appointed physician to Anne, queen of James I., and on the accession of Charles I. he became physician in ordinary to that monarch, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He suffered considerably for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died near Louth in Lincolnshire in 1657, aged 92.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

LISTER (Martin), nephew of the above, was born in Buckinghamshire, and educated under his uncle, who sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He afterwards settled at York as a physician, and on account of his skill in natural history, was elected fellow of the royal society. He then removed to London, and became a member of the college of physicians. In 1699 he published an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King in his Journey to London. In 1709 he was appointed physician to queen Anne. He died in 1712. He wrote several books on natural history, particularly on shells, in Latin.—*Biog. Brit.*

LITHGOW (William), an extraordinary person, was born in Scotland. He travelled through various parts of Europe and the east on foot, and in his travels experienced a number of singular adventures. At Malaga he was seized by the Inquisition and put to the torture, but escaped with his life, and on his arrival in England was presented to James I. on a feather-bed, being so mangled as to be incapable of standing. On his recovery he applied to count Gondomar the Spanish ambassador, who promised him a reparation, but deceived him; which so provoked Lithgow that he assaulted him at court, for which he was sent to the marshalsea, where he remained a pri-

soner nine months. He published a curious account of his travels.—*Granger*.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON (Thomas), a famous judge, was born in Devonshire, of the family of *Wylscott*, but he changed his name to oblige his maternal grandfather in Worcestershire, about the beginning of the 15th century, and after receiving a liberal education, he was entered of the Inner Temple. His abilities as a lawyer procured him from Henry VI. the place of steward of the court; and in 1455 he went the northern circuit as a judge. Edward IV. appointed him one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and in 1475 he was created knight of the bath. He died in 1481, and was interred in the cathedral of Worcester. He left three sons, who all became eminent in the law. It was for the use of one them, namely, Richard, that he wrote his famous book on Tenures, which was printed first about 1477. His 3d son Thomas was knighted by Henry VII. for apprehending Lambert Simnel. The eldest son, sir William, died at his seat in Worcestershire in 1508. Sir Thomas Littleton's book of Tenures has been often printed, with sir Edward Coke's Commentary.—*Biog. Brit.*

LITTLETON (John), an immediate descendant from the judge, sat in parliament for Worcestershire in the 27th of Elizabeth, but being a zealous follower of the earl of Essex, was taken up, fined, and condemned for a conspiracy, with some others. By the interest, however, of sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he wrote an admirable letter, he was pardoned, and died in prison in 1600. Several of his papers are in the *Biographia Britannica*.

LITTLETON (Edward), an English judge, was of the same family as the preceding, and born in Shropshire in 1589. He received his education at Christ church college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In 1628 he was in parliament, and was one of the members sent up to the lords with the petition of right; he was also a manager of the accusation against the duke of Buckingham. In 1639 he was made chief justice of the common pleas, and the year following lord keeper of the great seal, at which time he was created a peer by the title of lord Littleton. He lost the king's confidence, however, by leaning too much to the opposition party, who also were equally jealous of him. He died at Oxford in 1645.—*Biog. Brit.*

LITTLETON (Adam), a learned divine, was born at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, in 1627, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected student of Christ church, Oxford, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then became usher to Dr. Busby, and in 1658 was appointed under-master. In 1674, being then D. D., he obtained the living of Chelsea, and a prebend of Westminster. He died in 1694. He composed a Latin and English

Dictionary, several sermons, and other works.—*Ibid.*

LITTLETON (Edward), an ingenious divine, was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge. In 1720 he was appointed under-master of Eton school, and in 1727 elected fellow of the college. In 1730 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and the same year took his degree of L.L.D. He died in 1734, and was buried in his parish church of Maple Derham, in Oxfordshire. Two volumes of his Sermons were printed after his death, and some of his poems are in Dodley's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LIVIA, the wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius, and Drusus Germanicus. Augustus fell in love with her, and married her while she was pregnant. She prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Drusus; but she was suspected of poisoning the emperor to procure the throne for her son Tiberius, who treated her with ingratitude, and when she died, A.D. 29, refused her funeral honours.—*Creever*.

LIVINEUS (John), a learned divine of the 16th century, was a native of Dendermonde, and a canon of Antwerp, where he died in 1599. He translated into Latin some of the works of Gregory Nyssen, St. Chrysostom, and other fathers. He also edited the *Panegyrici Veteres*, Antwerp, 1599, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

LIVINGSTON (John), a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born in 1603, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. He was banished from Scotland in 1663 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, on which he went to Holland, where he died in 1672. He published some theological works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LIVIVS (Andronicus), a Roman comic poet, who flourished B.C. 240. He was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, and preceptor to his children. He acted in his own plays, which are lost.—*Moreri*.

LIVIVS (Titus), an illustrious historian, was born at Patavium, or Padua, of an ancient family. He resided at Rome in the time of Augustus, to whom he read his History as he composed it. That emperor appointed him tutor of his grandson Claudius. On the death of his patron he returned to his native place, where he died, A.D. 17, in the 67th year of his age. The best editions of his Roman History are that of Gronovius, Leyden, 1679, 3 vols. 8vo., and that of Creever, Paris, 1735, 6 vols. 4to. A translation into English has been published by Mr. Baker, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Moreri*.

LLOYD (William), a learned prelate, was born at Tilehurst in Berkshire, in 1627, and entered in 1638 at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Jesus college, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1642, and was elected fellow. At the restora-

tion he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1676 he obtained the living of St. Martin in the Fields. In 1680 he was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and in 1688 he was sent to the Tower with six other bishops for addressing the king against the declaration for liberty of conscience. In 1692 he was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence, in 1699, he was removed to Worcester. He died in 1717. Bishop Lloyd wrote several tracts against popery; sermons; the History of the Government of the Church of Great Britain; a Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras; a Dissertation on Daniel's seventy Weeks; and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

LLOYD (Robert), an English poet, was the son of Dr. Pierfon Lloyd, second master of Westminster school, where Robert received his education, and from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. He was some time an usher in Westminster school, and while in that situation published a poem called the Actor, which possessed considerable merit. On account of his irregularities he was obliged to resign his place in the school, after which he subsisted almost wholly on charity, particularly that afforded by his friend Churchill. He died in 1764. His poems were published by Dr. Kenrick, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1774. Lloyd was also the author of the Capricious Lover, a comic opera, 1764, 8vo., and other dramatic works.—*Biog. Dram. Gen. B. D.*

LLOYD (Nicholas), an English divine, who was rector of St. Mary, Newington, Surry, where he died in 1680, aged 49. He compiled an Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary, to which Hoffman and the editors of Moreri were much indebted. It was printed at Oxford, in 1670, 1 vol. folio, and in 1695, in 4to.—*Great Hist. Diet.*

LLYWARCH ab Llywelyn, an eminent Welsh bard, who flourished from about A. D. 1160 to 1220. Many of his pieces are in the Welsh Archaology, and contain several historical notices of value.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

LLYWARCH HEN, a celebrated Welsh poet who flourished about 630. Many of his compositions are extant, and were collected and printed by Mr. Owen, who says that he came from the north of England. He distinguished himself in the defence of his country against the Saxons; and he lost twenty-four sons in the same cause. He died in a solitary cell in the parish of Llanvor, near Bala, aged 150.—*Ibid.*

LLYWELYN ab Gruffydd, the last sovereign of Wales, who reigned from A. D. 1254 to 1282. He was a brave prince, and resisted the ambition of Edward I. king of England a long time, but he at last fell, and with him the independence of the Welsh as a distinct nation.—*Ibid.*

LLYWELYN ab Iurwerth, a prince of North Wales from A. D. 1194 to 1240. He

obtained the throne by deposing his uncle Davyd ab Owain, who had rendered himself odious to his subjects by his cruelties. Llywelyn distinguished himself by his enterprise and bravery.—*Ibid.*

LLYWELYN ab Sitsylt, a Welsh prince who succeeded to the principalities of South Wales and Powys, in 998. In 1021 Aulaff, at the head of a Scotch army, invaded his territories, and was joined by Hywil and Meredydd, sons of Edwin ab Einion. Llywelyn marched against them, and defeated them, but he fell in the battle.—*Ibid.*

LLYWELYN VARD, the son of Cywryd, a celebrated Welsh poet, who flourished between A. D. 1230 and 1280. Some of his poems are in the Welsh Archaology.—*Ibid.*

LLYWELYN O LANGEWYDD, or Llywelyn Sion, an eminent poet of Glamorgan, who collected the System of Bardism, which collections are now preserved. He presided at several meetings of the bards, and died in 1616.—*Ibid.*

LLYWELYN (Thomas), a Welsh divine and critic, was a native of Glamorganshire, and died in 1796. He published a History of the different editions of the Welsh Bible.—*Ibid.*

LOSS (Theophilus), an English physician, was the son of a dissenting minister, and died at London in 1763, aged 87. He wrote some medical books, and also some on religious subjects.—*Mortimer.*

LOBEL (Mathias), an eminent botanist and physician, was born at Lisle in 1538. He studied at Montpelier, and while there applied with great assiduity to botanical researches. After travelling through Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he visited England about 1570, and was greatly esteemed by several noblemen, and appointed physician and botanist to James I. He died in 1616. Lobel had the superintendence of a large garden at Hackney, cultivated at the expence of lord Zouch. He wrote, 1. Stirpium Adversaria, first printed at London in 1570; 2. Observaciones, five Stirpium Historiz, cui annexum est Adversarium Volumen, fol. 1576; 3. Dilucidæ simplicium Medicamentorum Explicationes, &c.—*Pulteney.*

LOBINEAU (Guy Alexis), a French ecclesiastic and historical writer, was born at Rennes in 1666. He became a benedictine, and died in 1727. His works are, a History of Brittany, 2 vols. folio; History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors, 12mo; History of Paris, 5 vols. fol.; History of the Saints of Brittany, fol.—*Moreri.*

LOSKOWITZ (Boleslas de Haslenstein, baron de), a Bohemian nobleman and man of letters. After travelling into various countries, and bearing arms with reputation, he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was also employed in public affairs. He died in 1510. His Latin poems were printed at Prague in 1563, and 1570.—*Moreri.*

Loxo (Jerome), a Portuguese jesuit, who travelled through Abyssinia, as a missionary, and published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Le Grand, from whence it was translated into English by Dr. Samuel Johnson. Lobo died rector of the college of Coimbra in Portugal, in 1678, aged 85.—*Moreri.*

Loso (Rodriguez Francis), a Portuguese poet, was born in Estramadura. He wrote a comedy called Euphrosyne, which is a great favourite among his countrymen. He was also the author of a folio volume of poems, printed in 1721.—*Ibid.*

LOCKART (Alexander), a Scotch writer, was born near Edinburgh in 1673, and bred to the law. He was a member of parliament at the time of the union, which measure he violently opposed; as he also did the Hanoverian succession. He was killed in a duel in 1732. His *Memoirs of Scotland* were published at London in 1714.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LOCKE (John), a celebrated philosopher, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, of which he became student. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered on the study of physic, in which he made great proficiency. Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, became his patron and urged him to apply to the study of politics. Mr. Locke followed this advice, and soon rendered himself serviceable to his lordship and his party; who, having obtained the grant of Carolina, employed him in drawing up the constitution for the government of that province. Lord Shaftesbury being made lord chancellor in 1672, made Mr. Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost the year following, when his patron was deprived of the great seal. He continued, however, his secretaryship of the board of trade, of which lord Shaftesbury was president. In 1674 that commission was dissolved, and Mr. Locke being in an ill state of health went to Montpellier, and continued abroad till 1679, when he was sent for by lord Shaftesbury, who was appointed president of the council; but in 1682 that nobleman, to avoid a prosecution for high treason, withdrew to Holland, and was accompanied by his unalterable friend Mr. Locke. In 1684 he was removed from his student's place at Christ-church, by the king's command; and the year following the English envoy demanded him of the states of Holland, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep himself private several months, during which time he was employed in preparing for the press his *Essay on Human Understanding*, which however was not published till after the revolution, when he returned to England, and was

made commissioner of appeals. In 1695 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, and he might have had other preferment, but the state of his health led him to decline the advantageous offers that were made him. He spent the latter years of his life at Oates, in Essex, the seat of lady Masham, devoting his time to study, particularly of the holy scriptures. In this retirement he also wrote several of his works, and died there in 1704. His remains were interred in the church of Oates, where a monument has been erected to his memory. His principal works are, an *Essay on Human Understanding*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Letters on Toleration*, 4to.; *Treatise on Civil Government*, 8vo.; and *Thoughts concerning Education*, 12mo. These with his Letters and miscellaneous pieces have been printed together in 3 vols. folio, and 9 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

LOCKER (John), a learned English gentleman, was born of a good family in Middlesex, and educated at merchant-tailors' school, from whence he removed to Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards to Gray's Inn, where he studied the law, and was called to the bar. He translated the two first books of Voltaire's life of Charles XII., and wrote the preface. He also made collections towards a life of lord Bacon, which he communicated to Dr. Birch, and Mr. Mallet. He died in 1760.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

LOCKMAN (John), an English writer, was the author of *Rosalinda*, a musical drama; and David's Lamentations, an oratorio. He was also one of the compilers of the Great Historical Dictionary, and died in 1771.—*Biog. Dram.*

LOCKYER (Nicholas), a puritan divine, who was chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton college, but at the restoration he was ejected both from that place, and from a living in the city. He died in 1684. He published some sermons.—*Calamy.*

LODAROG (Regner), king of Denmark, was a warrior, poet, and painter. He flourished in the 9th century. His poems are extant, but are wild and fanatical.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LODOX (Thomas), an English physician and poet, was educated at Oxford, but took his doctor's degree at Avignon. He settled in London, and being a Roman-catholic, had great practice among people of that persuasion. He died in 1625. He wrote two dramatic pieces: 1. *Wounds of Civil War*, a tragedy; 2. *Looking-glass for London and England*, a tragic-comedy. He also assisted Robert Green in writing some of his works.—*Langbaine.*

LOEWENDAL (Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count de), a brave general, was born at Hamburgh in 1700. He began his military career in the Polish service, from whence he passed into that of Denmark against Sweden. He next joined the imperial army, and distinguished himself in the famous battle

of Peterwaradin, and at the sieges of Teneffwar and Belgrade. He had a part in most of the actions of that great war, after which Augustus king of Poland made him field-marshal and inspector-general of the saxon infantry. He was next in the service of the Russians, as commander in chief; and his reputation was so great that the king of France invited him into his employ, which he accepted. He displayed his skill and valor on many occasions, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; but his greatest exploit was the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom by assault, Sept. 16, 1747. This place had hitherto been deemed impregnable. For this he was created field-marshal of France. He died in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOGAN (John), a Scotch divine and poet, was born in the county of Mid Lothian, about 1748, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1770 he was ordained minister at South Leith. In 1781 he published the *Philosophy of History*, which he had delivered as lectures at Edinburgh. The same year he oriented his poems in one volume, of which a second edition appeared in 1782. The year following he offered his tragedy of *unnamed* to the manager of Covent-garden theatre, but it was refused a licence on account of some political observations. It was however performed at Edinburgh with applause. His last publication was a pamphlet entitled, *A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings*, for which he publisher was tried and acquitted. Mr. Logan died in London in 1788. Two volumes of his *Sermons* have been published since his death.—*Gent. Mag.*

LOGAN (Frederic baron de), a German poet, was born in 1604, and died in 1655. Lessing and Ramler have published a new edition of his *Epigrams*, which are much esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOGES (Mary Bruneau), an eminent French lady, was the wife of the signior *Loges*, gentleman of the bedchamber to the king. She was a protestant, and greatly esteemed by Malherbe, Balzac, and other learned and ingenious men, for her great talents. She died in 1641, but left no productions of her mind by which to judge whether she merited the encomiums passed on her, of being a divinity, and the tenth muse.—*Moreri.*

LOHENSEIN (Daniel Gaspard de), a learned German nobleman, was born at Imptsch in Silesia in 1638, and died in 1683. He wrote some dramatic pieces; an historical romance, entitled *Arminius*, or the Defender of Germanic Liberty, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Poetical Reflections on 59d Chapter of Isaiah*, &c.—*Ibid.*

LOIR (Nicholas), a painter, was born at Paris in 1624. He studied under Le Brun, and painted figures, landscapes, architecture, and ornaments. He died professor of the academy in 1679. His son Alexis was a good engraver.—*D'Argenville.*

LOKMAN, an Abyssinian philosopher, of whom hardly any authentic particulars are known. He appears to have been of low origin, and some say he was a slave. There are so many circumstances related of him that agree with what is said of *Æsop*, and their fables are so much alike, that both are conjectured to have been one and the same person. Lokman's Fables were printed in a collection by Galland at Paris in 1724.—*Moreri.*

LOLLARD (Walter), the founder of a religious sect in Germany about 1315. After gaining many followers on the continent he went to England, where he also had numerous disciples. The Lollards were, according to some, grossly licentious and heretical, but of this we have only the testimony of their enemies. Lollard himself was burnt at Cologne in 1322.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

LOM, or LOMMIUS (Jossé van), an ingenious physician, was born at Buren in Guelderland in 1500, and died in 1562. He published, *Commentarii de Sanitate tuenda; Observationum Medicinalium Libri tres; De curandis Febribus*. All his works were printed together at Amsterdam in 3 vols. 12mo. 1745. His Latin style is pure and elegant.—*Moreri.*

LOMAZZO (John Paul), a painter, was born at Milan in 1558, and died in 1598. He excelled in history, landscape, and portrait; and wrote, 1. *A Treatise on Painting*, in Italian, 1585, 4to.; 2. *Idea del Tempio della Pittura*, 1590, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

LOMBARD (Peter), called the master of the sentences, was born at Novara in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was tutor to prince Philip, son of Lewis the big king of France, who gave him the bishopric of Paris. He died in 1164. His work on the Sentences has been commented upon by many scholastic writers. He also left *Commentaries on the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles*.—*Dupin.*

LOMBARD (John Louis), an eminent writer on military tactics, was born at Strasbourg in 1723. He was bred to the law, which profession he quitted and became professor of artillery, first at Metz, and afterwards at Auxonne, in the military school. He died in 1794. He translated into French Robins's *Principles of Gunnery*; and wrote, 1. *Aide-Memoire à l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Tables du Tir des Canons et des Obusiers*, 8vo.; 3. *Instruction sur la Manœuvre et le Tir du Canon de Bataille*, 8vo.; 4. *Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles*, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOMBART (Lambert), a painter, was born at Liege in 1500. He studied at Rome, and then returned to his own country, where he exercised his profession with reputation. He had also a good knowledge of architecture. He died in 1560.—*Pilk.*

LOMPNIE (Henry Augustus), count de Brienne), a French statesman, was the son

of Anthony Lomenie, ambassador extraordinary in England, and secretary of state, who died in 1638. The son succeeded him in his places, and managed public affairs with great prudence during the minority of Louis XIV. He died in 1666, aged 71. His Memoirs were printed at Amsterdam in 1719, 3 vols. 12mo. His son, *Henry Louis count of Brienne*, succeeded his father as secretary of state, though very young; but the death of his wife had such an effect on his spirits that he was rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and he was placed under confinement, after committing many extravagances. He died in 1698, aged 56. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, 3 vols. folio; Satires and Odes; an Account of his Travels; and other works.—*Marcri*.

LOMENIE DE BRIENNE (Stephen Charles de), a French prelate and statesman of the same family as the preceding, was born at Paris in 1727. In 1760 he became bishop of Sens, and in 1788 a cardinal and prime minister of France. He contributed to the disgrace of Calonne, and yet adopted his plans without having his talents or resolution. In his episcopal character he deserved praise by reforming many abuses, particularly among the monks. At the commencement of the French revolution, to which he contributed, he returned the cardinal's hat to the pope. He died at Sens in 1798.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

LOMONOZOV, a Russian poet of considerable merit, was the son of a fishmonger, and having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the academy of St. Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1761 he was honoured with the title of counsellor of state, but died the same year aged 54. His works have been published in 3 vols. 8vo. consisting of pieces in verse and prose, the last being chiefly philosophical dissertations.—*Cœne's Travels. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LONGE (Francis de la), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1685. Besides his poems, which are much esteemed, he wrote some pieces on moral subjects, and on education and antiquities. He died in 1765.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

LONG (James le), a priest of the oratory, was born at Paris in 1665, and died librarian of St. Honoré in that city in 1721. His chief works are, 1. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, 2 vols. folio, 1723; 2. *Bibliothèque Historique de France*, folio; 3. *An Historical Discourse on Polyglott Bibles*, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

LONG (Roger), a learned English divine, was a native of Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Pembroke hall, and Lowndes's professor of astronomy. Dr. Long is known as the author of a valuable treatise of Astronomy in

2 vols. 4to. and as the inventor of a curious astronomical machine. This is a hollow sphere 18 feet in diameter, and capable of containing 30 persons. Within the surface, which represent the heavens, are painted the stars and constellations, with the zodiac, meridians, and axis, parallel to the axis of the world, upon which it is easily turned round by a winch. He also wrote an answer to Dr. Gally's tract on Greek Accents. He died in 1770, aged 81.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Hutton*.

LONGBEARD (William), a priest in the reign of Richard I. who assembled a great mob about 1196, and by his eloquence irritated them against the government, for which he was torn in pieces by horses, with some of his companions.—*Rapin*.

LONGPIERRE (Hilary Bernard signior de), a French writer, was born at Dijon in 1659, of a noble family. He wrote three tragedies on the Grecian model, *Medea*, *Elecra*, and *Sesoftris*. He also wrote Idylls, and translated into French the works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Theocritus, and Moschus. He died in 1727.—*Morcri*.

LONGINUS (Dionysius), a celebrated philosopher and rhetorician, was a native of Athens. He was related to Plutarch, and spent the early part of his life in travelling, after which he settled at Athens, where he taught the Platonic philosophy and rhetoric with great reputation, but was called from thence by Zenobia queen of Palmyra, to be tutor to her children. When that city was taken by the emperor Aurelian in 273, he inhumanly ordered him to be put to death. Longinus composed critical remarks on all the ancient Greek authors, but only a part of his inestimable Treatise on the Sublime exists. The best edition is that of Toup, 8vo. 1778, Oxford. It has been well translated into English by Dr. Smith, 8vo.—*Vossius*.

LONGLAND (John), an English bishop, was a native of Henley in Oxfordshire, and educated at Magdalen college. In 1505 he became principal of Magdalen-hall, and in 1514 dean of Salisbury. In 1521 he was made bishop of Lincoln. He is said to have recommended the divorce between Henry VIII. and queen Catherine. He died in 1547. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio in 1582.—*Wood, A. O.*

LONGOMONTANUS (Christian), a celebrated astronomer, was born in Jutland in 1562, of mean parents; but the minister of the parish, observing his capacity, gave him instructions, and the youth divided his time between the plough and his book. At the age of 15 he went to the university of Wibur, supporting himself by labour to enable him to follow his studies. He afterwards became an assistant to Tycho Brahe, who had a great regard for him. In 1605 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, where he died in 1647. He wrote, 1. *Astronomia Danica*, folio; 2. *Systema Mathematicum*, 8vo.; 3. *Proble-*

metæ Geometriae, 4to.; 4. Disputatio Ethica de Animæ Humanæ Morbis, 4to.—*Martini. Hatten.*

LONGUEIL (Gilbert de), a learned physician, was born at Utrecht in 1507. He published a Greek and Latin Lexicon; Remarks on Ovid, Plautus, Cornelius Nepos, Cicero, Laurentius Valla, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. He also translated some of the lesser works of Plutarch into Latin; and wrote a Dialogue concerning Birds, with their names Greek, Latin, and German. He died in 1543.—*Moreri.*

LONGUEIL (Christopher de), an eminent scholar, was born at Malines in 1490. He was in favour with several crowned heads, particularly pope Leo X., who set him to write against Luther. He wrote besides, Commentaries in Latin on Pliny's Book of Plants, and Observations on the Civil Law. He died at Padua in 1522.—*Ibid.*

LONGUEVEZ (Louis Dufour de), a learned French ecclesiastic, was born at Charleville in 1652, and died in 1733. He wrote, 1. A Latin Dissertation upon Tatian; 2. Historical Description of France, folio; 3. Annales Arfacidarum; 4. A Discourse on Transubstantiation; 5. Remarks on the Life of Cardinal Wolfsey.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LONGUEVAL (James), a French jesuit, was born at Peronne in 1680, and studied at Amiens and Paris, where he died in 1735. He wrote ten volumes of a History of the Church of France; a Treatise on Schism; a Dissertation on Miracles; and other works.—*Moreri.*

LONGUS, a Greek sophist, of whom we have four books of Pastorals, in prose, on the loves of Daphnis and Chloe, the best edition of which is that of Franeker, 1660, 4to.—*Vossius.*

LOMI (Alexander), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1635, and died in 1702. He was a disciple of Carlo Dolce, whose style he imitated with great felicity.—*Pilkington.*

LONGICERUS (John), a learned German, was born at Othorn in 1499. He taught the languages and sciences at Marburg, where he died in 1569. He compiled a Lexicon Greek and Latin, and published an edition of Dioscorides, &c. His son *Adam Longicerus* was an able physician, and died at Frankfort in 1586. He wrote *Methodus Rei Herbariæ*, 4to.; *Historia Naturalis Plantarum, Animalium, et Metallorum*, 2 vols. fol.; *Methodica Explicatio omnium Corporis humani Affectuum*; *Hortus Sanitatis*.—*Moreri.*

LOON (Theodore van), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Brussels in 1630. Many of his pictures adorn the churches and palaces at Rome and Venice.—*Pilkington.*

LOREDANO (John Francis), a Venetian nobleman of the 17th century, who wrote the Life of Adam; a History of the Kings of Cyprus, and some Italian comedies. His works make 6 vols. 12mo. He was born in

1606, but the date of his death is uncertain.—*Tiraboschi.*

LORENZETTI (Ambrozio), an Italian painter, was born at Sienna in 1267. He was the disciple of Giotto, and painted rain, storms, and boisterous scenes. He died in 1350.—*D'Argenville.*

LORENZINI (Laurence), a Tuscan mathematician, was born at Florence in 1652. He was a pupil of Viviani, and afterwards in the service of prince Ferdinand, son of the grand-duke Cosmo III. He was for some offence confined in the tower of Volterra twenty years. During his confinement he wrote his twelve books of Conical and Cylindrical Sections, in Latin. He died in 1721.

LORET (Henry), or Glareanus, from his being born at Glaris in Switzerland, in 1489. He was particularly intimate with Erasmus, and died in 1563. He wrote discourses on classical subjects, and notes on ancient authors.—*Moreri.*

LORMÉ (Philibert de), an eminent architect, and master of the works to the king of France, was born at Lyons. He built the palace of the Tuilleries, and the Louvre. He died in 1570. He wrote ten books of Architecture, folio.—*D'Argenville.*

LORMÉ (John de), a French physician, was born in 1544, at Moulins, and took his degree at Montpellier. He became physician to Mary of Medicis, queen of Henry IV., at whose court he was greatly esteemed. He died in 1634. His son Charles became physician in ordinary to Louis XIII. and died in 1678, aged 94. He was a learned man, and published a work entitled, *Lauræ Apollinaris*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

LORRAIN (Robert le), a famous sculptor, was born at Paris in 1666. In 1701 he became a member of the academy of sculpture, on which occasion he produced his *Galatea*, which is reckoned his greatest work. He died rector of the academy in 1745.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LORRINE (Charles of), cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, was the son of the first duke of Guise, and born in 1525. He was both covetous and ambitious, and enjoyed almost unlimited power under Henry II. and Francis II. He displayed his abilities at the council of Trent, and in the conference at Poissy. The war of Italy is generally attributed to him. He died in 1574.—*Moreri.*

LORRIS (William de), a French poet, who died about the year 1260. He wrote the Romance of the Rose, the best edition of which is that of Lenglet at Amsterdam, in 1736, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

LOREY (Anne Charles), an eminent French physician, was born at Crofne in 1725, and died in 1783. He published an Essay on the Use of Aliments; of Melancholy and its Disorders, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, 4to. He also superintended a Latin edition of the works of Dr. Mead, &c.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LOSA (Isabella), a learned Spanish lady, was a native of Cordova. She understood the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and was admitted to the degree of doctor in divinity. On becoming a widow she took the habit of St. Clare, and going to Italy, founded an hospital at Loreto, where she died in 1546; aged 73.—*Moreri*.

LOT, the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, by whom he was brought up. He afterwards settled at Sodom, where he was taken prisoner by the king of Edom, but was rescued by Abraham with all his property. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, two angels came to Lot and obliged him to quit the place, with his wife and daughters, the former of whom, for looking back, was converted into a pillar of salt. He then retired to a cave, where his daughters, after throwing him into sleep by intoxicating liquor, lay with him, and the fruits of this incest were Moab and Ammon.—*Bible*.

LOTEN (John), a Swiss landscape painter, who lived many years in England. He painted craggy rocks with cataracts and torrents, and land storms with rain. He died in 1681.—*Vertue*.

LOTHAIRE I. emperor of Germany, was the son of Louis le Debonaire, associated with him in the empire in 817, and named king of Lombardy in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and shut him up in a monastery, on which his brothers, Louis and Charles, joined their forces against him, and obtained a great but bloody victory at Fontenai in 841. Two years after a treaty was concluded between them at Verdun, by which Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and some of the provinces between the Rhine and the Rhone; Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine; and Charles became king of France. Ten years after this partition, Lothaire abdicated the crown, and died in a monastery in 855.—*Univ. Hist.*

LOTHAIRE II. emperor of the West, and duke of Saxony, was the son of Gerhard count of Supplemburg, elected king of Germany after the death of Henry V. in 1125, and crowned at Rome in 1133. He died in 1137.—*Ibid.*

LOTHAIRE, king of France, was the son of Louis IV., whom he succeeded in 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. with success, and died in 986, as it is said, of poison administered by his wife Emma.—*Henault*.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, was the son of the emperor Lothaire I. He abandoned his wife Thietberga, and espoused his mistress. By bribery he procured two councils, one at Mentz, and the other at Aix la Chapelle, to confirm his divorce and new marriage, but pope Nicholas I. reversed their decree, and compelled him to take back his lawful wife. He died in 869.—*Moreri*.

LOUIS I. emperor of the West, called the Debonair, was the son of Charlemagne, born in 778, and proclaimed emperor in 814.

In 817 he associated his eldest son Lothaire with him in the empire; and to his other two sons Pepin and Louis, he gave the kingdoms of Aquitaine and Bavaria. This division gave such offence to Bernard king of Italy, the bastard of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, that he raised an army against the emperor, who put himself at the head of his troops and marched into Italy, but on his approach the soldiers of Bernard fled, and the unfortunate king submitted to his uncle, who deprived him of his eyes, and he died in consequence of the operation. In 829 Louis made his younger son Charles, whom he had by Judith of Bavaria, king of Germany; on which his other sons rose against him, and being supported by the clergy, they deprived their father of his crown, and placed him in a monastery, where he died in 840.—*Univ. Hist.*

LOUIS II. the Young, was the only son of Lothaire I., created king of Italy in 843, and ascended the imperial throne in 855. He died in 875. He was a brave and virtuous prince.—*Ibid.*

LOUIS III. was the son of Boson king of Provence, and Ermengarde daughter of the emperor Louis the Young. He succeeded his father at the age of ten, and in 900 he contested the imperial throne with Berenger, who, having surprized him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes. He died in 924.—*Ibid.*

LOUIS IV. the son of the emperor Arnulphus, whom he succeeded in 900, at the age of seven years. The empire was a scene of desolation in his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. He died in 911. He was the last prince in Germany of the Carolingian race.—*Ibid.*

LOUIS V. commonly called Louis of Bavaria, was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, and of Matilda, daughter of the emperor Rodolphus I. He was elected emperor in 1314, and at the same time Frederic le Bel was chosen at Cologne by another party of electors, which occasioned a war between them. Frederic was taken prisoner, and gained his liberty by renouncing his claim in favour of his rival. Pope John XXII., however, in 1322 issued his bull of deposition against Louis, who in return appealed to the next general council, and marched into Italy, where he procured Peter de Corbiere to be elected pope, and by whom he was crowned at Rome. Five electors, on the other hand, chose Charles of Luxemburg to be emperor, on which the civil war was about to be renewed, when Louis was killed by a fall from his horse in hunting in 1347.

LOUIS I. king of France; see Louis I. emperor.

LOUIS II. the Stammerer, so called from a defect in his speech, was the son of Charles the Bald, crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, and succeeded his father as king of France in 877. He was obliged to deliver up Pro-

vence to Boson, by whom it was erected into a kingdom. Louis died in 879. His children were, Louis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them, and a posthumous son, who was afterwards Charles the Simple.—*Henault.*

Louis III. the son of the preceding, and brother of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. He died without children in 882.—*Ibid.*

Louis IV. was the son of Charles the Simple, and ascended the throne in 936. He invaded Normandy, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 944. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to concede Normandy to Richard, son of duke William, and the county of Laon to Hugh le Blanc. He afterwards recovered the latter territory, and died of a fall from his horse in 954.—*Ibid.*

Louis V. succeeded his father Lothaire in 936, and soon after took the city of Rheims. He was preparing to march to the assistance of the count of Barcelona, who was pressed by the Saracens, when Louis was poisoned by his queen, May 21, 987. After his death the crown devolved by right to his uncle Charles, duke of Lower Lorraine, but that prince being disliked by the French, it was conferred on Hugh Capet.—*Ibid.*

Louis VI. called *the Big*, the son of Philip I. was born in 1081, and succeeded to the throne in 1108: His reign was disturbed by wars with the emperor and the Normans, and also by feuds among his vassals. He had all the qualities necessary to constitute a good king, and he regulated the jurisprudence of his country, in which he was greatly assisted by his minister Segur. He died in 1137.—*Ibid.*

Louis VII. was the son and successor of the preceding. He had a dispute with pope Innocent II. on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdict. Thibault, count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, Louis declared war against him and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but was defeated by Saladin, and on his return to Europe he was taken at sea by the Greeks, and delivered by the general of Roger, king of Sicily. His wife Eleanor, the heiress of Guienne and Poitou, who had been the companion of his romantic expedition, committed adultery with her uncle Raymond of Antioch, and afterwards with a young Turk named Saladin, for which she was divorced from Louis; who took for his second wife the daughter of Thibault, count of Champagne. Eleanor married Henry of Normandy, afterwards king of England, to whom she brought as her dower the pro-

vinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France; which lasted, with a little intermission, twenty-one years. Louis died in 1180, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

Louis VIII. surnamed the Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus, and born in 1187. He signalized himself in several expeditions during the life of his father, and ascended the throne in 1223. He took Avignon and several places from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his camp at Montpensier in Auvergne, in 1226, aged 39.—*Ibid.*

Louis IX. or Saint Louis, was the son of the preceding, by Blanche of Castile. He was born in 1215, and ascended the throne in 1226. He maintained a successful war against Henry III. king of England, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis; who having been seized with a dangerous illness, made a vow that if he recovered he would take the cross for the purpose of regaining the holy land from the infidels. Being restored to health he spent four years in preparing for this expedition, and in 1248 he embarked for the East with a great force, leaving his kingdom to the care of his mother. After taking Damietta he passed the Nile in view of the Saracens, and obtained two great victories over them. At length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king with his nobles fell into the hands of the infidels. Louis, to recover his liberty, consented to pay a large ransom, to deliver up Damietta, and to conclude a truce for ten years. After spending four years in Palestine he returned to France; where, in 1269, he established the liberty of the Gallican church by a pragmatic sanction. In 1270 he undertook another expedition against the infidels, but died in his camp before Tunis in Africa, August 25, the same year. He was canonized in 1297.—*Ibid.*

Louis X. succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1314, being before king of Navarre in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders. He died at Vincennes in 1316, aged 26.—*Ibid.*

Louis XI. son of Charles VII. by Mary of Anjou, was born in 1423: He distinguished himself by his valour in his youth, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe in 1443; but the glory he hereby acquired was tarnished by his rebelling against his father, who died of a broken heart in 1461. Louis on ascending the throne treated France as a conquered country, for which several of the nobility formed a league against him, and some of his own family joined the malcontents: After a severe but indecisive battle at Montheri in 1465, a peace was concluded, by which Louis gave to the leaguers all their demands; but not fulfilling his engagements the war was re-kindled, and he was made prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, who compelled him to make a

peace still more disadvantageous than the former. The duke of Berry, brother of the French king, having entered into a treaty of marriage with the daughter of the duke of Burgundy, was poisoned together with his mistress, by the king's almoner: to avenge this murder the duke of Burgundy marched into Picardy, which he ravaged with fire and sword. In 1474 the duke formed a league with Edward IV. king of England, and the king of Brittany, against Louis, who, by negotiation, contrived to disengage the English monarch from the alliance, by a treaty at Amiens in 1475. The duke of Burgundy was, in consequence, obliged to conclude a peace for nine years. Louis had next a war with the emperor Ferdinand III. who had espoused the only daughter of the duke of Burgundy, which ended without any great advantage on either side in 1482. A horrible melancholy seized upon the king of France, who shut himself up from the sight of his subjects, and died in 1483.—*Henault.*

Louis XII. surnamed the *Just*, was the son of Charles duke of Orleans, by Maria of Cleves: He succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498, and conquered the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples. Frederick, the king of the latter country, was sent to France, and had a pension allowed for his support; but after ravaging Italy the French were expelled in 1513. The emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and the Swiss, attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was obliged to sue for peace. He died in 1515.

Louis XIII. was the son of Henry IV. and born in 1601: Being only nine years old at the death of his father the care of him and of the kingdom was entrusted to his mother Mary de Medicis. The marshal d'Ancre had an uncontrouled sway at court till 1617, when he was assassinated with the king's consent, and his wife was condemned to death as a sorceress. Vitry, the perpetrator of this act, was made a marshal of France; and the bishop of Luçon, afterwards cardinal Richelieu, became prime minister, who persuaded his master that the destruction of the protestants was necessary to his security. This produced a civil war, in which the protestants were unsuccessful; Rochelle, the strongest place in their hands, was taken by the cardinal after a long siege in 1628, during which the English made two ineffectual attempts to relieve the town. After this event so fatal to the protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the duke of Mantua against the emperor, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he shewed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudary in 1632 was beheaded

at Toulouse. Gaston took refuge with the duke of Lorraine, who for protecting him lost his whole dominions. This was followed by a war with Spain which lasted twenty-five years, and was attended with various success; but greatly impoverished the nation and discontented the people. Louis and his minister, the cardinal, were attacked with a mortal disease nearly together: the latter died in December 1642, and the king in May following.—*Ibid.*

Louis XIV. son of the preceding, was only five years old on the death of his father: The regency was in the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarine acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne. France pushed her conquests into Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, and Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in alliance with Louis, gained a great victory over the Imperialists in Bohemia; Turenne took Treves and re-established the elector; Condé gained the battle of Northlingen, took Furnes and Dunkirk, and defeated the archduke on the plains of Sens in 1648, after reducing Ypres. The Spanish fleet was defeated on the coast of Italy by the French. This year a separate peace was made between Louis, Ferdinand III. Christina queen of Sweden, and the states of the empire: By this treaty Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Alsace were attached to France; but while Louis was successful abroad his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions: The Parisians, irritated against Mazarine and the queen-mother, and set on by the duke de Beaufort and the prince of Condé, took up arms; and the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651 the king assumed the government, but Mazarine returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed: Condé headed the malcontents and defeated the marshal d'Hocquincourt at Bleneau, but soon afterwards he was attacked by the royal army and made prisoner. In the mean while the archduke Leopold took from the French Gravelines and Dunkirk; Don John of Austria made himself master of Barcelona, as did the duke of Mantua, of Casal; but domestic tranquillity being restored these losses were repaired, and Turenne gained several battles, and took a number of places, which produced a peace between France and Spain in 1659: The principal article in this treaty was the marriage of the king with the infanta Maria Theresa. The superintendent Fouquet being condemned to banishment for peculation, was succeeded by Colbert, one of the ablest ministers and financiers that ever lived; arts and commerce were cherished and flourished; so-

reign colonies were established; and at home was founded the academy of sciences and another of painting and sculpture. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter, but after a few naval actions the peace of Breda was concluded in 1667. On the death of Philip IV. father of the queen, Louis laid claim to the vacant throne, and marched into the Low-countries, where he took a number of towns, particularly Lisle; his progress gave such alarm that a treaty was entered into between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check his ambition, but just as the treaty was completed peace was restored between Louis and Spain. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks: This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. The Algerines having committed great depredations, a fleet was sent against them under the command of Du Quesne, who bombarded Algiers and reduced the dey to submission. Louis next avenged himself upon Genoa for selling powder to the Algerines: On this occasion the doge and four senators repaired to Versailles to sue for peace. Amidst all this glory Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the protestants. This measure drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and he opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg in October 1688, but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful: Luxemburg gained the battle of Fleurus, and Catinat took Nice and gained a victory over the troops of the duke of Savoy; this was followed by the taking of Mons in Flanders, Valence in Catalonia, Carmanole and Montmelian in Savoy. These successes were counterbalanced by the defeat of Tourville's squadron off La Hogue by admiral Russel, June 2, 1692. Louis in person took Namur, and Luxemburg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Nerwinde. In 1696 Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryfwick in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700: He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition

to him the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne; and he was supported by the emperor of Germany, Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the Imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704 Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstet; the year following Nice and Ville-Franche were taken by the French, who also gained a dear victory at Cassano over Eugene; on the other hand Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramillies was gained by the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708 Lisle was re-taken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the Imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Rastadt. Louis died September 1, 1715, aged 77; by his first wife he had issue one son, Louis, dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston. Louis XIV. had several illegitimate children by his mistresses. At the close of life he became serious and even devout, through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, whom he secretly married.—*Volktaire's Age of Louis XIV. Nouv. Hist. Hist.*

Louis XV. was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of age: The beginning of his reign was rendered very distressing by the Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of people. On the death of the duke of Orleans in 1723 he was succeeded, as prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, when cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland: On the death of the last-mentioned monarch in 1733 Louis supported the election of his queen's relation, Stanislaus, against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war between France and the emperor: Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1738. The death of the emperor Charles opened a new scene: The succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia, but in 1742 that city was re-

taken; and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744 Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand the troops of the duke of Saxony and of the queen of Hungary ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea, which effected the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastinbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter-Seven; the electorate of Hanover was conquered; but in 1757 the French and Austrians were defeated at Rossbach; this was followed by other losses both by land and sea, particularly of Canada. Nor was the face of affairs altered for the better by the famous family compact in 1761, by which all the princes of the house of Bourbon allied as in a common cause. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763: the year following the order of Jesuits was abolished in France. Louis died of the small pox in 1774, aged 65; he composed a little book on the Course of the principal Rivers in Europe, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOUIS XVI. the son of Louis the dauphin, and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland: He was born August 23, 1754, and immediately created duke of Berry. On the death of his father in 1765 he became the heir to the throne, and in 1770 he married Maria Antoinette of the house of Austria. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown of France, on which occasion he is said to have exclaimed, "how unfortunate for me!" It is certain that he ascended the throne at an unfavourable time; the finances were in an exhausted state, commerce was nearly ruined, the marine dismantled, and the national debt enormous. To repair the condition of public affairs, Vergennes was made secretary of state, and Turgot had the direction of the finances; Malesherbes was appointed a member of the council; Sartine had the management of the marine department; and Maurepas was placed at the head of the administration. The first act of Louis was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when unfortunately the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries; which, though it

terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis; who, at their request, convened the states-general of the three orders: This assembly met in May 1789; the public mind was now agitated, and artful demagogues took the advantage of diffusing the worst of principles. Mirabeau was the leader of these men; a violent republican, and an atheist. At his voice the people of Paris arose, and the 14th of July, that year, stormed the Bastille. This is called the era of French Liberty! In October the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate had she not escaped from her bed, which the miscreants pierced with their sabres. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February 1790 Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape: Accordingly in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Thuilleries; but at Varennes his person was recognized, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia, and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country but was forced to retreat. In the mean time the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity by the factious leaders, and assaulted the Thuilleries; in storming which they murdered the brave and loyal Swiss guards. The king and family sought refuge in the national assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The legislative assembly gave way to the national convention, which brought Louis to a mock trial; his defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchin, and Deseze, and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. January 17, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good: His separation from his family was uncommonly affecting; yet in every scene he manifested the spirit of a christian. January 21 he ascended the fatal scaffold, and would have addressed the people but was prevented by the noise of drums, purposely placed there. He was accompanied by his confessor,

the abbé Edgeworth; who, as the monarch laid his head on the fatal block, exclaimed with energetic force, "Ascend, O son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" The letters of Louis, which have been published by Helen Maria Williams with notes which would have disgraced his greatest persecutors, manifest an amiable heart, an upright mind, and a refined and enlarged understanding. His son, Louis Charles, the last dauphin of France, was, at the death of his father, only eight years old; the inhuman murderers caused him to be placed with a shoe-maker named Simon; who treated him with savage barbarity. The innocent victim died shortly after, and it was generally believed of poison. The daughter of Louis, after the murder of her parents and brother, was suffered to quit France, and she married her cousin, the duke of Angoulême.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

Louis I. king of Germany, was the third son of Louis le Debonnaire, and proclaimed king of Bavaria in 817: He joined his brothers in rebellion against his father, and afterwards assisted Charles the Bald in defeating Lothaire in 841. He died in 876, aged 70. His son Louis II. succeeded him, but was defeated by his uncle Charles, and died in 882.—*Univ. Hist.*

Louis I. of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, was born in 1326, and succeeded his father, Charles Robert, in 1342: He expelled the Jews from Hungary, and made war on the Transylvanians, Croats, Tartars, and Venetians. In 1370 he was chosen king of Poland, and died in 1382.—*Univ. Hist.*

Louis II. king of Hungary, succeeded his father Ladislaus, in 1516. He was drowned in the Caraffe, a river in Hungary, in 1526, aged 26.—*Ibid.*

Louis (Anthony), secretary of the academy of surgeons at Paris, was born at Mentz in 1723, and died in 1792. He was a very able anatomist and surgeon, and wrote a Course of Practical Surgery, 8vo.; Essay on the Mind, and on its Union with the Body, 12mo.; Observations on Electricity and its Effects on the Animal Economy, 12mo.; Observations on the Effects of the Cancerous Virus; Positiones Anatomico-chirurgicæ de Capite, quarto; De Partium externarum generatione in mulieribus, quarto; Dissertatio de apoplexia curanda; and several memoirs and eulogies.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

LOUPIÈRE (John Charles de Relongue de la), a member of the academy of arcades at Rome, was born in the diocese of Sens in 1727, and died in 1784. He is known by a collection of Poems in 2 volumes 12mo. written with spirit and grace. We have also by him six parts of a Journal for Ladies, 1761.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

LOUVET (Peter), a French advocate and master of requests to queen Margaret, was the author of the History and Antiquities

of Beauvais, octavo; Nomenclatura et Chronologia rerum Ecclesiasticarum Diocesis Bellovacensis, octavo; Remarks on the Nobility of Beauvais, and of the principal Families of France, octavo; &c. There was another writer of this name, who was a physician, and wrote several historical pieces of no merit.—*Ibid.*

LOUVET DE COUVRAY (John Baptist), a writer and one of the members of the national convention of France: He had the courage to oppose Robespierre when at the height of his power; yet he escaped the vengeance of the tyrant and died at Paris in 1797. He wrote a romance entitled, The Amours of the Chevalier Faublas; a Political Journal called the Sentinel; a Justification of Paris, 1789, octavo; Emily de Varmont, or the necessary Divorce, 3 volumes, 12mo.; an Account of himself, and of the Dangers which he passed through, 1795, octavo.—*Ibid.*

LOUVILLE (Eugenie D'Allonville, chevalier de), a French astronomer, was born of a noble family in 1671, and died in 1732. He had been a colonel in the Spanish service, but after the peace of Utrecht he quitted the army, and applied to the study of the mathematics, particularly astronomy. In 1715 he went to London to observe the great total eclipse; there he was admitted a member of the royal society, as he also was of the academy of sciences at Paris. He wrote several curious Dissertations on Philosophy and Astronomy in the memoirs of the academy.—*Ibid.*

LOVE (Christopher), a presbyterian divine, who was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1651, for conspiring against the government of Cromwell. He wrote some books on practical divinity.—*Neale's Puritans.*

LOVE (James), an English actor and dramatic writer: His real name was Dance, and his father was surveyor to the city of London; the son was a performer on Drury-lane stage many years, and excelled in the character of Falstaff, but was not equal to Henderson. He wrote Palema, a comedy; and some other pieces. He died in 1774.—*Biog. Dram.*

LOVELACE (Richard), an English poet, was born in Kent about 1618, and educated first at the Charter-house, and next at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He was a zealous royalist, and suffered much for his attachment to Charles I. He died in 1658. His poems are elegant; and he wrote also two plays, The Scholar, a comedy, and The Soldier, a tragedy.—*Wood.*

LOVIBOND (Edward), an English poet, was born in Middlesex, and educated at Kingston school. He wrote some papers in the periodical paper called The World, and some pleasing poems, which were collected and published in a volume in 1785. He died at his seat near Hampton in 1775.—*Anderson.*

LOWE (Peter), an English surgeon of merit, who was many years in the service of foreign states, as an army-surgeon: In 1612 he settled at Glasgow, and had an authority from the king of Scotland to examine all practitioners in surgery, in the western parts of that kingdom. He wrote several books in the line of his profession.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LOWEN (John-Frederic), a German poet, was born at Klanthal in 1729, and died at Rostock in 1773. We have by him a collection of Poems printed at Hamburg in 1765; Romances, at Leipzig in 1774. The last is a work of reputation.—*Novo. Dict. H. J.*

LOWER (sir William), a zealous royalist in the reign of Charles I., was born at Tremare in Cornwall. On the decline of the royal cause he retired to Holland; but returned at the restoration. He wrote six Plays, and died in 1662.—*Biog. Dram.*

LOWER (Richard), an English physician, was the son of the above: He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ church, Oxford. At the university he studied under Dr. Willis, and assisted him in his anatomical dissections. When that great man removed to London Dr. Lower followed him, and became a fellow of the royal society and of the college of physicians. He wrote a celebrated Treatise on the Heart, in Latin; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1691.—*Wood.*

LOWMAN (Moses), an eminent dissenting minister, who was more than 40 years pastor of a congregation at Clapham in Surrey. He was a man of great learning, and well versed in Jewish literature and antiquities: His book on the Revelations is still held in high repute; and a tract, by him, proving mathematically "The Unity and Perfections of God *a priori*," has been esteemed demonstrative, but is now very scarce. After his death were published his three Treatises on the Shechinah and Logos. He died in 1752, aged 72.—*Toulmin's Life of Neale.*

LOWTH (William), a learned divine, was born at London in 1661, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D. Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Buriton with the chapelry of Petersfield, in Hampshire. He died in 1732. He wrote Commentaries on all the Prophets, published first in quarto and afterwards in one volume, folio; 2. Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures, 12mo.; 3. A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, in answer to Leclerc, 12mo.; 4. A Sermon on the Characteristics of an Apostolical Church, which brought him into a short controversy with

one Norman; a dissenting teacher at Portsmouth.—*Biog. Brit.*

LOWTH (Robert), a learned prelate, was the son of the above, and born at Winchester in 1710. After receiving his education at Winchester school he went to New college, Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies with ardour and reputation. In 1741 he was elected professor of poetry, on which occasion he delivered his admirable lectures, which were printed at Oxford in 1753, under this title, *De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum*, quarto. A second edition appeared in octavo; and Michælis re-printed this valuable work in Germany, with additions. While at college he was appointed tutor to the marquis of Hartington, with whom he made the tour of Europe. In 1750 bishop Hoadly gave him the archdeaconry of Winchester; and in 1754 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. The year following he went to Ireland as chaplain to his pupil, then appointed lord lieutenant: While there he was promoted to the bishopric of Limerick, but having a greater inclination to settle in England, he exchanged that dignity for a prebend of Durham. In 1766 he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, from whence he was translated the same year to Oxford, and in 1777 to the see of London. On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1783, he was offered the metropolitical chair, which he declined on account of his infirmities. The same year his daughter died while sitting with him and bishop Newton at the tea-table. This learned and excellent prelate died in 1787. Besides the above work, bishop Lowth published a translation of Isaiah from the Hebrew; an English Grammar, universally esteemed; the Life of William of Wykeham, octavo; the Life of his Father in the *Biographia Britannica*; a Poem on the Genealogy of Christ; some Controversial Letters with bishop Warburton; and Sermons on public occasions.—*Gent. Mag. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LOVER (Peter le), a learned French writer, was born in Anjou in 1550, and died at Angers in 1634. He wrote a curious History of Spectres, &c.; a treatise entitled, *Edom*, or the Idumean Colonies in Europe and Asia, 8vo.; and some miscellaneous works in prose and verse.—*Mæveri.*

LOYOLA (Ignatius), the founder of the order of jesuits, was born of a considerable family, in the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, in 1491. He was brought up to the military profession, and obtained a commission in the Spanish army; but breaking his leg at the siege of Pampeluna he made a vow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to a religious course of life, which resolution he fulfilled. After studying Latin a short time at Barcelona, he commenced

preacher, and began to gather disciples, for which he was imprisoned; but still persevered in adding to the number of the brethren of the order of Jesus, as they were called, and for which at length he obtained a confirmation by pope Paul III. This order encreased prodigiously during the life-time of Loyola, who, however, was not the author of the pernicious maxims which afterwards disgraced it. He died in 1556, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. The order of jesuits, after being expelled from Portugal and France, was finally suppressed by pope Clement XIV. in 1773, but has since been revived in Russia, and subsists secretly in several countries.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUBIENETSKI (Stanislaus), a Socinian minister and writer, was born at Cracow, in Poland, of a noble family, in 1623, and received his education at Thorn. Being persecuted in his own country he went to Denmark, from whence he removed to Hamburg, where he was poisoned with his two daughters; by a servant maid, in 1675. He wrote a History of Comets, 2 vols. folio; and the History of the Reformation in Poland, 1 vol. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

LUBIENETSKI (Theodore), a Polish painter of portrait and history, was born at Cracow in 1653, and died in 1716. His brother Christopher was also a good painter.—*Pilkington.*

LUBIN (Eilhard), a protestant divine, was born at Werterstede in Germany, in 1565. He died at Rostock, where he was professor of divinity, in 1621. His principal work is a treatise, entitled, Phosphorus, on the Cause and Nature of Evil, in which he maintained the strange notion that there are two co-eternal principles, God and nothing; the first good, and the other evil. He added that sin was only a tendency towards nothing, and that it is necessary to make known the nature of good.—*Moreri.*

LUBIN (Augustin), geographer to the king of France, was a monk of the Augustin order. He wrote several works, as a Description of Lapland; Sacred Geography, &c. He died in 1695, aged 72.—*Ibid.*

LUCA (John Baptist de), a learned cardinal, was a native of Venosa, in the kingdom of Naples. He was at first a lawyer of eminence, but entered into orders and arrived to the dignity of cardinal. His forensic works are uncommonly numerous; but his greatest performance is an Analysis of the Civil Law, 4 vols. 4to.; which may be justly called the philosophy of jurisprudence. The author died in 1683, aged 66.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUCAN (Marcus Annæus), a Latin poet, was born at Cordova in Spain, about A.D. 89. His father was Annæus Mela brother of Seneca. He was for some time a favourite of Nero, but being discarded by him he joined in a conspiracy with Piso,

for which he was sentenced to death, and was suffocated in a bath, A.D. 65. His Pharsalia is an epic poem of merit, though harsh and irregular. The best edition is that of Strawberry hill, 1760, 4to.—*Bieg. Cluffica.*

LUCAS (Tudensis), bishop of Tudæ, or Tuy, in Galicia, in the 13th century, who wrote; 1. a work against the Albigenses, printed at Ingolstadt in 1612; 2. A History of Spain from the Creation to 1236; 3. The Life of Ludore of Seville.—*Moreri.*

LUCAS of Leyden, a painter and engraver, was born in 1494. Albert Durer went to Holland to see him. Lucas spent the last six years of his life in bed, under an apprehension that he had been poisoned; but he still employed himself in painting and engraving, saying that he chose to die in the bed of honour. He died in 1533.—*De Piles.*

LUCAS (Brugentis Francis), dean of St. Omer, was a learned divine, and well skilled in the Oriental languages. He died in 1619, aged 67. He wrote, a Commentary on the Gospels; Remarks on Latin Bibles; and other works of a like kind.—*Moreri.*

LUCAS (Richard), a pious divine, was born at Presteign in Radnorshire, in 1648, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. In 1683 he became vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, and lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark. In 1691 he was installed prebendary of Westminster. He was blind some years before his death, which happened in 1715. He wrote, 1. Practical Christianity; 2. An Enquiry after Happiness, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Five volumes of Sermons, 8vo.—*Wool, A. O. Great Hist. Dict.*

LUCAS (Paul), a French traveller, was born at Rouen in 1664. He went several times to the east, where he collected a quantity of curiosities, with which he enriched the cabinet of Louis XV. who appointed him his antiquary. He died at Madrid in 1737. His travels have been published in 7 vols. 12mo. but are inaccurate.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUCAS (Charles), an Irish patriot, was at first an apothecary, and afterwards a physician. He became a member of the Irish house of commons, and distinguished himself by his zeal on the side of opposition. He wrote some pieces on medical subjects, and died in 1771, aged 58. His funeral was attended by the corporation of Dublin, who settled a pension on his widow.—*Mortimer.*

LUCCHESENI (John Vincent), an historian, was a nobleman of Lucca, where he was born in 1660. He was educated first in the college of Tolommei at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa, after which he obtained the office of papal secretary, and a canonry of St. Peter's at Rome. His translation of Demostheues, published in 1712, was in

the opinion of Rollin an unrivalled piece of modern latinity; and his *Historia sui Temporis*, published in 1738, 3 vols. 4to. is much admired. He died in 1744.

LUCIAN, a Greek writer, was born at Samosata. His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor, but disliking that business he applied to the law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and eloquence. Marcus Aurelius had a great esteem for his talents, and appointed him registrar of Egypt. He died A.D. 180, in his 90th year. His works, which are written in the Attic dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogues, abounding with witticisms, but profane and obscene. The best editions of Lucian, are that of Grævius, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1687, and that of Reitzius, 4 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1743.—*Biog. Classica*.

LUCIFER, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, was the author of a schism in refusing to acknowledge the decree of the council of Alexandria, A.D. 362, which enacted that arians recanting their errors should be admitted to communion. Inflexible in his sentiments, he retired from his see and gathered followers, who assumed the name of Luciferians. He died in 370. His works were printed at Venice in 1779.—*Dupin. Moreri*.

LUCILIUS (Caius), a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of poetical satire; but only a few of his verses remain, which are in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire. He died at Naples B.C. 103.

LUCIUS I. pope and saint, succeeded Cornelius in 253, and was martyred the year following.—*Dupin. Moreri*.

LUCIUS II. a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died in 1145, of a blow which he received in a popular commotion.—*Ibid*.

LUCIUS III. succeeded Alexander III. in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and by the help of the Italian princes subdued his enemies. A new commotion compelled him, however, to retire again, and he died at Verona in 1185. He made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which laid the foundation of the inquisition.—*Ibid*.

LUCRETIA, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Lucretius, governor of Rome, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin. Her husband being at the siege of Ardea, a conversation took place one evening at supper, between him and the three sons of Tarquin, respecting the prudence of their wives. At length it was agreed upon to ride to Rome to see how the ladies were employed. The daughters-in-law of Tarquin were regaling with some companions of their own age, while

Lucretia was engaged with her maidens in working upon wool. The dispute having terminated in her favour, the young men returned to the camp, but Sextus the eldest of the king's sons conceived a violent passion for Lucretia, which he was determined to gratify without any regard to the principles of honour. Accordingly some days after he secretly left the camp and visited Lucretia, who treated him with the civility due to his rank. After supper he was conducted to his chamber, and when he thought that the family were asleep he stole softly with a sword in his hand to Lucretia's room, and made use of every effort to prevail over her virtue. Finding his artifices fruitless he threatened, that after slaying her he would kill a slave and lay the body by hers, then report that having caught them together he had slain them both. This menace succeeded, for the dread of dishonourable reproach prevailed over Lucretia, and the base seducer in the morning returned to the camp. Lucretia the next day sent for her father and her husband, to whom she related the shocking circumstance. They endeavoured to console her, but in vain, for drawing forth a dagger she plunged it into her breast. Lucretia's death occasioned the liberty of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. Sextus fled to a town of the Gabii, where he soon after perished, B.C. 509.—*Bayle*.

LUCRETIVS (Titus Carus), a Roman poet and philosopher, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno and Phaedrus, both of the epicurean sect. Cicero highly commends him for his learning and eloquence. He is said to have been thrown into a frenzy by his mistress Lucilia, who gave him a philtre, or love potion, of which he died or killed himself, B.C. 54, aged 42. His poem on the Nature of Things is elegant, but is founded on the atheistic doctrine of atoms or materialism. The best editions are that of Havercamp, 2 vols. 4to. L. Bat. and that of Wakefield, 4 vols. 4to. London. Lucretius has been translated into English with curious notes by Creech.—*Biog. Classica*.

LUCULLUS (Lucius Licinius), a celebrated Roman general and consul, who gained a great victory over Mithridates on the borders of the Granicus, B.C. 74, and conquered Bithynia. He also defeated Tigranes king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates, and took his capital. But the severity of Lucullus to his soldiers gave such offence, that he was recalled, and the command given to Pompey. On his return to Rome he obtained a triumph, and then retired to a private life, possessed of immense riches. He collected a prodigious library, and patronised ingenious men. He died at the age of 68.—*Univ. Hist.*

LUDLOW (Edmund), an English general and regicide, was born at Maiden Bradley in

Wiltshire, about 1620. He studied first at Oxford, and afterwards in the Temple, but the civil wars breaking out, he quitted the law for the army, and served under the earl of Essex. He was a firm republican, and was one of the members of the pretended high court of justice which sentenced Charles I. to the scaffold. On the death of Ireton he had the command of the army in Ireland; but was deprived of it for opposing the usurpation of Cromwell. In the parliament under Richard Cromwell he obtained a seat, and was restored to his station in Ireland, but was again recalled. Just before the restoration of the king he went to Vevay in Switzerland, where he resided till 1688, when he ventured to return to England, but the house of commons applying to king William to cause him to be apprehended, he withdrew again, to Vevay, where he died in 1693. His *Memoirs*, which are curious and accurate, were printed after his death in folio and octavo.—*Biog. Brit.*

LUDOLPH (Job), a learned German, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, in 1624. He applied with great assiduity to the study of the Oriental languages, and travelled into several countries, where he acquired the acquaintance of the most learned men. On his return home he was made counsellor of state, which office he discharged with great reputation eighteen years, and then resigned it. He died at Frankfurt in 1704. His principal works are; 1. A Grammar and Dictionary of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic Language; 2. History of Æthiopia, with an Appendix, 1691, fol.; 3. *Dissertatio de Locustis*, fol. His nephew,

LUDOLPH (Henry William), being secretary to prince George of Denmark, who espoused queen Anne of England, settled at London, where he died in 1710, aged 54. He wrote a Grammar of the Russian language, printed at Oxford in 1696; he also published the New Testament in modern Greek, and other works.—*Moreri.*

LUOWIO (John Peter), a privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, chancellor of the duchy of Magdeburg, and professor of law, who died in 1748, aged 73. He published, *Scriptorum Rerum Germanicarum*, 2 vols.; *Manuscripta omnis ævi*, *Diplomata ac Monumenta Inedita*, 12 vols. 8vo; *The Lives of Justinian and Tribonian*; *Miscellaneous Works*, 2 vols.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

LUGO (John), a Spanish jesuit and cardinal, was born in 1583 at Madrid, and educated at Salamanca. He was successively divinity professor at Valladolid and Rome, where Urban VIII. made him a cardinal. He died in 1660. Cardinal Lugo wrote several theological works, making seven volumes folio. His brother Francis was also a jesuit, and after being a missionary in India, became rector of two colleges in Spain, where he died in 1652. He wrote a Commentary on Thomas Aquinas, 2 vols. folio.

He introduced the jesuits' bark into Europe.—*Moreri.*

LUISINO or LUISINI (Francis), a native of Venice, who taught Greek and Latin with reputation at Reggio, and was secretary to the duke of Parma. He died in 1568, aged 45. He wrote, 1. *Illustrations of obscure Passages in classic Authors*, which are to be found in Gruter's *Fax Artium*; 2. *De Componendis Animi Affectibus*; 3. A Latin Commentary on Horace. In his time and country lived a physician of the same name, who turned the Aphorisms of Hippocrates into Latin verse, 8vo. 1552.—*Ibid.*

LUITFRAND, king of the Lombards, succeeded his father Ansprand in 712. He made several conquests in Italy, and formed a code of laws for his country. He died in 744.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

LUITFRAND, a Lombard historian of the tenth century, was a native of Pavia. He was secretary to Berenger II. king of Italy, who also employed him as his ambassador; but falling into disgrace he fled to the emperor Otho. and was sent by him, in 968, as his ambassador to Constantinople; where he was thrown into prison by the orders of Nicephorus Phocas, for his zeal in defending the interests of his master. After continuing in confinement some months, he returned to Italy, where he had the bishopric of Cremona. He wrote the History of the Affairs of Europe in his time, and other works, printed at Antwerp in 1640, folio.—*Moreri.*

LUKE (St.), the evangelist, was a native of Antioch, the capital of Syria, and bred a physician, and according to some a painter. He was the companion of St. Paul, by whom he was converted to the christian faith. He wrote the gospel under his name, and also the Acts of the Apostles. His Greek is remarkable for its purity. St. Jerom says that he lived to the age of 83.—*Cave.*

LULLI (Raymond), called, according to the custom of his age, the Illuminated Doctor, was a native of Majorca. Falling in love with a young woman who had a cancer, he applied to the study of chemistry and physic, for the purpose of discovering a remedy for her complaint, in which he is said to have succeeded. He afterwards became a preacher, and went on a mission into Mauritania, where he was stoned to death by the natives in 1515, at the age of 80. His works on theology, physic, philosophy, chemistry, and law, have been frequently printed, but are very obscure.—*Moreri.*

LULLI (John Baptist), a celebrated musician, was born at Florence in 1634. He became page to madame Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV. who caused him to be taught music, in which he acquired such excellence as to be made superintendant of music to that king. He died of a gangrene in his foot in 1687. Lulli composed a number of

operas, and the music of several of Moliere's plays.—*Burney*.

LUMLEY (Joanni, lady), an ingenious English lady, was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, and the first wife of John lord Lumley, who died in 1609. She translated from Greek into Latin three Orationes of Ilocrates, the MS. of which is still preserved in the Westminster library. She also translated the Iphigenia of Euripides into English. She died about 1620.—*Baiard*.

LUNEAU DE BOISSIERMAIN (Peter Joseph Francis), a laborious and voluminous French writer, who died in 1802. His principal works are, 1. a Course of History and Geography, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. the True Principles of Reading and Orthography, 4 vols. 8vo.; 3. Course of the Italian Language; 4. Course of the English Language, 2 vols. 8vo.; 5. a complete edition of the Works of Racine, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUSIGNAN (Guy de), a celebrated French nobleman, who went to the holy land in the time of the crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amaury king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded, but he afterwards conceded that title to Richard I. king of England, and received the isle of Cyprus in return. He died in 1194.—*Ibid*.

LUSSAN (Margaret de), a French romance writer, was the daughter of a coachman, and born in 1682. Attracting the notice of the famous Huet, bishop of Avranches, he gave her an education which she highly improved. She died in 1758. Her works are numerous, the best of which is entitled, Anecdotes of the Court of Philip the August, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

LUTHER (Martin), the great reformer, was born at Iseben in Saxony, of mean parentage, in 1483. In 1501 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law, but walking one day in the fields with a fellow-student, his companion was struck dead with lightning, which so affected Luther, that he determined to retire from the world. He accordingly went into a monastery of the order of St Augustine, where he led a pious and studious life; and happening to meet with a Latin bible in the monastery, he read it with the utmost care and avidity, and was struck with the manifest difference between the doctrines of the Gospel and the practices of the Roman church. This impression became deeper in 1512, when he went to Rome on some business belonging to his monastery. On his return he was created D.D. and became professor of divinity at the university of Wittenberg, then founded by Frederic elector of Saxony. In 1517 Leo X. published plenary indulgences for all sins committed by those who should purchase them. These pardons were sold in Germany by the dominicans in the most shameful manner, and gave offence to all religious persons, and to Luther in particu-

lar, who published a Thesis on Indulgences at Wittenberg, in which he exposed in the strongest manner the iniquity of this odious traffic. The propositions of Luther's Thesis were opposed by Tetzel, the papal agent; but the people at large were convinced that the truth lay on the side of Luther. The dispute growing serious throughout Germany, the emperor earnestly pressed the pope to exert his influence to put a stop to it; and accordingly Luther was cited to appear at Rome, which he prudently declined. Leo also demanded of the elector Frederic to deliver Luther up to the papal legate, which he refused; at the same time requesting that the cause might be heard in Germany. To this the pope consented, and Luther appeared before the cardinal Cajetan, at Augsburg, to whom he gave a full account of his faith, but being required to make an implicit submission to the decrees of the pope, he zealously refused. On this Leo issued a brief, threatening to excommunicate all who should presume to deny his power to grant plenary indulgences. Luther on the other hand appealed in a public declaration from the pope to a general council. The followers of Luther increased rapidly. Erasmus approved of his conduct in a great measure, and corresponded with him, but had not the courage to declare himself fully. The learned and amiable Melancthon attached himself firmly to Luther, and by his prudence and moderation rendered him essential service. In 1519 Luther had a dispute at Leipzig with Eccius, professor at Ingoldstadt. In 1520 the pope issued a formal condemnation of Luther, who immediately wrote a book, in which he called it "the execrable bull of Antichrist;" and calling the students of Wittenberg together, he flung the pope's bull and decretals into the fire. The year following he attended the diet of Worms by virtue of a safe-conduct from the emperor, and when his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from going, by urging the case of Huss, he said, that "If there were as many devils at Worms as tiles upon the houses he would go." He was here required to retract his opinions, and to promise submission to the pope, both which he resolutely refused. On his return through a wood he was seized by a party of horse, who conveyed him to a castle belonging to the elector of Saxony, where he was so secretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him except the persons concerned in the affair. In the mean time the emperor Charles V. published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the empire those who should defend him. Luther, however, was secure in his retreat, which he called his hermitage and his Patmos; and employed his time in conferences with his chosen friends, and in writing books. After an absence of ten months he made his appearance again at Wittenberg, where he

wrote a severe and uncourtly reply to Henry VIII. of England, who had published a book against him on the doctrine of the eucharist. About this time he published a translation of the New Testament into German, which was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1524 Erasmus was prevailed on to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the freedom of the human will, which he defended against our reformer, who replied in a treatise entitled, *De Servio Arbitrio*, which was answered by Erasmus in another called, *Hyperaspistes*. In 1525 Luther married Catherine de Bore, a nun, who had escaped from a convent, on which his enemies accused him of immorality and impiety, but Luther defended his act on scriptural grounds. In 1529 the emperor convened a diet at Spire, to procure aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg and other princes entered their protest, on which account the reformed party acquired the name of protestants. These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Melancthon the confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the protestant faith in Germany. In 1535 Luther's translation of the bible into German was published. In 1537 an assembly for religious affairs was held at Smalcald, at which Luther and Melancthon were present. At this meeting Luther was seized with so severe a fit of the stone, that his life was despaired of. He however recovered, and went on writing books, and labouring to promote the great work for which he was raised up by Providence. He died atisleben in 1546, and his remains were interred with great solemnity at Wittenberg. By his wife Catherine de Bore, who died in 1552, he had three sons, and several of his descendants were living latterly in Germany. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, but honest, and earnestly bent to the discovery and propagation of religious truth. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the glory of God, and the welfare of man. His works were collected into seven vols. folio at Wittenberg after his death — *Life by Seckendorf. Mssheim. Dr-pin.*

LUTTI (Benedict), a painter, was born at Florence in 1666. The emperor of Germany conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His paintings are rare and valuable. The principal is a miracle of St. Peter, in the palace of the Albani at Rome. He died in that city in 1724. — *D'Argenville.*

LUXEMBOURG (Francis Henry de Montmorency, duke of), a famous general and marshal of France, was the posthumous son

of Francis de Montmorency, count of Boutteville, beheaded under Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He was born in 1628, and at the age of 15, was at the battle of Rocroi, under the great Condé. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté in 1668, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672, about which time he effected a famous retreat with an army of 20,000 men against 70,000. In 1675 he was made marshal of France. In 1690 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leufen, Steinkirk, and Nerwinde. He died in 1695. — *Moreri.*

LUYKEN (John), a Dutch engraver, whose works are in considerable estimation. He was born at Amsterdam in 1649, and died in 1712. His plates illustrative of a Bible, and a Theatre of Martyrs are much valued. — *Moreri.*

LUYTS (John), a philosopher and astronomer, was born in North Holland in 1655. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. *Astronomica Institutio*, 4to.; in which he rejected the Copernican System. 2. *Introductio ad Geographiam novam & veterum*, 4to. — *Ibid.*

LYCOPHRON, son of Periander, king of Corinth about 628, B. C. His mother Melissa, having been put to death by Periander, the young prince and his brother were taken by their maternal uncle Proclus, king of Epidaurus, who informed them in time of the manner of their mother's death. This made such an impression on the mind of Lycophron, that on his return to Corinth he would not speak to his father, who banished him to Corcyra. He afterwards relented, and offered to resign the throne to Lycophron, while he himself should live at Corcyra, but in the mean time Lycophron was put to death by the Corcyrans.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet and grammarian, was a native of Chalcis in Eubœa, and slain by an arrow, B. C. 304. He wrote an obscure poem called *Alexandra*; the best editions of which are that of Basil 1546, fol. and that of Potter, Oxon, 1702, fol. — *Vossius, de Poet. Græc. Fabricius.*

LYCURGUS, the famous Spartan legislator, was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and brother of Polydectes, who succeeded his father. After the death of Polydectes his widow offered the crown to Lycurgus, though she was then with child, but he refused, and faithfully discharged the duty of regent and guardian during the minority of his nephew, Charilaus. When the young prince came of age, Lycurgus left Sparta, and travelled into several countries, to observe their laws and manners. On his return home he found the kingdom in a state of confusion; the king endeavoured to reign despotically, and the people would not obey. Lycurgus undertook to reform the government, and he introduced the most rigorous laws; yet such as were admirably

adapted to civilize a disordered people. After this he quitted Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete, at an advanced age, about 870, B. C.—*Plutarch*.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, born 408 years B. C. and died about 328. He studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocrates. He was the friend of Demosthenes, and a zealous advocate for liberty. There is an oration of his in Reiske's collection of Greek Orators. He died B. C. 356. *Vossius de Script. Græc.*

LYDGATE (John), an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry VI. He was a disciple of Chaucer, and wrote some poems, which possess merit. He died in 1440, aged 60. He is said to have been a good mathematician, and an accomplished scholar.—*Pitt. Bayle*.

LYDIA. This was a very ancient nation, and governed by a succession of kings till Cræsus, who in 544 B. C. was conquered by Cyrus. After this Lydia underwent the revolutions of the Persian empire, till 283 B. C. when it became part of the kingdom of Pergamus, and was seized by the Romans in consequence of the will of king Attalus, 133 B. C. It remained a part of the eastern Roman empire till about 1326, when it was conquered by the Turks.—*Univ. Hist.*

LYDIAT (Thomas), an English mathematician, was born at Okerton in Oxfordshire, in 1572, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Archbishop Usher appointed him to a situation in the college at Dublin, where he continued two years. In 1612 he was presented to the rectory of Okerton. He was a great sufferer for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died poor in 1646. He wrote, 1. *De variis annorum formis*, 1605, octavo, against Clavius and Scaliger, and the latter having replied to it, Lydiat published a *Defence* in 1607; 2. *On the Origin of Fountains*, octavo; 3. *Several Treatises on Philosophy and Astronomy*. Some of his Letters have been also printed.—*Wood. A. O.*

LYE (Edward), a learned antiquary, was born at Totness in Devonshire, in 1704, and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. He died rector of Yardley in Northamptonshire, in 1769. In 1772 appeared his *Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary*, 2 volumes, folio, with a grammar of the two languages. He was also the editor of Junius's *Etymologicon Anglicanum*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LYNDE (Sir Humphrey), an English gentleman, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford. He sat in parliament many years, and died in 1636. Sir Humphrey wrote some smart books against popery.—*Wood*.

LYONNET (Peter), an eminent naturalist, was born at Maastricht in 1707. He ac-

quired a knowledge of several languages, ancient and modern; he also understood music, and was a good engraver and sculptor. Being bred to the law, he became one of the secretaries to the states of Holland; and their law translator from the Latin and French. In his latter years he applied to the study of natural history, particularly insects; on which subject he wrote several esteemed books. He died at the Hague in 1789, aged 81. Lyonnet was a member of the royal society of London, and of several foreign academies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LYONS (Israel), was born in 1739 at Cambridge; where his father, a Polish Jew, taught the Hebrew language. Israel acquired a good education, and distinguished himself by his knowledge in mathematics and botany. In 1758 he published a good Treatise on Fluxions, and in 1763 a work entitled, *Fasciculus plantarum circa Cantabrigium nascentium*, 8vo. He was appointed by the board of longitude to go with captain Phipps (since lord Mulgrave), in his voyage of discovery to the north in 1773. He also calculated the *Nautical Almanack*, for which he had a salary of 100*l.* per annum. He died about 1775. His father published a *Hebrew Grammar*, and *Observations on the Scripture History*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war. He prevailed on Ephesus to withdraw from its alliance with Athens, and he entered into a league with Cyrus the younger. He also defeated the Athenian fleet, after which the city itself fell into his hands; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted twenty-seven years. Lysander overturned the democracy, and restored the government of the Archons. After this he endeavoured to seat himself on the throne of Sparta, but was unsuccessful. He was slain, fighting against the Thebans, B. C. 366.—*Univ. Hist.*

LYSERUS (Polycarp), a learned divine, was born at Windeken in Germany, in 1552. He became minister at Dresden, and died there in 1601. He wrote voluminous commentaries on the Scriptures.—*Melch. Adm. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

LYSERUS (John), a protestant divine, of the same family as the preceding. He published several books in behalf of Polygamy, and died at Paris in 1684.—*Moreri*.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator. He distinguished himself by his eloquence and probity, and died B. C. 378, aged 81. Only thirty-four of his orations are extant, the best edition of which is that of Taylor, Cantab. octavo, 1740.—*Vossius de Script. Græc.*

LYSIMACHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he made himself master of part of Thrace, where he built a town called by his own name. He afterwards seized Macedonia, and expelled

Pyrrius from the throne. He was killed in battle by Seleucus 281 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

LYSIPTUS, a Grecian sculptor, who flourished B. C. 350, was a native of Sicyon. He was first a blacksmith, which business he quitted and studied painting, and afterwards sculpture. His greatest works were, the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome; and a statue of the sun, represented in a car, drawn by four horses, at Rhodes. His three sons were all eminent in the same line; and his brother *Lyffistratus* was the inventor of plaster moulds.—*Pliny. Nat. History.*

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, and the preceptor of Epaminondas. Some attribute to him the golden verses of Pythagoras, and there also passes under his name a letter to Hipparchus. He lived about 388 B. C.—*Vossius de Phil. Grec.*

LYTE (Henry), an English botanist, was born in Somersetshire in 1529, and received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled abroad, and on his return settled in his native country, where he greatly improved his paternal estate, and formed one of the first botanical gardens in England. He died in 1607. Mr. Lyte published at Antwerp in 1578, quarto, a Translation of Doodeen's Herbal, with many additions of his own. This edition has figures, but the subsequent ones printed in England, are without prints. His son drew up a genealogy of James I. for which that monarch gave him his picture in gold, set with diamonds.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

LYTTLETON (George lord), a noble writer, was the eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttleton, of Hagley in Worcestershire, and born there in 1709. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. In 1728 he went on his travels, and on his return he obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself as a frequent speaker on the side of opposition, on which account he became secretary to Frederick prince of Wales, who adhered to the opposition party. In 1741 he married Miss Lucy Fortescue, sister of lord Fortescue, by whom he had a son and two daughters. This amiable woman died in 1747, and Mr. Lyttleton wrote a beautiful

monody to her memory. In 1749 he took for his second wife the daughter of sir Robert Rich. On the change of ministry, by the resignation of sir Robert Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury. In 1747 he published his *Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul*, a work of inestimable value. He acknowledges that in his younger years he had been led into scepticism; but maturer research made him a christian. In 1751 he succeeded to the title of baronet, by the death of his father; and in 1754 he was made cofferer and privy-counsellor. He was raised to the peerage in 1757. His last work was the *History of Henry II.* which appeared in 1764, in quarto; and a third edition in 1768. His lordship died the death of a christian in 1773. Besides the performances above-mentioned, he wrote *Poems*, *Persian Letters*, and *Dialogues of the Dead*.—*Dodley's Ann. Reg.*

LYTTLETON (Thomas lord), son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners: his death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance: he saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman dressed in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost," but a few minutes afterwards he was taken faint, and carried to bed, from whence he rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35.—*London Mag.*

LYTTLETON (Charles), an English prelate and antiquary, was third son of sir Thomas, and brother to George, lord Lyttleton. He received his education at Eton, from whence he went to University college, Oxford, and afterwards entered of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He, however, quitted the law, entered into holy orders, and in 1747 was appointed chaplain to the king. The year following he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1762 promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle. He was many years president of the society of antiquaries, and contributed several valuable articles to their *Archæologia*. His lordship died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

M.

MAAS (Dirk), a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1656. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles. There were two others of this name, Arnold and Nicolas; the first painted conversations in an admirable style, and the other portraits. The last died in 1693, aged 61.—*Houbraken.*

MABILLON (John), a learned writer, was born in the diocese of Rheims in 1632. He took the habit among the benedictines of

St. Remy in 1653, and assisted father d'Acheri in compiling his *Spicilegium*. The congregation of St. Maur appointed him to superintend their edition of the works of St. Bernard. He afterwards published the *Acts of the Saints of the Order of Benedictines*, in 9 volumes, folio. Colbert sent him to Germany in 1683 to search for manuscripts and other works, tending to illustrate the history of France. Mabillon

returned with several valuable literary treasures, of which he published an account in a relation of his journey. Afterwards he went to Italy for the same purpose, and was gratified at Rome with many honourable marks of distinction. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident. He died at Paris in 1707. His principal works besides the above are, 1. *Analecra*, four volumes, octavo; 2. *De re Diplomatica*, two volumes, folio; 3. *Museum Italicum*, two volumes, quarto.—*Moreri*.

MABLY (Bonnot de), a French abbé, was born at Grenoble in 1709, and died at Paris in 1785: His chief works are, 1. *Observations on the Greeks*; 2. *Observations upon the Romans*; 3. *Parallel of the Romans and French*, 2 volumes, 4to.; 4. *Observations on the History of France*, 2 volumes, 12mo.; 5. *Discourses on History*, 12mo. This last has been translated into English.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

MABUSE (John), a painter of Hungary, so called from the village of which he was a native. Several of his pictures are at Amsterdam, particularly one representing the decapitation of St. John. He died in 1562.—*De Piles*.

MAC ARDELL (James), an excellent English engraver in mezzotinto, who died in 1765. He engraved several admirable portraits with great expression and accuracy; also some fine prints after Rembrandt, and other masters.—*Strutt's Dict. Engravers*.

MACARIUS (St.), the elder, a famous anchorite of the fourth century, was a native of Alexandria. He spent 60 years in a monastery, and died in 391, aged 90. His Homilies were published at Leipzig, 2 volumes, octavo, 1698.—*Dupin. Moreri*.

MACARIUS, the younger, a celebrated monk, was a native of Alexandria, and had near 5000 monks under his direction. The Arians banished him to an island inhabited by heathens, whom he converted to christianity. He died about 394.—*Ibid.*

MACAULAY (Catherine), a female historian, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh in Kent, and born in 1733. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macaulay, a physician, who left her a widow. In 1778 she married Mr. Graham, a clergyman, and brother to the noted empiric of that name. In 1785 she went to America, for the purpose of visiting general Washington, with whom she maintained a correspondence during her life. She died in 1791. Her works are, 1. *The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover*, 8 volumes, octavo, once very popular, but now sunk into contempt; 2. *The History of England from the Revolution to the present time*, 1 volume, quarto, 1778; 3. *Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society*; 4. *Observations on a Pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents*, oc-

tavo; 5. *A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth*, octavo; 6. *Letters on Education*, octavo; 7. *An Address to the People of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs*, 1775, octavo; 8. *A modest Plea for the Property of Copy-right*, quarto; 9. *Observations on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the French Revolution*, octavo. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, had so great an esteem for her as to place her statue, in the character of Liberty, in his parish church of Wallbrook; but afterwards he caused this instance of folly to be removed.—*Hays's Fem. Biog.*

MACBETH, a usurper and tyrant of Scotland in the 11th century. He murdered his kinsman Duncan at Inverness, and then seized upon the throne. He also put to death Mac Gill and Banquo, the most powerful men in his dominions; Macduff next becoming the object of his suspicions, he escaped into England, but the inhuman tyrant wreaked his vengeance on his wife and children, whom he caused to be butchered. Macduff, and Malcolm, son of Duncan, having obtained assistance from the English, entered into Scotland, and forced Macbeth to retreat into the highlands, where he soon afterwards was slain in battle by Macduff.—*Buchanan*.

MACCABEES, seven brothers of Judas, who suffered martyrdom at Antioch, in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, with their mother and Eleazar, 168 B.C. There were several princes of this name, who displayed great courage in the defence of their country, particularly Judas and Simon Maccabæus.

MACE' (Francis), a French divine, who died at Paris in 1721. He wrote, 1. *A Chronological Abridgement, Historical and Moral, of the Old and New Testament*, 2 volumes, quarto; 2. *A Moral History entitled, Melania; History of the four Ciceros*; 4. *An Analysis of the Works of Saint Augustine*.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

MACE (Thomas), an English musician, who was an excellent performer on the lute. He published a work, entitled, *Music's Monument, or a Remembrance of the best Practical Music*, &c. folio. He was about 63 when this book was published in 1676, but when he died is not known.—*Burney. Huetkins*.

MACEDO (Francis), a learned Jesuit, was born at Coimbra in Portugal. He renounced the habit of his order for that of the Cordeliers. Pope Alexander VII. made him master of controversy in the college of the propagandists, professor of ecclesiastical history, and confessor of the inquisition at Rome. He afterwards fell into disgrace, on which he went to Venice, where he gave offence by meddling with the affairs of government, and was thrown into prison. He died in confinement in 1681. He wrote a great number of pieces, of little or no value.

His brother *Anthony* was a Jesuit, and was entrusted by Christina, queen of Sweden, with her design of renouncing the protestant religion. He wrote *Lustania insulata et purpurata*, quarto.—*Moreri*.

MACEDONIA. This kingdom was founded by Ceraunus and Perdiccas B. C. 596. Under Philip and Alexander the Great it became considerable; subdued its neighbours, and destroyed the Persian empire. Macedonia continued in the family of Alexander, or under some of his generals, till 168 B. C.; when by the defeat of Perseus it became a Roman province; and so continued till 1993, when the Turks under Bajazet IV. invaded Macedonia, which was finally conquered by them in 1429.—*Univ. Hist.*

MACEDONIUS patriarch of Constantinople, in which see he was placed by the Arians in 341, in opposition to Paul; the council of Constantinople deposed him in 360, and he died soon afterwards. He held that the Holy Ghost was a mere creature, and he had many followers.—*Dupin. Mosheim*.

MACER (Æmilius), an ancient Latin poet, was born at Verona, and flourished under Augustus. He wrote a poem on birds, serpents, and herbs, and another on the ruin of Troy, which are lost. One which passes under his name on the quality of herbs, is spurious.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

MACER (Lucius Claudius), proprætor of Africa in the reign of Nero, on whose death he assumed the imperial dignity, and committed many cruelties. By order of Galba he was arrested and put to death, A.D. 68.

MACHAM (Robert), an Englishman, in the reign of Edward III. who having conceived a passion for Anne Dorset, a lady of rank, and her parents being against their union, Macham eloped with his mistress on board a ship to go to France. At sea the wind blew the vessel out of the channel, and she was driven to the westward, when they discovered the island of Madeira. The rest of the crew went from thence and reached the coast of Morocco, where they were made prisoners. They recounted their adventure to a Spaniard named John de Morales, who on his return to his own country related the Englishmen's narrative; in consequence of which ships were sent in search of the island, where the remains of Macham and his mistress were discovered interred at the foot of a great tree.—*Moreri*.

MACHAVILT (John de), a French jesuit, and rector of the college of Clermont at Paris, died in 1619, aged 58. He wrote notes on the history of Thuanus, 4to. There were two other jesuits of this name, *John Baptist*, and *James*, both writers of ability; the first died in 1640, and the latter, who died in 1680, wrote *De missionibus Paraguariæ & aliis in America meridionali*; *De rebus Japonicis*; *De Provinciis Goana, Malabarica, & aliis*; *De Regno Cochinchinensi*; *De missione Religioforum Soc. Jesu in Perùe, &c.*—*Moreri*.

MACHAVEL (Nicolas), a celebrated politician, was born at Florence in 1469 of a noble family. He at first distinguished himself as a dramatic writer, and produced plays which were performed at Rome; but being suspected of taking part in the conspiracy against Julius de Medicis, afterwards pope Clement VII. he quitted Rome. He then became secretary, and historiographer of the republic of Florence, where he died in 1530. Besides his plays he wrote, 1. *The Golden Ass*, in imitation of Lucian and Apuleius; 2. *Discourse on the First Decade of Livy*; 3. *A History of Florence*, 4to.; 4. *Life of Castruccio Castracani*; 5. *A Treatise on the Military Art*; 6. *A Treatise on the Emigration of the Northern Nations*; 7. a Treatise entitled, *the Prince*. This last work contains the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest of principles. A translation of his works appeared in English in 1761, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Bayle*.

MACKENZIE (Sir George), an ingenious writer, was born at Dundee in 1686, and educated at St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. He became an eminent advocate, and was appointed judge in the criminal court. When James II. abrogated the papal laws, he resigned, but was afterwards restored by that prince. Not approving the measures of the prince of Orange, he again retired, and went to London, where he died in 1691. He wrote several pieces on the laws of Scotland; *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*; *Essays on Moral Subjects*; and some Poetical Pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

MACKER (John), an Englishman, who followed James II. to France after the revolution, and was admitted by that unfortunate monarch to his confidence, which he basely betrayed, by giving information of every secret with which he was entrusted to William. He died at Rotterdam in 1726. His *Picture of the Court of St. Germain* was published in 1691; and his *Memoirs of the Court of England in the reigns of William and Anne*, at the Hague in 1733. They abound with many curious anecdotes.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MACKLIN (Charles), a comedian and dramatic writer, was born in the north of Ireland in 1690. His real name was Mac Laughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's-inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing another player in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. He had so strong a set of features, that Quin exclaimed, "If God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Shylock, his performance of which drew from Mr. Pope this remarkable compliment:

That is the Jew

That Shakspeare drew;

Macklin wrote two plays, *Love à la Mode*, and the *Man of the World*, which possess

considerable merit, and are frequently performed, though very satirical upon courtiers and the Scotch. His last appearance on the stage was at Covent-Garden theatre, Jan. 10, 1790, in the character of Shylock, at his own benefit; but his memory failed, of that he could not go through with the part. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag. Europ. Mag.*

MACLAURIN (Colin), an eminent mathematician, was born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, in 1698, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and two years afterwards became a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1725 he was chosen to supply the place of Mr. James Gregory, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742 he published his *System of Fluxions*, 2 vols. 4to.; the most considerable of his works. In 1745, having been active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, he was compelled to fly, on which he took refuge with archbishop Herring at York. He died of a dropy the year following. Besides the above work, he wrote several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; *Geometria Organica*; on the Percussion of Bodies; a Treatise of Algebra; and an Account of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 4to. and 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MACPHERSON (James), a Scotch writer, was born in 1738. His first work, and that which brought him mostly into notice, was a translation of poems attributed by him to Ossian. These poems possess great beauty; but their authenticity has been disputed by Dr. Johnson and other writers, and as zealously maintained by the editor and Dr. Hugh Blair. Mr. Macpherson was greatly irritated at Dr. Johnson's remarks, and wrote him a threatening letter, which the doctor answered in indignant terms. In 1773 our author published a translation of the *Iliad* into heroic prose, which fell into contempt. He was also the author of an introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland; a History of Great Britain from 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 2 vols. 4to., and of some political pamphlets in defence of lord North's administration, for which he obtained a place and a seat in the house of commons. He died in 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

MACQUEL (Philip), a French advocate in the parliament of Paris, was originally of a Scotch family, who quitted that country on account of their attachment to the house of Stuart, and the catholic religion. He wrote an abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. 8vo.; Roman Annals, 8vo.; Abridgment of the History of Spain and Portugal, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1770, aged 50.—*Newsp. Dict. Hist.*

MACQUEL (Peter Joseph), brother of the last-mentioned, was born at Paris in 1718. He studied physic, and became professor in

the king's garden at Paris. He was also member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1784. He wrote *Elements of Chemistry*, theoretical and practical, 3 vols.; a *Dictionary of Chemistry*, 2 vols.; and other works.—*Ibid.*

MACRIANUS (Titus Fulvius Julius), an Egyptian, who, from being a private soldier, rose to the rank of general, and when Valerian was taken prisoner by the Persians in 258, Macrianus, though in the decline of life, assumed the imperial title, and distributed large sums among the soldiers. He maintained the war with great success against the Persians, but marching into the west to dethrone Gallianus, he was defeated and put to death with his son, A.D. 262.—*Univ. Hist.*

MACRINUS (Marcus Opilius Severus), a native of Africa, who rose from the meanest station to be emperor, on the death of Caracalla, in 217. The beginning of his reign was popular, but at last his soldiers mutinied, and he fled in disguise to Cappadocia, where he was taken and beheaded, A.D. 218.—*Ibid.*

MACRINUS (John), a Latin poet, whose real name was Salmon. He was born at Loudon, and died there in 1557, aged 67. He wrote Hymns, Nænix, and other pieces of Latin poetry. His son Charles surpassed his father in his knowledge of the Greek, and equalled him in his Latin poetry. He was tutor to Catherine of Navarre, sister of Henry IV. and perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—*Moreri.*

MACROBIUS (Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius), a Latin writer of the 4th century, is supposed to have been a Greek, but whether a christian or pagan is unknown. He wrote a Commentary on Cicero's piece, entitled, *The Dream of Scipio*; and also *Saturnalia*, or *Miscellanies*. The best edition of Macrobius is that of London, 1694, 8vo.—*Possius de Lat. Script.*

MADAN (Martin), an English divine, was born about 1736, of a respectable family, and brought up to the bar, which profession he quitted for the church. The chapel at the Lock Hospital was built chiefly by his means, and he officiated as the chaplain for many years, without any emolument. He brought upon himself some considerable obloquy for defending the conduct of Mr. Haweis, his assistant, who retained the rectory of Aldwincle, as was said, contrary to a previous agreement, but he suffered more for publishing a famous book, called *Thelyphthora*, or a Treatise on Female Ruin, 3 vols. 8vo. 1781. In this work he maintained the lawfulness of polygamy, in cases of seduction. Mr. Madan afterwards published a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of a pamphlet, entitled, *Thoughts on Executive Justice*; Letters to Dr. Priestley; and some sermons. He was of the Calvinistic class, and died in 1790.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

MADDEN (Samuel), an Irish divine, of French extraction. In 1731 he projected a scheme for promoting learning in the college of Dublin, by premiums. The year following he printed *Memoirs of the Twentieth Century*, being original Letters of State under George VI. 8vo.; but this work was immediately after suppressed. In 1740 he set apart the annual sum of 100l. to be divided into premiums, for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in Ireland. He had some church preferment, and died in 1765. Dr. Madden was the author of a poem called *Boulter's Monument*.—*Europ. Mag.*

MADDERSTEG (Michael), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1659. He was a disciple of Ludolph Backhuysen, and painted sea pieces with great success. He died in 1703.—*Pilkington.*

MADDOX (Isaac), a English prelate, was born at London in 1697. He served his apprenticeship to a cook, which profession he quitted, and entered of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and then entered into orders. In 1729, he was appointed clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, and in 1733 dean of Wells; in which year he published a *Vindication of the Church of England*, against Neale's *History of the Puritans*. In 1736 he was made bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Worcester in 1743. His lordship was a great benefactor to several hospitals, and other public charities, and died in 1759. He published some sermons on public occasions.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MADOG, the son of Owain Gwynedd, a Welsh prince, who is said to have gone to sea in ten ships with three hundred men, in 1170, after which no tidings were ever heard of him. It is strongly believed that Madog reached the American continent, for there is a tribe of white Indians there on the northern branches of the Missouri river, which still speaks the Welsh language.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

MADDOX (Thomas), an English antiquary and royal historiographer, who published, in 1702, a *Collection of antient Charters and Instruments of divers kinds*, taken from the Originals, from the Conquest to the End of the Reign of Henry VIII. In 1711 appeared his *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, which was reprinted in 1769. His last work was the *Firma Burgi*, or *Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, of England*.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MÆCENAS (Caius Cilnius), the intimate friend of Augustus, and so great a patron of men of letters, that his name has been proverbialized to express persons of the same disposition. He was descended from the kings of Etruria, according to Horace. Augustus being one day on the tribunal, passing sentence of death on several persons, Mæcenas sent up to him a paper with this inscription, "Come down, butcher;"

which struck the emperor so forcibly that he immediately descended from his seat. He was the great friend of Virgil and Horace, who in return immortalized him in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas had the administration of the government, though he was not a man of ambition. He died eight years B.C. Mæcenas wrote some tragedies, which are lost.—*Bayle. Vossius.*

MÆS (Godfrey), an historict painter, was born at Antwerp in 1660. He became director of the academy in his native city, and his pictures are held in great esteem.—*Pilkington.*

MÆSTLINUS (Michael), a German astronomer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and became mathematical professor at Tubingen, where he died in 1590, aged 48; leaving several works in mathematics and astronomy.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MAFFIUS (Vegio), a Latin poet, was born at Lodi in the Milanese, in 1407. He blended the charms of poetry with the gravity of jurisprudence. After professing law at Pavia he was called to Rome, where he was appointed datary and canon of St. John de Lateran. He died in 1458. His works are: 1. *De Educatione Liberorum*, 4to.; 2. *Of Perseverance in Religion*; 3. *Lives of several Saints*; 4. *Poetical Pieces*, the most remarkable of which is a Latin poem, called a *Continuation of the Æneid of Virgil*. It has been translated into English burlesque by Mr. John Ellis.—*Tirabuzchi.*

MAFFIUS (Bernardin), a learned cardinal, who died at Rome in 1553, aged 40. He wrote a *Commentary on Cicero's Epistles*, and a *Treatise on Medals and Inscriptions*.—*Moreri.*

MAFFIUS (John Peter), a learned jesuit, was born at Bergamo in 1536, and died at Tivoli in 1603. He wrote the *Life of Ignatius Loyola*; *History of the Indies*, and other works, in Latin.—*Ibid.*

MAFFIUS or **MAFFEI** (Francis Scipio), an Italian nobleman, was born at Verona in 1675. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert in 1704; but he soon quitted the military profession and returned to his own country, where he set himself to reform the stage, for which purpose he produced his excellent tragedy of *Merope*. He afterwards travelled into several countries, where he was received with marks of high distinction. He died in 1755. The marquis Maffei wrote, besides the above, a valuable work in Italian against the *Practice of Duelling*, 4to.; *History of the Diplomatic Science*; *Museum Veronense*, folio; *Verona illustrata*, fol.; a *Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, and several other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAGALOTTI (count Lorenzo), an elegant poet and learned naturalist, was born at Florence in 1637. He was member of the

academy of Crusca, and of that of Cimento. He wrote many philosophical and poetical works, of which latter the most valued is his Canzonette Anacrontiche, published under his Arcadian name, *Lindoro Elateo*, in 8vo. He died in 1712.—*Tiraboschi*.

MAGANZA (John Baptist), an Italian painter of history, was born at Vicenza in 1577, and died in 1617.—*Pilk*.

MAGELHAENS (John Hyacinth de), a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, who was a member of the royal society, and of several foreign academies. He resided in London the greatest part of his life, and died there in 1790. He was well acquainted with every branch of natural philosophy, and published some useful tracts on experimental subjects.—*Cent. Mag.*

MAGELLAN (Ferdinand), a famous Portuguese navigator. In 1510 he served under Albuquerque, and distinguished himself by his bravery, and by his exact knowledge of the Indian seas. On his return to Portugal he expected to have been raised to the rank of commander, but being disappointed he entered into the service of the emperor Charles V. who sent him out in 1519 with a fleet, with which he discovered the straits still bearing his name at the extremity of South America, after passing through which he took possession of the Philippine islands, in the name of the king of Spain. He was slain at those islands in a skirmish with the natives in 1521. One vessel only of this expedition, with eighteen men, returned to Europe.—*Moreri*.

MAGINUS (John Anthony), professor of mathematics at Bologna, was born at Padua, and died in 1617. He is said to have predicted his own death by astrological calculation. He wrote Astronomical Tables, Ephemerides, and other works.—*Moreri*.

MAGGI (Jerome), or *Magius*, a learned Italian, was a native of Tuscany. He studied jurisprudence, to which he added a great knowledge of mathematics and military architecture. The Venetians appointed him judge of the admiralty in the island of Cyprus, where by his skill the city of Famagousta resisted a long time the attacks of the Turks. When it was taken he was carried in chains to Constantinople, and thrown into prison. While in confinement he wrote, without any assistance from books, a Treatise on Bells, and another on the Wooden Horse, which he dedicated to the French and Imperial ambassadors, his correspondence with whom being discovered, he was strangled by order of the vizir in 1573. Besides the above he wrote *De Mundi exitio per combustionem*; *Commentaries on the Institutes of Justinian*, and a *Treatise on Fortifications*, folio. His brother *Bartholomew* was a physician, and died at Bologna in 1552. He wrote a book on Gun-shot Wounds, 4to.

MAGGI (Charles Maria), an Italian poet of the 17th century, and one of the restor-

ers of good taste in Italy, after the barbarous ravage of the school of Marini. He was born at Milan in 1630, and was secretary to the senate of that city. He died in 1699. His works and life were published by Muratori at Milan in 4 vols. 12mo. in 1700.

MAGLIABECCHI (Anthony), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1633. He was designed by his parents for a goldsmith, but having a strong inclination to learning, he abandoned that profession, and acquired such a prodigious store of knowledge as to be appointed librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany. He corresponded with most of the learned men in Europe, and astonishing things, nearly bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. All his delight was in books and manuscripts, and he refused preferments and riches. An old cloak served him for a garment by day and a covering at night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another to sleep on. He died in 1714. A Collection of Letters to him was published at Florence in 1745 in 8vo.—*Life by Spence. Moreri*.

MAGNENTIUS, a German, who rose from the ranks as a private soldier to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constant had a great esteem for him, and in a mutiny among the troops delivered him from the fury of the soldiers by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of Emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and after a bloody battle took Magnentius prisoner, who was put to death at Lyons in 353.—*Univ. Hist.*

MAGNON (John), a French poet and advocate, was born at Tournus. He exercised his profession some time at Lyons, and then quitted it for dramatic writing. His plays however are very indifferent. He was assassinated in the night in 1662, by some street robbers at Paris. He had projected an Encyclopedie in verse, but never completed it.—*Moreri*.

MAGNUS (John), archbishop of Upsal in Sweden, was born in 1488. He opposed the reformation in Sweden, and finding his efforts ineffectual, he retired to Rome, where he died in 1544. He wrote a History of Sweden, and Lives of the Archbishops of Upsal, in folio.—*Moreri. Bayle*.

MAGNUS (Olaus), brother and successor of the preceding. He was at the council of Trent, where he displayed considerable abilities. He died at Rome in 1560. His greatest work is a History of the Northern Nations, fol. 1555.—*Ibid.*

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, a famous impostor, was born in 570, at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy, the guardianship of him devolved on his uncle Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damascus. In this employment of camel driver he continued till he was twenty-eight years

of age, when he married Cadiga, a rich widow. Finding himself one of the wealthiest men in Mecca, he formed the design of obtaining the sovereignty; and judging there was no way so likely to gain his end as by effecting a change in the religion of his countrymen, he suddenly assumed a very sanctified appearance. Having remarked in his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he conceived that his project was not impracticable. Accordingly he spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer, but he called to his aid a Persian jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. By the help of these men he framed his *Koran*, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetic character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years his disciples were considerably numerous. On these he imposed the most marvellous tales, but well adapted to deceive ignorant and superstitious minds. He pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ, who all acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even some of his best friends, and a powerful confederacy being formed against the impostor, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek a refuge in Medina. This retreat occasioned the foundation of his empire, and of his religion. Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological standard, calling it the *Hegira*, that is the *Flight* or *Persecution*, being the first day of our July, A.D. 622: Mahomet had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by word but by the sword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawless and wandering people, and by them was soon carried into practice. The Jewish Arabs were the first who experienced its effects: Mahomet committed upon them the most shocking cruelties, put numbers to death, sold others for slaves, and distributed their goods among his soldiers. A faith thus propagated could not but succeed in a country like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents here by plunder, and held out to them a certain happiness of the most sensual kind hereafter. In 627 he made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which two years afterwards he violated, and stormed the place with fire and sword. Having made himself master of Arabia, he pushed his

conquests into Syria, where he took several cities, and laid some of the princes under tribute. While thus engaged in his victorious career, a jewess poisoned a shoulder of mutton which was laid before him, and of which he and his companions ate heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered some time. When the woman was examined, she intrepidly declared, that she had perpetrated the deed, to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the effects of this poison he died, A.D. 632, and of the *hegira* 8, aged 62. After the death of Cadiga he had several wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter, named Fatima, who married his successor Ali. It is a vulgar error, that the body of Mahomet was laid in a steel coffin, and suspended in his tomb at Medina between two magnets. The *Koran* of this impostor contains a good deal of practical morality, drawn from the scriptures, but blended with extravagant tales, and blasphemous doctrines. The best printed edition is that of Maracci, in Arabic and Latin, Padua, 2 vols. fol. 1698. It has been well translated into English by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo. and into French by Du Ryer and Savary.—*Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. Great Hist. Dict.*

MAHOMET I. emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I. and succeeded his brother Moses in 1418. He re-established the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat of government at Adrianople, where he died in 1481, aged 47.—*Rycaut's Hist. of the Turks.*

MAHOMET II. was born at Adrianople in 1450, and succeeded his father Amurath II. in 1451, by which means Greek literature was spread in the west. He made a number of conquests, and was the first who assumed the title of grand signior. His death in 1481 occasioned public rejoicings at Rome and other places in Italy. Mahomet is said to have been a free-thinker, and to have ridiculed even the religion in which he was brought up. His letters, collected by a knight of Rhodes, have been printed.—*Ibid.*

MAHOMET III. succeeded his father, Amurath III. in 1595. He commenced his reign by strangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, took Agria by capitulation, and then massacred the whole garrison. The archduke Maximilian marched against him, and nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had made a false retreat, suddenly returned to the charge, and routed the imperialists. He was afterwards less successful, and was obliged to sue for peace to the christian princes, whose states he had ravaged. He died in 1603.—*Ibid. Univ. Hist.*

MAHOMET IV. was born in 1642. He became emperor in 1649, after the tragical

death of his father, Ibrahim I. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themselves masters of the isle of Candia in 1669, after losing 100,000 men. Mahomet marched in person against Poland, and having taken several places, made peace with that country on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. Sobieski, irritated at this treaty, raised an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He also obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded favourable to Poland in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski marched to its relief, and completely routed the besiegers. The year following a league was entered into against the Turks between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janissaries attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the sultan, deposed him in 1687, and gave the sceptre to his brother Solymán III. who sent him to the same prison from whence he had himself been taken. Mahomet died there in 1691.—*Univ. Hist.*

MAHOMET V. or rather MAHMOUD, the son of Mustapha II. was born in 1696, and placed on the throne in 1730, after the deposition of his uncle Achmet III. Thamas Kouli Khan took from him Georgia and Armenia. He died in 1754.—*Ibid.*

MANUEL (Nicolas), a learned writer, was born at Langres in 1673. He was at first a jesuit, afterwards a monk of the order of La Trappe, and lastly a physician at Paris, where he was confined in the Bastille for some time. He died in 1747. He wrote an Historical Dissertation on the Antient Money of Spain, and a Letter on a Medal of the City of Carthage.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAIER (Michael), a German alchemist and rosy crucian of the 17th century, who ruined himself by his ridiculous pursuits. He wrote many books on alchemy and the rosy crucian reveries, not worth enumerating.—*Moreri.*

MAIGNAN (Emanuel), a French ecclesiastic and philosopher, was born at Toulouse in 1601, and, educated among the jesuits, but he afterwards took the habit among the minims. In 1636 he went to Rome, and occupied a professor's chair with great reputation. In 1650 he returned to his native city, where he died in 1676. He published, 1. *De Perspectiva Horaria*; 2 a *Course of Philosophy*, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MAIGROT (Charles), a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was made bishop of Conon, and vicar apostolic, and sent to China, where he strenuously opposed the jesuits, who permitted the Chinese converts to pay religious adoration at the tombs of their ancestors. He returned to Rome, where he died with the reputation of a learned and conscientious man, about 1720. He wrote an Examination of the Chinese Worship, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILLA (Joseph Anne Marie de Moyriac de), a learned jesuit, was born in Savoy in 1670. Having made himself acquainted with the Chinese language, he was sent missionary to that country in 1703, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, who employed him in making a map of China and Chinese Tartary. Mail-la translated the annals of China into French, part of which has been published by the abbé Grosier. He died at Pekin in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILLARD (Oliver), a French cordelier and doctor in divinity, who was celebrated both as a statesman and a preacher. He died at Toulouse in 1502. His sermons were printed at Paris in 1730, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

MAILLEBOIS (John Baptist Desmareta, marquis of), a French general, was the son of Nicholas Desmareta, comptroller general of the finances. He reduced Corsica to the dominion of France, for which he received a marshal's staff. He afterwards served with reputation in Germany, but in 1746 was defeated at the battle of Placentia by count Brown. He died in 1762, aged 80. The account of his campaigns was published in 1775, in 3 vols. 4to. There was another French general of this name, who commanded with success in Germany, and in 1784 was sent to Holland, to support the party there which was opposed to Prussia. Being obliged to leave France at the beginning of the revolution, he died at Maastricht in 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAILLET (Benedict de), a French writer, was born in 1659. He was sixteen years consul-general in Egypt, and enjoyed afterwards the same post at Leghorn. He died at Marseilles in 1738. He wrote a work on the Origin of the Earth, published under the name of *Tellamed*, in 1 vol. 8vo. and a Description of Egypt, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

MAIMBOURG (Louis), a learned French writer, was born of a noble family at Nancy in Lorraine in 1610. He entered into the society of jesuits in 1626, but was expelled by order of pope Innocent XI. in 1682, for his zeal in defending the liberty of the Gallican church. Louis XIV. however gave him a considerable pension. He then retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died in 1686. He wrote histories of Arianism, of the Croisades, of Calvinism, Lutheranism, and other works.—*Moreri.*

MAIMONIDES (Moses), or Moses the son of Maimon, a Jewish rabbi, was born at Cordova in Spain in 1131. He is commonly called Moses Egyptus, because he lived in that country as physician to the sultan. He was versed in most languages and sciences, but particularly mathematics and medicine. He was also learned in theology, and the Jews account him as second only to Moses the legislator. He exposed the fabulous traditions of the rabbins, and explained the

Scriptures in a rational manner. His most considerable works are, the *Jad*, or *Mischne Terah*; the *More Nevochim*; and the *Peruschim*, or Commentaries upon the *Mischna*. He died at the age of 70.—*Buxtorf*.

MAINFROY, prince of Tarento, was the natural son of the emperor Frederic II. After the death of Conrad IV. king of Sicily, he had the guardianship of his son Conradin, from whom he took the throne, and caused himself to be crowned at Palermo. Having quarrelled with pope Innocent IV. he invaded the ecclesiastical estates, and laid siege to Rome. The pope excommunicated him, and gave his kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to Charles of Anjou. A war ensued, and Mainfroy was slain on the plains of Benevento in 1266.—*Univ. Hist.*

MAINTENON (Frances D'Aubigné, marchioness de), was the grand-daughter of Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigné, and born in 1635 in the prison of Niort, where her father was at that time confined. When he recovered his liberty he went to Martinico with his family for the purpose of recruiting his fortune; but a propensity to gaming proved his ruin. On his death his widow returned to Europe, leaving Frances behind, but she was soon after sent to France by those who had taken the care of her. She was at first patronized by her paternal aunt, madame de Villette, from whom she was removed by an order of court, lest she should be brought up a protestant. In 1651 she married the celebrated Scarron, who was both old and ugly, from whom, however, she learned the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1660 she became a widow in very narrow circumstances, but the queen allowed her a pension, with which she retired to the convent d'Hospitaliers at Paris. The death of her patron deprived her of her pension, and reduced her again to great difficulties. In this situation she obtained by means of her old friend madame de Montespan, the king's mistress, the renewal of her pension. By the express command of his majesty she undertook the education of the children which he had by madame de Montespan, which trust she discharged with great fidelity. In this situation she acquired the esteem of the king, who in 1674 purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, the name of which she assumed. The royal institution of St. Louis, for the young and indigent female nobility, was founded by madame de Maintenon, and liberally endowed by the king. This was afterwards called the society of St. Cyr, and was distinguished by many excellent regulations. In 1685 the king, over whom she had gained a complete ascendancy, made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. She has been accused of moving the king to revoke the edict of Nantes, but this is improbable, as it is certain she exerted all her influence in

behalf of the suffering protestants. At her request Racine wrote his religious dramas of *Esther* and *Athalie*, which were originally performed by the young ladies of St. Cyr. For a considerable time she lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with Fenelon, and on his recommendation patronized madame Guyon; but afterwards she joined the persecutors of that excellent man. After the death of Louis she retired to St. Cyr, where she died in 1718. Many of her letters have been published.—*Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon. Moreri*.

MAJOR (John), a Scotch divine and historian, was born near North Berwick, in 1469. He studied at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree, and on his return to Scotland became professor of divinity at St. Andrew's, of which university he was afterwards provost. He died about 1550. He wrote the *History of Scotland*; the *Mirror of Examples*; a *Commentary on the Gospels*, &c.—*Moreri*.

MAJOR (John Daniel), a physician and naturalist, was born at Breslaw in 1634. He became professor of medicine at Kiel, where he founded a botanic garden. He died at Stockholm in 1693. His principal works are, 1. *Lithologia curiosa five de animalibus et plantis in lapidem conversis*, 4to.; 2. *De Canceris et serpentibus petrificatis*, 4to.; 3. *Historia anatomiz*, folio.—*Moreri*.

MAJORAGIO (Marc Anthony), so called from a village of that name in the Milanese, where he was born in 1514. He became professor of belles lettres at Milan, and died there in 1555. He wrote *Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric*, *Cicero's Orator*, and on *Virgil*, folio; and some other works.—*Moreri*.

MAJORIANUS (Julius Valerius), emperor of the west, was raised to the throne in 457. He was of a good family, and his virtues rendered him deserving of his elevation. He made war against the Vandals with success, and concluded an advantageous peace with them. He was murdered by Ricimer, one of his generals in 461.—*Crozier. Gibbon*.

MAIRAN (John James d'Ortous de), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Beziers in 1678. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and succeeded Fontenelle as secretary in 1741. He died at Paris in 1774. His principal works are, a *Dissertation on the Cause of the Phosphoric Light*; *Historical and Philosophical Treatise on the Aurora Borealis*; *Letters concerning China*; *Dissertation upon Ice*; and a number of *Memoirs and Éloges*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MAIRÉ (John le), a French poet, was born in Hainault in 1478, and died in 1524. He wrote among other pieces an allegorical poem called the *Three Tales of Cupids* and of *Atropos*, &c. Paris 1525, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MAIRÉ (James le), a Dutch navigator, who sailed from the Texel in 1615 with two vessels. In the following year he discovered the straits which bear his name in South

America. After visiting New Guinea, he failed to Batavia, where he was made prisoner, and the only vessel he had left was confiscated, under the pretext that he had infringed on the rights of the Dutch East India Company. He died on his passage to Europe in 1617.—*Moreri*.

MAIRET (John), a French poet, was born at Besançon in 1604. He was page to the duke of Montmorency, who gave him a pension, and he also received some considerable favours from cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1686. Besides his poems he wrote twelve tragedies of little merit.—*Moreri*.

MAISTRE (Antony le), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1608. He was brought up to the bar, which profession he quitted, and entered into the society of Port Royal, where he died in 1658. He published a translation of St. Chrysostom on the Priesthood; the Life of St. Bernard; and some other works.—*Moreri*.

MAISTRE (Louis Isaac le), better known by the name of *Sacy*, was brother of the preceding, and born at Paris in 1613. He entered into orders, but being a zealous jansenist he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued two years, and wrote some of his works, particularly one, entitled, the Figures of the Bible. He also began there his translation of the Scriptures. In 1668 he recovered his liberty. He died in 1684. Besides his translation of the Bible in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. folio, he wrote Letters of Piety; an Attack on the Jesuits, and other works.—*Ibid*.

MAITLAND (John), lord of Thyeftane, and chancellor of Scotland, was born in 1545. In 1589 he attended king James VI. to Norway, where his consort the princess of Denmark was detained by contrary winds. He died in 1595. He wrote *Epigrammata Latina*, published in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*, Amsterdam, 1637.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

MAITLAND (William), a Scotch writer, was born at Brechin about 1693. He was originally a dealer in hair, which profession he quitted for that of literature. He compiled a History of London, in 2 vols. folio; another of Edinburgh, folio; also the History and Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. folio. He died at Montrose in 1757.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

MAITTAIRE (Michael), a learned grammarian and bibliographer, was born in London in 1668, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree. In 1695 he was appointed second master of Westminster school, which place he only held four years. He died in 1747. Mr. Maittaire published accurate editions of the Latin Classics; an edition of the New Testament in Greek; the *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum*, 2 vols. fol.; *Annales Typographici*, 5 vols. 4to.; *Historia Typographorum*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Historia Stephe-*

norum, 8vo.; *Græcæ Linguae Dialecti*, 8vo.; *Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina*, 4to. He was also the author of two pamphlets against Whiston on the Trinity.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bouryer*.

MAIUS, or MAY, (John Henry), a lutheran divine, was born in 1653 at Pfortzheim. He became professor of the Oriental languages at Giessen, and died there in 1719. His works are, 1. *Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ*, 8vo.; 2. *Vitz Johannis Reuchlini*, 8vo.; 3. *Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ*; 4. *Historia Reformationis Lutheri*, &c.—*Moreri*.

MALACHI, the last of the twelve prophets. He lived in the time of Nehemiah, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longomanus, and is said to have died young. He prophesied the coming of John the Baptist, under the name of Elias.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

MALACHY (St.), was born at Armagh in Ireland, in 1094. He was successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Connor, and archbishop of Armagh. The last dignity he resigned, after greatly reforming his diocese, in 1135. He died at Clairvaux, in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, in 1148. Several predictions have been attributed to him, but those which pass under his name are mere inventions.—*Moreri*.

MALAGRIDA (Gabriel), an Italian jesuit, who was sent by his superiors as a missionary to Portugal, where he gained great popularity by his eloquence. When the king banished the jesuits from his dominions, he suffered Malagrida, Alexander, and Mathos, to remain, who are supposed to have joined in the duke of Alveiro's conspiracy. Malagrida published an extravagant book, entitled, *The Life of St. Anne*; he also pretended to be a prophet, and preached some visionary notions, for which he was taken up by the inquisition, condemned and burnt as a heretic, in 1761, aged 75.—*Nouv. Diß. Hist.*

MALCOLM IV. king of Scotland, was the grandson of David, and ascended the throne in 1153. He founded several churches and monasteries, and died in 1165.—*Buchanan*.

MALDONAT (John), a Spanish jesuit, was born at Estramadura, in 1534. He studied at Salamanca, and entered among the jesuits at Rome in 1562. The year following he went to France, where he became professor of divinity and philosophy. But being accused of holding heretical notions, he retired to Bourges, from whence he was called to Rome to superintend the publishing of the Septuagint version of the Bible. He died there in 1583. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets, and on the Gospels, which are highly esteemed. He was also the author of a Treatise on Grace, another on Original Sin; a Treatise on Angels and Demons, and other works.—*Moreri*.

MALEBRANCHE (Nicolas), a philosopher, was born at Paris in 1638. He was ad-

mitted into the congregation of the Oratory in 1660, and died in 1715. He wrote several books, the principal of which is his *Search after Truth*, first printed at Paris in 1674. His object in this work is to shew, that the only way of discovering truth is to observe every thing in God; or, in other words, to abstract the mind from all objects but in reference to the Fountain of Existence. His subsequent works are all on the same metaphysical principle.—*Moreri*.

MALEGUZZI-VALERI (Veronica), an ingenious lady, was born at Reggio in Italy. She supported two theses in public on the liberal arts, which have been published; also a drama, entitled, *Innocence Recognized*. She died in 1690, in the convent of Modena.—*Tiraboschi*.

MALELAS (John), a teacher of rhetoric at Antioch, in the year 900. He wrote a Chronicle from the Creation to the Reign of Justinian, which was printed at Oxford in 1691.—*Foss. de Script. Græc.*

MALERMI or **MALERBI** (Nicolas), a Venetian monk of the 15th century, who translated the Bible into the Italian language, which was printed at Venice, in 2 vols. fol. 1471, under the title of *Biblia Volgare Istoriato*. He also wrote *La Legenda di Tutti Santi*, *Venet.* 1474 fol.—*Tiraboschi*.

MALESHERBES (Christian William Lamignon), an eminent French counsellor, was born at Paris in 1721. His talents procured him the place of president of the court of Aids; in 1750, and he preserved his place with great reputation above twenty years, and then retired to his paternal estate. In 1775 he was recalled from his retreat, and made minister of state for the interior. Under his administration prisons were visited, and numerous abuses removed; but the year following he and his friend Turgot resigned their places. Malesherbes then travelled into different countries, in a plain attire, and under an assumed name. At the beginning of the revolution he conceived a hope that it would have been productive of good; but the illusion soon vanished. He voluntarily presented himself as the counsellor for the virtuous and unfortunate Louis XVI. and defended him with all the ardour of conscious rectitude. This excellent man was condemned to death, with his daughter and grand-daughter, by the revolutionary tribunal, April 22, 1793. He wrote a treatise on *Rural Economy*; *Thoughts and Maxims*; *Two Memoirs on the Civil State of the Protestants*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALEZIEU (Nicolas de), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1650. He was preceptor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy, a member of the French academy, and also of that of sciences. He died in 1727. He wrote, 1. *Elements of Geometry*, 8vo.; 2. *Miscellanies in verse*, 1712.—*Moreri*.

MALHERBE (Francis de), a French poet, was born at Caen about 1555, and died at Paris in 1628. Balzac and Boileau give him a high character. His works consist of Paraphrases on the Psalms, Sonnets, Odes, and Epigrams; the best edition of which is that of Paris, in 1757, 8vo. He also translated some of Seneca's letters, and part of Livy.—*Ibid.*

MALINGRE (Claude), a French historian, who published several works of little merit. He was a native of Sens, and died at the beginning of the 17th century. His best work is a *History of the Honorary Dignities of France*, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MALIPIERA (Olympia), an Italian lady, was born of a noble Venetian family, and died about 1559. Her poems are in a collection, published at Naples by Bulifon.—*Tiraboschi*.

MALLEMANS (Claude), a French priest and mathematician, was born at Beaune. He was a member of the congregation of the oratory, and was many years professor of philosophy at Paris. He died in 1723, aged 77. His principal works are; *A New Philosophical System of the World*, 12mo.; *the Famous Problem of the Quadrature of the Circle*, 12mo. His brother *Jean* was a captain of the dragoons, and afterwards entered into orders. He died in 1740, aged 91. He translated Virgil into French, and wrote *Disertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture*; a *History of Religion from the Beginning of the World to the Reign of Julian*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALLET, or **MALLOCH** (David), a Scotch writer was born about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He was tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he travelled, and on his return settled in London, where he became an author by profession. In 1740 he published a *Life of Lord Bacon*, which is a very insignificant work, and totally unworthy of the subject. The duchess of Marlborough employed him to write the life of her husband, on which it was observed, that as he had forgot Bacon was a philosopher, so he would probably omit to notice Marlborough as a general. This life, however, never appeared. Frederick prince of Wales appointed him his under-secretary; and he assisted Mr. Thomson in composing the masque of Alfred, which was performed before his royal highness at Cliefden-house. Lord Bolingbroke left him his philosophical works, which he published after the author's death. Mallet died in 1765. His poetical performances are very indifferent.—*Gen. B. D.*

MALLET (Edmund), a French divine, was born at Melun, in 1713. He became professor of theology in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died in 1755. He wrote some works on the principles of Poetry and Eloquence; *Essay on the Best Orator*; *History of the Civil Wars of France*, translate d

from Davila; the articles in Divinity, and the Belles Lettres in the French Encyclopédie, were also by him.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALLET DU PAN (James), was born at Geneva in 1750. Voltaire became his patron, and obtained for him the professorship of belles lettres at Cassel. After discharging the duties of this situation with applause, he engaged in politics, and continued the Annals of Linguet. He also conducted the political part of the *Mercur de France*. When the revolution broke out he espoused the royal cause, and defended it with courage and at the risk of his life. Being driven from his country he came to London, where he published his *Mercur Britanique*, a Journal of great merit and moderation. He died at Richmond in 1800, and being in low circumstances, a liberal subscription was formed for his widow and children. Besides the above, he wrote a Discourse on the Influence of Philosophy upon Letters, 8vo; Discourse on Eloquence and Political Systems, 12mo.; Considerations upon the French Revolution, 8vo.; Correspondence for a History of French Republicanism.—*Monthly Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALLINKROTT (Bernard), dean of the cathedral of Munster, to which see he aspired, but was disappointed; and conspiring against the bishop, he was degraded from his dignity, and imprisoned in the castle of Otteinzheim, where he died in 1664. He wrote, 1. De Natura et usu Literarum, 4to.; 2. De Ortu et Progressu artis Typographicae, 4to.; and some other works.—*Moreri.*

MALOUIN (Paul James), professor of medicine in the royal college of Paris, and physician to the queen, was born at Caen in 1701, and died at Paris of an apoplexy in 1777. His principal works are; a Treatise of Chemistry, 12mo.; another on Medical Chemistry. He was also the author of the articles on that subject in the Encyclopédie. There was another physician of the same name and family, who died in 1718. He wrote a Treatise on Solid and Fluid Bodies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MALPIGHI (Marcello), an Italian anatomist, was born in 1628, and educated at Bologna, where he applied to the study of physics, and took his doctor's degree. In 1656 he obtained a professorship in that university; but removed from thence to Pisa, on an invitation from the grand duke of Tuscany. In 1659 he returned to Bologna; but in 1691 pope Innocent XII. sent for him to Rome, where he died in 1694. His works were printed in folio at London in 1697, and at Amsterdam in 1698, 4to. He made some anatomical discoveries.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

MALVASIA (Charles Caesar), an Italian ecclesiastic, was a native of Bologna, of which cathedral he was a canon. He wrote

in Italian a History of the Painters of Bologna, 2 vols. 1678, also a work, entitled, *Marmora Fulinea*, 4to. 1660.—*Tiraboschi.*

MALVEZZI (Virgilio, marquis of), was born at Bologna in 1599. In 1619 he took his degree of doctor of laws, after which he turned soldier, and was admitted into the council of war by Philip IV. of Spain. He died at Cologne in 1654. His discourses upon Tacitus have been translated into English. He was the author of several other works.—*Tiraboschi.*

MAMBRUN (Peter), a French jesuit, was born in the diocese of Clermont in 1581, and died in 1661. He is celebrated for his Latin Eclogues and Georgics, in which he has imitated Virgil.—*Moreri.*

MAMMEA (Julia), was the daughter of Julius Avitus, and mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, to whom she gave an excellent education. In his minority she governed with great judgment, banished flatterers, and filled the public stations with men of merit. She embraced the christian religion, and patronized Origen; but she is charged with being cruel and avaricious. In an insurrection of the soldiers she was butchered with her son in 235, at Mayence.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

MAN (Cornelius de), a Dutch painter, was born at Delft in 1621. He studied nine years in France and Italy, where he copied after the best masters, and then returned to his own country, where he died in 1706. He painted history, conversations, and portraits.—*Pilkington.*

MANASSER, king of Judah, succeeded his father, Hezekiah, at the age of 12 years. The commencement of his reign was disgraced by all manner of crimes and idolatrous abominations. In 677 B. C. Asarhaddon king of Assyria invaded his dominions, and carried Manasseh captive to Babykon, where his misfortunes produced repentance. The king of Babylon gave him his liberty and restored him his kingdom. On his return to Jerusalem he established the worship of the true God, and died in 643 B. C. There is a fine prayer by him in the Apocrypha.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

MANICELLI (Antonio), an Italian writer, was born at Velletri in 1452, and died about 1506. He wrote some Italian and Latin poems, and notes on classic authors.—*Tiraboschi.*

MANCO-CAPAC, founder and first inca of the empire of Peru. He civilized and reunited the different tribes of Peruvians, to whom he pretended that the sun was his father. After his death they worshipped him as a deity.—*Univ. Hist.*

MANDEVILLE (sir John), an English traveller, was born at St. Alban's about the beginning of the 14th century. He went on his travels, and spent thirty four years in visiting various countries. On his return he published a Relation of his Voyages, which

abound in such curious matter, but blended with the most extravagant fictions. The first edition is dated Liege in 1455, with this title, *Itinerariis à terra Angliæ ad Partes Jerosolymitanis*, 4to. The author died at Liege in 1372.

MANDEVILLE (Bernard), a Dutch physician, was born at Dort about 1670. He settled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and published in 1709 a licentious book entitled, *The Virgin Unmasked*. In 1711 appeared his treatise on Hypochondriac and Hysterical Passions, 8vo. But the work by which he is most known, is his *Fable of the Bees*; or, *Private Vices Public Benefits*, 2 vols. 8vo. This book was attacked by several writers on account of its pernicious principles, equally offensive to religion and government. He died in 1733.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MANES, an heresiarch of the third century. He was a native of Persia, and taught that there were two principles of all things; co-eternal and co-equal, that all good proceeded from the former, and all evil from the latter; that the good being was the author of the New Testament, and the bad of the Old; the one the creator of the body, and the other of the soul. His followers became numerous, and were denominated Manichees. Manes was flayed alive by order of Sapor king of Persia, for failing to cure his son.—*Bayle. Mæsim.*

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 B. C. He was high priest of Heliopolis, and composed in Greek a History of Egypt, which is lost, but some extracts of it remain, as also does a poem of his on the influence of the stars, published by Gronovius at Leyden in 1698.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

MANETTI (Gianozzo), a celebrated Italian, who was the scholar of Chrysoloras, and one of those who in the 15th century contributed to the revival of letters. He was a native of Florence, in which university he explained the philosophy of Aristotle. He was also employed in affairs of government, in which he shewed considerable skill and prudence: but being pursued by envy he retired to Rome, where he was greatly caressed by pope Nicholas V. who made him his secretary. He afterwards became the confidential minister of Alphonso, king of Naples, where he died in 1459, aged 63. He translated the New Testament from Greek into Latin; wrote some pieces on the works of Aristotle; a Treatise against the Jews; the Lives of Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, and pope Nicholas V.; and, a Latin Treatise on the Dignity of Man.—*Tiraboschi.*

MANETTI (Rutilio), an historical painter, was born at Siena in 1571. His works were highly esteemed at Florence and Pisa. He died in 1639.—*Pilkington.*

MANETTI (Xavier), professor of medi-

cine and botany at Florence, where he died in 1785. He was keeper of the Imperial Garden, and wrote, *Catalogus horti academici Florentiniæ*, and *Viridarium Florentinum*, 8vo.; *Ognithologia*, tomus quintus et ultimus, 1775, folio.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MANFREDI (Eustachio), an eminent mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1674, and became professor of mathematics in the university of that city. He was member of several foreign academies, and died in 1739. He published *Ephemerides*, in 4 vols. 4to.; *De Transitu Mercurii per Solem*, anno. 1723; *De Annis inerrantium Stellarum aberrationibus*, 4to. He was also an ingenious poet, and his sonnets and canzonets were published in 1713.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MANFREDI (Bartolomeo), an eminent painter, was born at Mantua in 1574. He was the disciple of Caravaggio, whose manner he imitated. His subjects were soldiers, or peasants, gaming scenes, and fortune-tellers.—*D'Argenville.*

MANGEAT (Thomas), a learned benedictine, who was antiquary, librarian, and counsellor, to the duke of Lorraine. He died in 1763. His great work is, an Introduction to the Science of Medals, folio.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MANUENOT (Louis), a French ecclesiastic and poet, was born at Paris in 1694, and died in 1768. He wrote *Eclogues*, *Fables*, *Tales*, and *Madrigals*, published at Amsterdam in 1776.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MANGET (John James), an eminent physician, was born at Geneva in 1652. He became first physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died at Geneva in 1749. He published, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*; *Bibliotheca Pharmaceutico Medica*; *Bibliotheca Chemica*; *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*; *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, all in 13 vols. folio.—*Haller's Bibl. Anat.*

MANGRY (Thomas), a learned English divine, was bred at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. He afterwards became prebendary of Durham, and published an edition of Philo Judæus, 2 vols. folio; an Answer to Toland's *Nazarenus*, 8vo.; a volume of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer. He died in 1755.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MANILIUS (Marcus), a Latin poet in the time of Tiberius. His *Astronomicon* was discovered by Poggius in the 16th century. The best editions are that of Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, and that of Stœbur, Strasbourg, 1787, 8vo.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

MANLEY (Mary), an English writer, was born in the island of Guernsey. She was deceived into a false marriage by a relation of the same name, but who, it afterwards appeared, was already married. She wrote a tragedy called the *Royal Mischief*, which was performed with success at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. After this she wrote *Memoirs of the New Atalanus*, a satirical

and indecent romance, in which she exposed the first characters in the kingdom. She was taken up on account of this publication, and brought before the privy-council; but the prosecution was dropped. She also wrote Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, a tragedy; a volume of Letters; and some other works. She became the mistress of Mr. Barber, alderman of London, and died in 1724.—*Biog. Dram.*

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him took his collar from his neck, on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. He was the first Roman who was advanced to the dictatorship without being previously a consul. But he tarnished his glory by putting his son to death for fighting and defeating the enemy without having received orders to attack them. This gave great disgust to the Romans, and on account of his severity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigour were called *Manliana Edicta*. He flourished B. C. 340.—*Univ. Hist.*

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS (Marcus), a celebrated Roman consul and commander, who when Rome was taken by the Gauls fled into the capitol with a body of his countrymen, and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the capitol in case of alarm, made no noise, but the geese by their cry awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese from that period were always held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the surname of Capitolinus. He afterwards endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was condemned, and thrown from the Tarpeian rock 384, B.C.—*Univ. Hist.*

MANNORY (Louis), an advocate in the parliament of Paris, where he died in 1778, aged 82. His Memoirs and Pleadings in 18 vols. 12mo. are full of curious and singular cases. Having been engaged in a cause against Voltaire, he became the object of the poet's satire.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MANNOZZI (John), an Italian painter, was born near Florence. He ornamented the palace of Lorenzo de Medici with several admirable pictures in fresco, and died in 1636, aged 46.—*D'Argenville*.

MANSARD (Francis), a French architect, was born in 1598, and died in 1666. He built a number of edifices at Paris and other places, was appointed first architect to the king, and superintendent of the royal buildings, in which offices he was succeeded by his nephew of the same name, who was honoured with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1708, aged 69.—*D'Argenville Vies des Architectes*.

MANSFELD (Peter Ernest count de), a German statesman and commander. He

was made prisoner in 1552 at Ivoy, which place he governed. He afterwards became governor of Luxemburg, where he maintained tranquillity, while the rest of the Low Countries was in a state of civil war. He had afterwards the entire command of Brabant. He died in 1604, aged 87.—*Moreri*.

MANSFELD (Ernest de), natural son of the above, by a lady of Mechlin. He served with such reputation in the army, that the emperor Rodolph II. declared him legitimate. Being disappointed of his father's places and possessions, he joined the protestant party, and ravaged several of the provinces belonging to the house of Austria. He died in 1626.—*Ibid.*

MANSFELD. See *Murray*.

MANSTEIN (Christopher Herman de), a Russian officer and writer, was born at Petersburg in 1711. He entered into the Prussian service, and was shot in a battle in 1758, being then major-general of infantry. His Historical Memoirs of Russia, in 2 vols. 4to. are curious and faithful. They were published in English by the care of Mr. Hume, 2 vols. 4to. The French edition appeared at Leipzig in 1781.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MANTEGNA (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born in 1451, near Mantua. He was at first a shepherd; but his genius being discovered, he was placed with a painter, and at the age of fourteen he painted an altar-piece for the church of St. Sophia at Padua. He also painted the triumph of Julius Caesar, which was afterwards brought to Hampton-court. He died in 1517.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres*.

MANTICA (Francis), a learned writer, was born at Udina in 1534. He professed law with great reputation at Padua, from whence pope Sixtus V. called him to Rome, and Clement VIII. made him a cardinal. He died in 1614. His works are, *De conjecturis ultimarum voluntatum*, fol.; *Lucubrations Vaticane*; *Decisiones Rotæ Romanæ*.—*Tiracabbi*.

MANTINUS (James), a learned Spanish physician, who practised with great repute at Venice in the 16th century. He translated some of the works of Averroes and Avicenna into Latin; and wrote a book on the Republic of Plato.—*Moreri*.

MANTON (Thomas), an English non-conformist divine, was born at Lawrence Lydzard, in Somersetshire, and received his academical education at Wadham college, Oxford. He was ordained deacon by bishop Hall, and entered upon the ministry at Colyton in Devonshire. Afterwards he settled at Stoke Newington, and frequently preached before the parliament. He was appointed chaplain to Charles II. at the restoration; but was deprived in 1662 for non-conformity. In 1671 he was imprisoned for preaching in a conventicle, but was soon afterwards released. Dr. Manton died in

1677, aged 57, and was buried in the church of Stoke Newington. His works make 5 vols. folio, consisting chiefly of Sermons in a high Calvinistic strain.—*Calamy*.

MANUVAN (Baptist), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Mantua in 1448, and was the natural son of Peter Spagnolo, a person of great consequence. He entered among the Carmelites, of which order he became general, but afterwards quitted that dignity. He died in 1516. His works were published at Paris in 1513, in 3 vols. folio; but the best edition is that of Antwerp in 1576, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Tiraboschi*.

MANUEL (Comnenus), emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, and born in 1120. He was crowned in 1143 to the prejudice of Isaac his eldest brother, whom his father had disinherited. Roger king of Sicily invaded the empire in his reign, but Manuel expelled him, and then turned his arms against Dalmatia and Hungary, with various success. He also marched into Egypt, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amaury king of Jerusalem, his ally. He died in 1180.—*Univ. Hist.*

MANUEL (Palæologus), emperor of Constantinople, was the son and successor of John IV. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latins for succour, but without effect, on which he resigned his sceptre to John VII. his son, and took a religious habit. He died in 1425, aged 75.—*Ibid.*

MANUTIUS, the name of three celebrated printers of Venice; ALDUS, the father, and his two sons, Paul and Aldus. The first died in 1516. His editions of the Classics are held in great estimation. He introduced the form still called Italic printing. Paul had for some time the care of the Vatican library at Rome, and acquired, by reading Cicero often, an elegant Latin style. He wrote Commentaries upon that author, in 4 vols. folio. He also published several other works, the best of which is his *De Legibus Romanorum*. He died in 1574. Aldus Manutius, the younger, was also a learned printer, and had the care of the Vatican press, notwithstanding which he died poor in 1597. He wrote a Treatise on Orthography; Commentaries on Cicero; three books of Epistles; the Lives of Cofmo de Medicis, and Castruccio Castrucani.—*Tiraboschi*.

MANZUOLI (Tomaso), an Italian painter, was born in 1531. He painted historical subjects, and portraits with beautiful landscapes. He died in 1570.—*Pilkington*.

MANZO (John Baptist), marquis de Villa, an Italian soldier and writer. He served in the Spanish army with reputation, and afterwards retired to his native city of Naples, where he was one of the principal founders of the academy *degli Oziosi*. He died there in 1645, aged 84. He wrote, 1.

Dell amore Dialoghi, 8vo.; 2. *Rime*, 12mo.; 3. *Vita dell Taffio*, 12mo.—*Tiraboschi*.

MARRE'S (Walter), an old English poet, who was chaplain to Henry II. He wrote in Latin, and some of his verses, which are light and satirical, are still extant.—*Pitt.*

MARLETTOT (John), a learned English divine, was born in Huntingdonshire in 1631, and educated at Westminster school; after which he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. He studied physic, and having taken his doctor's degree in that faculty, he commenced practice in London, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Willis, Sydenham, Locke, and other eminent men. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic at Gresham college; but, in 1682, he entered into orders, and obtained the rectory of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire. In 1685 he was appointed vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He died in 1721. Dr. Mapletost published a Latin translation of Sydenham's Medical Observations; and a useful book, entitled the Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion, 8vo.—*Great Hist. Diet.*

MARACCI (John), an historical painter, was born at Lucca in 1637. His invention was good, his figures elegantly disposed, and his colouring agreeable. He died in 1704.—*Pilkington*.

MARACCI (Louis), a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Lucca in 1612. He acquired a great reputation by his edition of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Arabic and Latin, 1698, 2 vols. folio. He also assisted in publishing the Arabic Bible, 3 vols. folio, at Rome. He died in 1700.—*Moreri*.

MARALDI (James Philip), a celebrated mathematician, was born in the county of Nice in 1665. He was employed under Cassini, in constructing the great meridian through France, and died in 1729, leaving behind him a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MARANA (John Paul), the author of the Turkish Spy, a work once in great repute, and which produced a number of imitations, was born at Genoa in 1642. He resided many years at Paris; but, in 1683, retired to his own country, where he died in 1693.—*Moreri*.

MARAT (John Paul), an incendiary, was born in 1744 in Switzerland. He went to Paris at an early age, where he studied physic, and became an empyric, selling his nostrums at an extravagant price. He was in England at the breaking out of the revolution, on which he hastened to France, where he became a leader among the most violent of the factions. In his first journal, the *Publiciste Parisien*, he attacked Necker, and other eminent men. This was followed by the *Friend of the People*, in which he recommended revolt, pillage and murder. Marat excited the troops against their generals,

the poor to plunder the rich, and the people at large against the king. Named deputy of the department of Paris in the convention, he appeared there armed with pistols. The most atrocious murders were committed by his means, and he appeared to delight in nothing but the effusion of blood, when he was assassinated in the midst of his career, just as he had come from the bath, by a young female named Charlotte Corday, July 14, 1793. Marat published a work on man, or Principles of the reciprocal influence of the Soul and Body, two volumes, 12mo; and some tracts on Electricity and Light, in which he attacked the Newtonian system.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MARATTE (Carlo), an excellent Italian painter, was born at Camerino, in the march of Ancona, in 1625. He became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly applied himself to painting female saints. Pope Clement XI. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He was also painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. He died in 1713.—*D'Argenville.*

MARBACH (Joim), a German protestant divine, was born at Lindau in 1521, and died at Strasburgh in 1581. He was the author of a singular book published in 1578 with this title, "Fides Jesu et Jesuitarum; hoc est Collatio Doctrinae Domini nostris Jesu Christi cum Doctrina Jesuitarum."—*Moreri.*

MARBODUS, or MARBODEUS, bishop of Rennes in 1096. He wrote *De Gemmis*, and some sacred poems; also the *Life of Magnoboldus*, bishop of Angers. He died in 1123, having resigned his bishopric some time before his death.—*Ibid.*

MARCA (Peter de), a French divine, was born in 1594, in the province of Bearn, and educated among the Jesuits. He was for some time counsellor of state, but having defended the liberties of the Gallican church in an elaborate treatise, he was made bishop of Conserans; after which he published a book to prove that St. Peter was the only head of the church, to ingratiate himself with the court of Rome. In 1652 he was nominated to the archbishopric of Toulouse, and the year following distinguished himself in an assembly of the French clergy against the jansenists. He was afterwards made archbishop of Paris, but died in 1662, on the day that the bulls for his promotion arrived. He wrote the *History of Bearn*, folio; *Marca Hispanica*, folio; and other works.—*Moreri.*

MARCEL (N.), a painter, was born at Frankfort in 1628. He painted vases, filled with different kinds of fruits and flowers, and also curious shells. He died in 1683.—*Filkington.*

MARCEL (William), a French advocate and commissary at Arles, where he died in 1706, aged 61. He wrote a *History of the Origin and Progress of the French Monarchy*, four volumes, 12mo.; *Chronological*

Tables of Profane and Ecclesiastical History.—*Moreri.*

MARCELLI (Benedict), an eminent composer, and denominated in Italy the *Prima of Music*, was born at Venice in 1686, of a noble family. What is very remarkable of this extraordinary man is his having been as eminent a poet and philosopher as a musician. His compositions in music are numerous; and his best poetical performance is the comedy *Toscanismo, o la Crusca, o sia il Cruscante impazzito*. His principal prose work is his *Teatro alla moda* (the Fashionable Stage), intended as a ludicrous criticism on modern operas. He died in 1739.

MARCELLINUS, a pope and saint, succeeded Caius in 296, and signalized himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by Augustine. He died in 304.—*Dupin.*

MARCELLUS, surnamed *Sidetes*, from Side, a town in Pamphylia, where he was born. He flourished under Adrian and the Antonines, and was by profession a physician. He wrote a poem on Medicine, of which only a few fragments remain. There was another physician of the same name, who flourished at Bourdeaux about 381, and wrote poems on medical subjects.—*Moreri.*

MARCELLUS I. pope, succeeded Marcellinus in 308. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate. He died in 310.—*Dupin. Platina.*

MARCELLUS II. was a native of Montepulciano, and became secretary to Paul III. who made him a cardinal, and one of the presidents at the council of Trent. He succeeded Julius III. in 1555, but died a few weeks after his election.—*Ibid.*

MARCH (Ausias), a Spanish poet in the 15th century. He wrote amatory poems, and he and Petrarch are accused of having stolen from each other; but it is supposed that they both copied some earlier poet.—*Moreri.*

MARCHAND (Prosper), a French writer, who quitted France on account of his religion, and settled in Holland, where he conducted a Literary Journal. He died in 1756. He was also the author of a *History of Printing*, an *Historical Dictionary*, and other works.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MARCHE (Oliver de la), a French author of the 15th century, was gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. He afterwards served under Charles the Rash, who fell at the battle of Nancy in 1477. He was next employed by Maximilian of Austria. He died in 1501. His works are, 1. *Memoirs or Chronicles*, Brussels, 1616, quarto; 2. *A Treatise on Duels*, octavo; 3. *Triomphe des Dames d'Honneur*, 1528, octavo.—*Ibid.*

MARCHETTI (Alexander), a physician of Pisa, was born in 1633. He succeeded his

friend Borrelli as professor of mathematics at Pisa, and died in 1714. He wrote 1. Poems, quarto; 2. Several Philosophical Treatises; 3. A translation of Lucretius into Italian, quarto; 4. A translation of Anacreon.—*Life prefixed to his poems.*

MARCIANUS, a Thracian of obscure family, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodosius II. A. D. 450. He made great preparations against the barbarians who had invaded Africa, and conducted himself in such a manner as to give promising hopes of a glorious reign. But in the midst of his popularity he died in 457, aged 69.—*Univ. Hist.*

MARCILIUS (Theodore), a learned German, was born at Arnheim in 1548, and educated at Deventer and Louvain. He afterwards became professor of belles-lettres at Toulouse, and lastly royal professor of the Latin tongue at Paris, where he died in 1617. He published Pythagoras's Golden Verses, with a Latin version and commentaries, and also some works of his own, as *Historia Strenuorum*, &c.—*Moreri.*

MARCION, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Sinope on the Euxine, where his father was bishop, who excommunicated him for incontinence. He then withdrew to Rome; but not being received again to communion he espoused the notions of Cerdo, to which he added the doctrine of Manes, and some peculiarities of his own. The year of his death is unknown.—*Dupin.*

MARDONIUS, the son-in-law of Darius, and the general of Xerxes, who entrusted him with the conduct of the war in Greece, where he took Athens, but was slain at the battle of Platæa B. C. 479.—*Strabo.*

MARE (William de la), or Mara, a modern Latin poet, was born of a noble family in Normandy. He became rector of the university of Caen, and canon of the church of Coutances. He died about 1520. His poems are, *Chimæra*, printed at Paris in 1514, quarto; *De tribus fugiendus venere, Ventre et Pluma*, 1512, quarto.—*Moreri.*

MARE (Philibert de la), counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, and an elegant Latin writer, died in 1687, after publishing several works, the chief of which are the *Historicorum Burgundiz conspectus*, quarto; and *Commentarius de Bello Burgundiz conspectus*, quarto.—*Moreri.*

MARE (Nicolas de la), chief magistrate of the Châtelet under Louis XIV. with whom he was in favour. He died in 1723, aged 82. He wrote an elaborate Treatise on the Police, in 3 volumes, folio, to which a fourth volume was added after his death.—*Ibid.*

MARCHEZ (George), an eminent French surgeon, was born at Calais in 1658. He was distinguished by his skill in cutting for the stone, and in 1696 attended Louis XIV. who had an abscess in his neck. He became principal surgeon to that monarch, who appointed him *maître d'hôtel*, and gave him a

patent of nobility. He died in 1736. He presented the academy of surgery at Paris several papers, but published no separate work. There was a miserable writer of this name, who figured in the revolution by several indecent and irreligious books, and one entitled, the *Voyage of Pythagoras*, in imitation of the *Travels of Anacharsis*.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MARETS (Roland des), a French advocate, was born at Paris in 1594, and died in 1653. He wrote Latin letters of considerable merit. They were published with this title "Rolandi Mareti Epistolarum Philologicarum, lib. ii."—*Bayle.*

MARETS (John des), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1595, and died in 1676. He led a dissolute life in his youth, but in his advanced years he became a fanatic, and predicted that Louis XIV. was ordained by providence to overturn the Turkish empire, and to unite all christians to the Papal see. He wrote some poems and plays; a paraphrase of the psalms of David; romances; and religious pieces.—*Ibid.*

MARETS (Samuel des), a French protestant divine, was born in Picardy in 1599. He studied at Saumur and Geneva, and after officiating as minister in different places, became professor of divinity at Groningen, where he died in 1673. He wrote several books against the Roman Catholics and Socinians, and also against Grotius. His *Collegium Theologicum*, quarto, is most esteemed. He left two sons, Henry and Daniel: the former published an edition of the Bible in French, with notes, 3 volumes, folio; and a Latin Catechism on Grace.—*Ibid.*

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III. king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms on the death of her son Olaus in 1387. The Swedes, dissatisfied with their king Albert, offered their crown to Margaret, who accepted it, and defeated Albert in 1394. Three years afterwards the states of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, passed a law known by the name of the *Union of Calmar*, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. Margaret, however, violated all the conditions of the union, and was called the Semiramis of the North. She died in 1412, aged 59.—*Univ. Hist.*

MARGARET, daughter of René of Anjou, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI. king of England. The duke of Gloucester having opposed this marriage, she effected his ruin and he was strangled in prison. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster she displayed the character of a heroine. Her husband being taken prisoner in 1455 by the duke of York, she levied force, defeated the duke, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. But in 1460 her army was defeated at Northampton by the earl of Warwick, and Henry

again became a prisoner, but the queen escaped. Not dismayed, she gathered another army, and marched against the duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at St. Alban's, but was routed after a bloody contest at Tawton, on which she fled to France to implore succour from Louis XI. who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she was joined by several of her party, but was defeated at Hexham. In 1471 she was taken prisoner, but in 1475 she purchased her liberty by a large ransom. She then returned to France, where she died in 1482, aged 59.—*Rapin. Mareri.*

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was born at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire, in 1441. She married Edmund earl of Richmond, by whom she had an only son, who became king of England by the title of Henry VII. After being a widow some time she married sir Henry Stafford, on whose death she united herself in marriage to Thomas lord Stanley, created earl of Derby in 1485. He died in 1504. The countess was a liberal patron of learning, and founded two colleges at Cambridge, Christ's and St. John's. She also instituted in that university a theological professorship, and endowed a school at Torrington in Devonshire. She translated from the French a work entitled, the *Mirrore of Golde for the sinful Soule*; also the fourth book of Gerfon's or Kempis's treatise of the imitation and following the blessed Life of our Saviour Christ, printed in 1504. She died in 1509.—*Biog. Brit. Fun. Sermon. by Bp. Fisher.*

MARGARET of Valois, queen of Naples, and sister to Francis I. king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême, and born in 1492. In 1509 she married Charles duke of Alençon, who died in 1525. Her next husband was Henry d'Albert, king of Navarre, by whom she had Joan d'Albert, mother of Henry IV. Margaret assisted her husband in improving his dominions, and she greatly encouraged the protestants. She also wrote a tract entitled, "The Mirrour of the Sinful Soul," which was condemned as heretical by the Sorbonne. This excellent woman died in 1549 of a catarrh caught while she was observing a comet. Besides the above work she wrote poetical pieces, which were printed in 1540, under the title of *Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princefles très-illustre Reine de Navarre*, quarto. She also wrote, in the manner of Boccace, a heptameron of novels, printed in 1560.—*Bayle.*

MARGARITONE, an Italian painter, was born at Arezzo in 1198. He invented the art of gilding with leaf-gold upon Armenian bole, and painted historical subjects in fresco and distemper. He died in 1275, aged 77.—*Pilkington.*

MARSON (William de), a French eccle-

siastic, was a native of Languedoc. He wrote against the jansenists, and satirized several persons of distinction with so much acrimony, that he was banished and afterwards imprisoned. He obtained his liberty in 1746, on condition of retiring to a monastery of Bernardines, where he died in 1760. His principal works are, *Memoirs of Marshal Villars*, 3 volumes, 12mo.; *Memoirs of the duke of Berwick*, 2 volumes, 12mo.; *Memoirs of Tourville*, 3 volumes, 12mo.; *Letters of Fitz Morris*.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MARORAAP (Andrew Sigismund), an eminent chemist and director of the academy of Berlin, was born in that city in 1709. He studied under Newman, Juncker, and Henckel. He applied assiduously to mineralogy, which science he enriched by the discovery of a demi-metal called manganese. He also made numerous experiments on precious stones and platina, and introduced into chemical operations a simple and intelligible system. He died in 1782.—*Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

MARGONIO (Maffineo), the son of a marshal of Candia, went to Venice with his father in 1547. He there established a printing office, from which he issued several Greek works. His house having been burnt by an incendiary, he returned to his own country and became bishop of Cerigo. He died in 1602, aged 80. We have by him in Greek, Anacreontic odes, published at Augsborg in 1592, 8vo. Some of his poems are in the *Corpus Poetarum Græcarum*, Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1606.—*Moreri.*

MARIA THERESA empress, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and of Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. Her father having lost his only son, the archduke Leopold, constituted Maria Theresa the heiress of his estates. In 1713 was made the famous *præmâtic sanction*, by which, in default of male issue, the succession passed to the eldest of his daughters. Maria Theresa married, in 1736, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterwards emperor by the name of Francis I. In 1740 her father died, and immediately Europe was plunged into war in consequence of that event. The king of Prussia laid hold of the advantage offered him of invading Silesia, to the conquest of which he added that of Moravia. Charles Albert aspired to the crowns of Bohemia and the empire, and was supported by France in violation of the pragmatic sanction. Charles was crowned emperor at Frankfort in 1742. In the mean while Maria Theresa threw herself for protection upon her Hungarian subjects, to whom, with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address in Latin: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no other resource than in your fidelity, in your courage, and my constancy, I commit to your hands the child of your kings." At

this spectacle the Hungarians, a warlike people, caught fire, and drawing their sabres exclaimed, as with one voice, "We will die for our queen, Maria Theresa." A powerful army was formed, with Kevenhuller at their head, who recovered several important places. Maria formed a treaty with England, which country supplied her with money and troops, and what was of greater consequence, detached Prussia from the league, on condition of his retaining Silesia and Gratz. Maria Theresa was crowned queen of Bohemia at Prague, May 11, 1743. On the 11th of June the king of England and his son the duke of Cumberland, in person, gained a great victory at Dettingen. The king of Sardinia now declared himself for the queen of Hungary; who, in 1745, had the satisfaction of placing the imperial crown on the head of her husband. This ceremony took place at Frankfort. After eight years of war a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. She employed the interval of peace in organising her armies, repairing or constructing fortifications, regulating and encouraging commerce, founding military schools, and in erecting and endowing colleges of learning. She also caused observatories to be built at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau, which she supplied with the best instruments. The wounded and infirm soldiers were provided for in hospitals, and the widows and children of officers were liberally provided for. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia. Marshal Brown opposed him under the walls of Prague, but being wounded he was obliged to retire into that city, which was immediately bombarded. Count Daun, however, forced the Prussians to raise the siege, by gaining the victory of Chotzemitz. On this occasion Maria Theresa instituted the military order which bears her name. After a variety of engagements, by the peace of 1763, Austria was placed in the state in which she was before the war. The year following Joseph, son of Maria Theresa, was elected king of the Romans. In 1765 she lost her husband. In 1772 she joined the king of Prussia, and the empress Catherine, in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria in 1777, war was re-kindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa died, after a long and glorious reign, at Vienna in 1780, aged 69. She left at her death all her children on thrones, or nearly so. Antoinette was queen of France; Charlotte queen of Naples; Maria Amelia allied to the duke of Parma; Joseph II. succeeded to the hereditary estates of Austria; Leopold possessed the crown of the Medici; Ferdinand

was governor of Lombardy; Maximilian grand master of the Teutonic order, and coadjutor of the electorate of Cologne; and Maria Theresa, wife of the duke of Saxe-Teschen, governed the Low Countries. Such was the state of the house of Austria when Maria Theresa descended to the grave, after meriting the name of *mother of her country*.—*Newsp. Dig. Hist.*

MARIA ANTOINETTE, queen of France and archduchess of Austria, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa. She was born at Vienna in 1755, and was married to the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI., in 1770. At the celebration of the ceremony on the 16th of May, two tremendous thunder-storms happened; and at the fête given by the city of Paris on the 30th of the same month, above 1200. persons perished by the falling of a building erected for the letting off of fireworks; a great number of other spectators who were on the pont-royal fell into the Seine and were drowned. The dauphiness, on that melancholy occasion, displayed her humanity, by sending all the money she possessed to the lieutenant of police for the relief of the distressed. A number of other benevolent actions of this amiable and injured princess are also recorded, and some have been made the subject of beautiful pictures. At the death of a monarch in France it was the custom for the people to pay a tax to the new queen, this she caused to be dispensed with, when by the demise of Louis XV. she ascended the throne. In the great frost of 1788 she displayed the tenderest sensibility for the calamities of the people, and distributed all the money she could raise to supply their wants. Notwithstanding this the basest calumnies and most atrocious libels were circulated against her character. In the revolution which commenced the following year the public fury was directed against her, but she supported herself amidst the vilest indignities and brutal scenes with unshaken fortitude. On the famous 6th of October, when the cannibals led the royal family in triumph from Versailles to Paris, and uttered dreadful exclamations against the queen, she presented herself before them alone, when her intrepid air disarmed the wretches, and turned their menaces into applause. On that memorable journey the mob carried before the carriage the heads of two of the king's guard on pikes. The courage of the queen, after being arrested at Varennes and conducted back to the Tuilleries, was calm and heroic. In the Temple her behaviour was still greater. When apprized of the condemnation of her husband she felicitated him on the termination of his sufferings, and upon his near approach to an immortal crown. July 4, 1793, she was separated from her son, which excited in her the most affecting sensations. The 5th of August she

was conducted in the night to the Conciergerie, where she was confined in a dark and damp dungeon. In October she was brought to trial on the charge of having embezzled the public property, corresponded with foreign enemies, and transmitted large sums to the emperor. Accusations of crimes the most unnatural were also produced; to which she opposed a spirit and resolution of conscious innocence. Though nothing was proved, sentence of condemnation was passed against her, which she heard with triumph. On the 16th of that month she was conducted in a cart to the scaffold, where after elevating her eyes to Heaven, she suffered the fatal stroke, aged 38 years and some months. Her body was thrown into a grave and consumed by quick lime. Her misfortunes had made great ravages in her beautiful countenance, and altered the colour of her hair. Maria Antoinette possessed an accomplished mind. She spoke the French language with purity, and the Italian as if it were her own tongue. She also understood Latin, and had a perfect knowledge of geography and history. She had four children, 1. Maria Thérèse Charlotte, born in 1778. She is married to her cousin the duke of Angoulême. 2. Louis, born in 1781, and died in 1789. 3. Charles Louis, born in 1785, and died in 1793. 4. A daughter who died quite an infant.—*Vie de Marie Antoinette par Guenard.*

MARIAMNE, the wife of Herod the Great; by whom she had two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and two daughters. Herod was very fond of Mariamne, but she had little regard for him, especially after he put to death her brother Aristobulus. When Herod went to Rome to court the favour of Augustus, he left secret orders with Josephus and Sohemus, to destroy Mariamne and her mother, if any misfortune should happen to him. Mariamne having obtained this secret from Sohemus, upbraided Herod, at his return, with his inhumanity, for which he put both her and Sohemus to death, B. C. 28.—*Josephus.*

MARIANA (John), a Spanish historian, was born at Talavera in Castile in 1537. At the age of seventeen he entered among the jesuits. He distinguished himself by a famous book, entitled, *De Rege & Regis Institutione*, in which he justified the assassination of heretical princes. It was burnt at Paris by order of parliament. His greatest work is, *The History of Spain*, written first in Latin, and afterwards in Spanish. The best edition of the latter is that of Ibarra, at Madrid, 1780, 2 vols. folio; and of the Latin, that of the Hague in 1722, 4 vols. folio. Mariana died in 1624. He wrote a *Treatise on Weights and Measures*, and another on the *Faults of Government and Society*, in Spanish.—*Moreri.*

MARIANUS SCOTUS, a learned Scotch monk, who died in 1086, aged 58. He

was a relation of the venerable Bede, and wrote a *Chronicle from Jesus Christ to 1083*. It was continued by another hand to 1200.—*Moreri.*

MARIETTE (Peter John), a man of letters, was the son of John Mariette, a bookseller and engraver of Paris. He became secretary to the king, and comptroller of the chancery, and died in 1774. His works are; 1. *Traité des Pierres gravées*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *Lettres à M. de Caylus*; 3. *Lettres sur la Fontaine de la rue Grenellé*; 4. *Descriptions of Plates engraved after the Pictures of M. Crozat*, 2 vols. fol.; 5. *A Catalogue of the Plates of M. Bafan*, 8vo. He had the noblest collection of engravings in Europe.—*Novo. Diâ. Hist.*

MARIGNAN (John James Medichino, marquis de), a celebrated commander of the 16th century, was born at Milan. In his youth he gave great proofs of his valour, which procured him the favour of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, who employed him and another officer to murder Visconti, a Milanese nobleman; after which he determined to sacrifice the two instruments left he should be discovered as the author of the assassination. The one perished, but Medichino escaped, and obtained the government of Musso, a strong place on the lake of Como. In 1528 he entered into the service of the emperor, and exchanged Musso for Marignan, and thence assumed the title of marquis. In 1554 he defeated the French commanded by marshal Strozzi in Tuscany, and took the city of Sienna, where he committed horrible cruelties. He died the year following at Milan, aged about 60.—*Moreri.*

MARIGNY (James Carpentier de), was born at a village of that name near Nevers. He became an ecclesiastic, but his life did not correspond with that profession. He attached himself to the cardinal de Retz, and was distinguished by his satires against Mazarine. He died of an apoplexy in 1670. He was a man of great wit and humour. A collection of his letters was printed at the Hague in 1678. He has also some poems in print; and there is ascribed to him a curious book under the name of Alleyn, in which it is attempted to be proved, that to slay a tyrant, by the example of Moses, is lawful. There was an abbé of the same name, who died at Paris in 1762. He wrote a *History of the 12th Century*; a *History of the Arabs and their Revolutions*, 8 vols.—*Novo. Diâ. Hist.*

MARIKOWSKY (Martin), a physician, was born at Rosenau in Hungary in 1728, and died in 1772, at Sirmich in Slavonia. He applied himself indefatigably to examine the causes of the epidemic which ravaged the Hungarian and Turkish armies, and published his *Observations in the Ephemerides Sirmienfes*, 1763. He also translated Tissot's *Advice to the People on Health*,

into the Hungarian language.—*Novo. Diß. Hift.*

MARIN (Michael Angelo), a French novel writer, was born at Marseilles in 1697. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was in great favour with pope Clement XIII. who employed him to publish the Acts of the Martyrs. He died in 1767. Most of his novels are of a religious cast.—*Ibid.*

MARINARI (Onorio), an Italian painter, was the disciple of Carlo Dolce, whose style he imitated. He painted portraits in an admirable manner, also historical subjects. He died in 1715, aged 88.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

MARINELLA (Lucretia), a Venetian lady in the 17th century, who wrote a curious book on the superiority of her sex, and some other works, as the Life of the Blessed Virgin, poems, &c.—*Tiraboschi.*

MARINI (John Ambrose), a native of Genoa, was the first Italian who delineated in prose romances the usages, manners, dangers, and exploits, of ancient chivalry. His romances are entitled, 1. *Il Caloandre Fidelle*, printed at Venice in 1641, 8vo. This work has been translated into French by Scudery, and M. Caylus; 2. *Nuove Gare de' disperati*, of which there have been ten editions, and also a French translation.—*Ibid.*

MARINO (John Baptist), an Italian poet, was born at Naples in 1569. His father having discarded him for refusing to study the law, he became secretary to the grand admiral of Naples, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Aldobrandino, nephew to Clement VIII. He died at Naples in 1625. His principal performance is entitled *Adone*, dedicated to Louis XIII. at the time when Marino was at Paris, whither he had been invited by queen Mary de Medicis. His other works are, *de Strage de gli Innocenti*; *Rime*, 3 parts; *La Sampagna*; *La Murtoleide*, a satirical poem on Murtola, a poet at Turin, who was so enraged that he wounded Marino with a pistol.—*Ibid.*

MARIO NUZZI, better known by the name of *Mario di Fiori*, because he excelled in painting flowers, was born in the kingdom of Naples in 1603, and died at Rome in 1673. His pictures are very valuable.—*D'Argenville.*

MARIOTTE (Edme), a French ecclesiastic and mathematician, was born at Dijon, and admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris in 1666. He died in 1684. He distinguished himself by his hydraulic experiments, and his principal works are; 1. *A Treatise on Philosophy*; 2. *On the Motion of Waters*; 3. *On the Movement of Pendulums*; 4. *Experiments on Colours*; 5. *Treatise on Levels*. The whole were published together at Leyden in 1717, 2 vols. 4to.—*Morari.*

MARIVAUD (Peter Carlet de Chamblain de), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1688. His comedies and romances are excellent, and distinguished by their moral tendency. Those of the latter description are; 1. *The Poor Philosopher*, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. *Marianne*, 4 vols. 12mo. The conclusion of this excellent novel is by another hand. 3. *Le Payfan parvenu*, 3 vols. 12mo; 4. *Pharlamen*, 2 vols. He also wrote a work entitled, *The French Spectator*, 2 vols. Marivaux died in 1763.—*Novo. Diß. Hift.*

MARIUS (Caius), a celebrated Roman, who was seven times consul. He was of obscure origin, and in his youth was a husbandman, which employment he quitted for the army, and became a lieutenant under Scipio and Metellus. He ended the war with Jugurtha, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy. With a very inferior force he completely routed them, for which a pyramid was erected to his honour. But he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished, especially the women. Plutarch reports that, having experienced some disadvantages in contending with the Cimbri, he was warned in a dream to avert the wrath of the gods by sacrificing his daughter Calpurnia, which inhuman direction he obeyed. In his sixth consulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering some time he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was again chosen consul, B.C. 86, in which year he died of excessive drinking. His son MARIUS the younger had all the ferocious character of his father. He usurped the consular dignity B.C. 82, but was defeated by Sylla, and slew himself at Præneste.—*Plutarch.*

MARIUS (Marcus Aurelius), a smith and common soldier in the reign of Gallienus, who raised himself to a supreme command in the army, and on the death of Victorinus ascended the imperial throne by the interest of Victorina, mother of that emperor; but was slain shortly after by a soldier. He is said to have been a man of prodigious strength, and to have stopped a chariot running full speed with one of his fingers.—*Univ. Hift.*

MARK (St.), the Evangelist, was the disciple of St. Peter, who employed him in writing the gospel which bears his name, and calls him his son in his first epistle. He is believed to have been the John, surnamed Mark, to whose mother's house St. Peter retired when released from prison, and who also accompanied St. Paul and Barnabas in their travels. He wrote his gospel for the use of the Roman christians, about A.D. 72. He is said to have founded the church of Alexandria.—*Cave.*

MARK, a pope and saint, succeeded Syl-
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vestier I in 336, and died the same year. There passes under his name, an epistle addressed to St. Athanasius.—*Dupin*.

MARKHAM (Gervase), an English author in the 17th century, was born in Nottinghamshire. He was a captain in the army of Charles I. and distinguished himself by his valour. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and others on Husbandry, Horsemanship, Fowling, and Military Discipline.—*Gen. B. D.*

MARKLAND (Jeremiah), a learned critic, was the son of the reverend Ralph Markland, author of the Art of Shooting flying, and was born in 1693. He received his education at Christ's hospital, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. In 1723 he distinguished himself by his *Epistola Critica*, after which he published Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; with a Dissertation on four Orations ascribed to Cicero. In 1761 appeared his tract, entitled, *De Græcorum quintâ Declinatione imparisyllabicâ et inde formatâ Latinorum tertia, quæstio Grammatica*, 4to. He wrote several other small pieces, and assisted many learned men in their labours. He died at Dorking in Surrey, in 1776.—*Anecd. of Bowyer*.

MARLOE (Christopher), an English dramatic writer, was born in the reign of Edward VI. and educated at Cambridge. Wood says that he was an atheist, and kept a girl, but being jealous that she was partial to his footman, Marloe aimed a dagger at the fellow, which he wrenched out of his hand, and stabbed his master about 1593. His plays are now little known.—*Wood, d. O.*

MARLORAT (Augustin), a learned divine, was born in Lorraine in 1506. He was entered of the order of Augustines, which he quitted on embracing the protestant religion. He appeared with advantage at the conference between the catholics and protestants at Poissy in 1561. When Rouen was taken by the king in 1562, Marlorat, who was a minister there, was basely put to death. His Commentaries on the Bible are justly esteemed, as also is his work entitled, *Thesaurus locorum communium sanctæ Scripturæ*, London 1574, fol. and Geneva 1624.—*Moreri*.

MARMION (Shakerley), a dramatic writer, was born in Northamptonshire in 1602, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He squandered away a good estate, on which he commenced author. His pieces are, 1. Holland's Leaguer; 2. A Fine Companion; 3. The Antiquary; 4. The Crafty Merchant, or the Soldier'd Citizen; all comedies. He died in 1639.—*Biog. Dram.*

MARMOL (Louis), a Spanish writer of the 16th century, was a native of Grenada. He was taken at the siege of Tunis, and was eight years a prisoner in Africa. His principal work is a General Description of

Africa, printed at Grenada in 1573, in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

MARMONTEL (John Francis), a celebrated French writer, was born at Bort, in the Limousin, in 1719. He was educated at Toulouse, where he obtained an academical prize, and for sometime wore the habit of an abbé. In 1745 he went to Paris, and obtained the friendship of Voltaire. His talents and virtues procured him a pension, and the place of historiographer of the royal buildings, and also the management of a journal called the *Mercury*. But having written a satire upon some powerful noblemen, he was sent to the Bastille. He commenced his literary career by tragedies, and an opera. But his fame rests principally, if not wholly, upon his *Moral Tales*, a work universally known and esteemed. The French academy appointed him perpetual secretary in 1789. During the revolution he led a retired life, and remained secure, though reduced to low circumstances, amidst all the violent scenes of that event. In 1797 he was chosen deputy of the council of ancients by the department of Eure; but died the year following at Abbeville of an apoplectic stroke. Besides his dramatic pieces and *Moral Tales* he wrote the romance of *Belisarius*; the *Literary Observer*; the *Charms of Study*, an epistle; a French translation of *Lucan's Pharsalia*; *Poétique Française*, 3 vols. 8vo.; the *Incas*, or the Destruction of the Empire of Peru, 2 vols.; *Essay on the Revolutions of Music*, 8vo.; *Elements of Literature*, 6 vols.; several articles in the *French Encyclopædie*, &c.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

MARNEZIA (N. de Lezai), a French writer, was born at Befançon. He was for some time in the army, and at the commencement of the revolution became a member of the national assembly, but disapproving the violent measures that were pursued, he retired to America. He returned again in 1793, and was confined in prison several months. On the fall of Robespierre he gained his liberty, but never recovered his health. He died in 1797. His works are, 1. *De la Nature champêtre*, a poem; 2. *Essay on the Mineralogy of Orgelet in Franche Comte*; 3. *Le Bonheur dans les Campagnes*; 4. *Plan of Education for a Young Lady*; 5. *The Virtuous Family*, a romance; &c.—*Novo. Did. Hist.*

MAROLLES (Michael de), a French writer and ecclesiastic, was born in 1600, and died in 1681. He wrote *Memoirs of his own Life*, published in 1775, 3 vols. 12mo. He translated several of the ancient authors into French, and wrote a curious work, entitled, *Tableaux du Temple des Muses*, folio. His epigrams and poems are very indifferent.—*Moreri*.

MAROT (John), a French poet, was born at Mattheu in Normandy in 1463. He was patronized by Anne of Bretagne, queen

of France, and was afterwards in the service of Francis I. He died in 1523. His poems are appended to the works of his son, the subject of the next article.

MAROT (Clement), was born in 1495. He was valet de chambre to Francis I. but was obliged to leave France, on embracing the reformed religion. He resided some time at Geneva, and died at Turin in 1544. He translated some of David's psalms into French, which were printed in 1543 at Geneva, with a preface by Calvin. His other poems are epigrams, elegies, sonnets, and ballads. His son *Michael* was also a poet, but not equal either to John or Clement. The works of the three were printed together at the Hague in 1731, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

MAROT (Francis), a painter, was the pupil of La Fosse, and an associate and professor of the French academy of painting. He died at Paris in 1719, aged 52. He is not to be confounded with an architect of that name, whose designs have been engraved in quarto.—*D'Argenville.*

MARQUET (Francis Nicholas), a French physician and botanist, was born at Nancy in 1687, and died in 1759. He published, 1. An Account of Plants which grow in Lorraine, 10 vols. 8vo.; 2. Methode pour apprendre par les notes de la musique a connoître le poulx, 12mo.; 3. Observations on the Cure of several Diseases, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

MARSAIS (Casar Chefsneau du), a French grammarian, was born at Marseilles in 1676. He was for some time a member of the congregation of the oratory, which he soon quitted, and went to Paris, where he applied to the law; but left that profession also, and became a schoolmaster. He wrote some articles in the Encyclopedie, and died in 1756. His principal works are, 1. An Explanation of the Doctrine of the Gallican Church, with respect to the pretences of the court of Rome, 12mo.; 2. A Rational Method of Learning the Latin Language, 12mo.; 3. A Treatise on Tropes, 8vo.; 4. The True Principles of Grammar, 4to.; 5. Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind, 12mo.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

MARSH (Narcissus), a learned prelate, was born in Wiltshire in 1638, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. In 1678 he was appointed provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1682 promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1703 translated to the archbishopric of Armagh. He repaired several decayed churches, and built an alms-house for clergymen's widows. He died in 1713. His works are, 1. Institutiones Logice in usum Juventutis Academicæ, Dublin 1681. 2. An Introduction to the Doctrine of Sounds, containing some Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics, &c.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

MARSHAL (Walter), a nonconformist

minister, was educated at New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, as he also was of that at Winchester. He was ejected from the living of Hurley in Hampshire in 1682; after which he officiated to a dissenting congregation at Gosport. He died about 1690. His book entitled the Gospel Mystery of Sanctification, printed first in 1692, 8vo. was reprinted with a commendatory preface by the rev. Mr. Hervey, author of Meditations, 12mo.—*Calamy.*

MARSHALL (Thomas), an English divine, was born in Leicestershire, about 1621, and bred at Lincoln college, Oxford; but when the university fell into the hands of the presbyterians he went to Rotterdam. He returned at the restoration, became fellow of his college, and took his doctor's degree. He was afterwards rector of Lincoln college, and preferred to the deanry of Gloucester. He died in 1685. His works are, 1. Observations in Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquas duas, scilicet Gothicas & Anglo Saxonicas; 2. An Explanation of the Catechism; 3. Epistle prefixed to Dr. Hyde's translation into the Malayan language of the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles.—*Wood.*

MARSHALL (Nathanael), an English divine of the 18th century, who was chaplain to George II. and published, 1. The Works of St. Cyprian, fol. 1717; 2. A Defence of our Constitution in Church and State, 1717, 8vo. His Sermons were published by his widow in 1730, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Anecd. of Bouvier.*

MARSHAM (sir John), a learned writer, was born in London in 1602, and educated first at Westminster school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards studied the law, and became one of the six clerks in chancery. In the civil wars he adhered to the royal cause, and in 1660 was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1685. He is distinguished for his *Diatriba Chronologica*, or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament, 1649, 4to. He afterwards enlarged this work under the following title, *Canon Chronicus, Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, & Disquisitiones*, London 1672, fol.; and *Leipfic* 1676, 4to. His son sir John Marsham made large collections for a History of England, but never published. He also wrote a History of all the English Boroughs. His brother Robert was created a baronet by queen Anne, and was succeeded by her son Robert, created Lord Romney in 1716.—*Biog. Brit.*

MARSIGLI (Louis Ferdinand), an Italian writer, was born in 1658, of a noble family, at Bologna. He served with great reputation in the imperial army, and in 1683 was taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold

him to the Turks. The year following he was ransomed, and obtained a colonel's commission. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the count d'Arco was condemned, for giving up the fortrefs of Brifac to the duke of Burgundy, Marfigli, who commanded under him, was also disgraced, and dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing-house; the first he bequeathed to the senate, and the last to the dominicans. He also founded the academy of arts and sciences at that place. He died in 1730. Count Marfigli was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the royal society of London. His works are, 1. a Philosophical Essay on the Sea, translated into French by Le Clerc, and published at Amsterdam in 1725, fol.; 2. a Description of the Danube, 6 vols. fol.; 3. De potione Asiatica Cafe, 12mo.; 4. De fungorum generatione, fol.; 5. State of the Ottoman Forces, folio; 6. Treatise on the Bosphorus, 4to.—*Novv. Diâ. Hist.*

MARSOLLIER (James), an historian, was born at Paris in 1647. He died archdeacon of Uzéx in 1724. He wrote, 1. The History of Cardinal Ximenes, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. History of Henry VII. king of England, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. A History of the Inquisition, 12mo.; 4. Life of St. Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 12mo.; 5. Life of Madame de Chantal, 2 vols.; 6. Life of Dom. Rance, abbot and reformer of La Trappe, 2 vols.; 7. Discourses on the Duties of Civil Life, 12mo.; 8. History of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, duke de Bouillon, 3 vols.; 9. An Apology for Erasmus, endeavouring to prove that this great man was a good catholic.—*Moreri.*

MARSTON (John), an English dramatic writer, who was a student of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and an intimate friend of Ben. Jonson. He contributed eight plays to the stage, an account of which may be seen in the Biographia Dramatica. He was living in 1693.—*Wood.*

MARSTY (Francis Marie de), a French writer, was born at Paris, and bred among the jesuits, from which order he was expelled. He published an Analysis of the Works of Bayle, 4 vols. 12mo.; which was proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and the author sent to the Bastille. On regaining his liberty, he wrote a Modern History, 26 vols. 12mo.; the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 3 vols. 12mo.; a Dictionary of Painting and Architecture, 2 vols.; the Modern Rabelais, 8 vols.; and a Poem, entitled, *Pictura*, 12mo.; which possesses merit. He died in 1763.—*Novv. Diâ. Hist.*

MARSTY (Balthazar), a sculptor, was a native of Cambray, and died in 1674, aged 54. His brother Gaspard was also a good sculptor, and died in 1681, aged 56. These artists executed a beautiful vase, on which

were represented Latona and her children. This was placed in the royal gardens at Versailles.—*Novv. Diâ. Hist.*

MARTEL (Francis), surgeon to Henry IV. of France at the end of the 16th century. He wrote an Apology for Surgeons; Paradoxes on the Practice of Surgery, and other works, printed together at Paris in 1635.—*Moreri.*

MARTELLI (Louis), an Italian poet, was born at Florence about 1500, and died at Salerno in 1527. His poems were printed at Florence in 1548. Vincent Martelli his brother was also a poet, and his pieces were printed at Florence in 1607, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

MARTELLI (Peter James), secretary to the senate of Bologna, and professor of belles lettres in that city. He wrote plays, poems, and essays, in 7 vols. 8vo. He died in 1729.—*Ibid.*

MARTENNE (Edmund), a benedictine monk of St. Maur, was born in 1654. He published, 1. A Commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict; 2. De Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus, 2 vols. 4to.; and other works. He died in 1739.—*Moreri.*

MARTIAL (Marcus Valerius), a Latin poet, was a native of Spain, and went to Rome in his 20th year. The emperor Domitian conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. Martial in return complimented him as more than human; but after his death he painted his enormities in glowing colours. Being neglected by Trajan, he retired to his native country, where he died A.D. 104. His epigrams are very pointed and severe. The best editions of Martial are that of Leyden, cum notis variorum, 1670, 8vo.; and that of Amsterdam, 1701, 8vo.—*Biog. Classica. Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

MARTIAL D'Auvergne, a French poet of the 15th century, was a notary of the Chatelet of Paris, and died in that city in 1508. He wrote, 1. Arrets l'Amour, "Love Causes;" 2. an Historical Poem on Charles VII.; 3. L'Amant rendu Cordelier de l'Observance d'Amour; 4. Dévotes Louanges à la Vierge Marie. His poems were re-printed at Paris in 1724, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

MARTIANAY (John), a French benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who published a good edition of the works of Jerome, in 5 vols. folio; also a Life of that Father in 1 vol. 4to. 1706, and some other works. He died in 1717, aged 70.—*Ibid.*

MARTIONAC (Stephen Algai sieur de), a French writer, who translated Terence, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Virgil, and Ovid into prose, and wrote the Lives of the Bishops of Paris of the 17th century, quarto. He died in 1698, aged 70.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN (St.), was born in 916 at Sabaria in Pannonia, now Hungary, of heathen parents. He served in the army some years; but being converted to christ-

anity at Amiens, he embraced a religious life, and was the means of converting his mother. In 374 he was made bishop of Tours, but still retained all the simplicity and austerity of the recluse. He erected the monastery of Marmontier, and is considered as the apostle of the Gauls. He died in 397. There remains under his name a Confession of Faith with regard to the Doctrine of the Trinity.—*Baillet Vies des Saintes.*

MARTIN I. pope and saint, succeeded Theodore in 649. He held a council at Rome, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. Constantius caused him to be sent to Constantinople, from whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he died in consequence of ill usage in 655.—*Dupin. Boissier.*

MARTIN II. succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius patriarch of Constantinople, and died in 884.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN III. a Roman, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942, and died in 946, after founding many churches and charitable institutions.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN IV. a Frenchman of noble birth, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus and Peter III. king of Arragon, and gave the kingdom of the latter to Charles de Valois, son of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The pope died in 1285.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN V. (Otto Colonna), was born at Rome of an illustrious family, and was elected pope in 1417, after the abdication of Gregory XII. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by the emperor and the elector palatine. He persecuted the followers of John Huss in Bohemia, and presided at the council of Constance in 1418. He died in 1431, aged 63.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN (David), a French protestant divine, was born at Revel, in the diocese of Lavaur in 1639. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became pastor of a church at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. A History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. fol.; 2. Sermons, 1 vol. 8vo.; 3. Notes on the Bible; 4. A Treatise on Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.; 5. Two Dissertations, one on the Disputed Passage of 1 John v. 7. and the second on the Testimony of Josephus to our Saviour. These have been translated into English, 8vo. The author also communicated some valuable additions to the second edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy.—*Moreri.*

MARTIN (James), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in Languedoc in 1694, and died in 1751. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Religion of the Ancient Gauls, 2 vols.; 2. History of the Gauls, 2 vols.; 3. Explication of difficult Texts of Scripture, 2 vols.; 4. Explanation of Ancient Monuments, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARTIN (Raymond), a Spanish monk of the Dominican order, was employed in 1264 by James I. king of Arragon to examine the Talmud, and sent in 1268 to Tunis to labour for the conversion of the Moors. He died in 1286. Martin wrote an excellent Treatise against the Jews, printed at Paris in 1651, with the title of *Pugio fidei Christianæ*. The best edition is that of Leipzig, 1687.—*Moreri.*

MARTIN (Thomas), an English antiquary, was born at Thetford in Suffolk, in 1697, and died in 1771. He wrote *Monumenta Anglicana*, a History of his Native Town in 4to. and contributed to the *Fate of Le Neve*.—*Life by Sir F. Cullum.*

MARTIN (Benjamin), an English mathematician, was born in 1704. He was the son of a farmer, and became a schoolmaster at Chichester, where he wrote some good books on mathematics. He afterwards procured a valuable apparatus of instruments, and travelled about the kingdom as a lecturer in experimental philosophy. He finally settled in Fleet-street, London, as an optician, and made several improvements on mathematical and philosophical instruments; but being reduced to poverty by domestic troubles, he attempted his own life. Though the wound was not immediately mortal, it produced a disorder of which he died in 1782. Mr. Martin was a very ingenious and industrious writer. He wrote a Philosophical Grammar, which went through several editions; *Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Philosophia Britannica*, 3 vols. 8vo.; a Treatise on Decimal Arithmetic, 8vo.; a Treatise on Trigonometry, 2 vols. 8vo.; Treatise on Optics, 1 vol.; *Mathematical Institutes*, 2 vols.; *Philological Library of Arts and Sciences*, 1 vol.; *Natural History of England*, 2 vols.; *Biographia Philosophica*, 1 vol.; and several Miscellaneous Tracts. He conducted for some years a Magazine of Arts and Sciences, which seems to have dropped for want of encouragement.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MARTIN (Claude), an ingenious officer in the English service in India, was born at Lyons in 1732 of mean parents. However, he received a good mathematical education at a public school, and at the age of 20 entered into the army with one of his brothers. His regiment was sent to India with general Lally, and in the war of 1756 he behaved with great gallantry, but, being ill-treated, he went into the English service, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. Being employed to make a map of the estates of the nabob of Oude, he recommended himself thereby to his patronage. The nabob loved the European arts, in which he was assisted by Martin, who opened a profitable bank, and other commercial institutions, under his protection, and thereby gained prodigious wealth. Having settled at Lucknow,

he built there a magnificent but curious work, in a style of his own, and in which he could enjoy all the mildness and coolness of an European climate with the fervour of the Asiatic. He also erected another on the banks of the Ganges, which was fortified in the European manner. He formed a large museum of natural history; constructed an immense garden stocked with a prodigious variety of plants; and built an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. He died in 1799. His great wealth he distributed principally in charity.—*Europ. Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARTINDALE (Adam), a mathematician, who was deprived of the living of Rothorn in Cheshire for non-conformity in 1662, after which he lived as chaplain in the family of Lord Delamere. He died about 1700. Mr. Martindale wrote a useful little book on surveying, called the Land Meter's Vade Mecum, 12mo.; also twelve Problems about Interest; and two Almanacks, called Country Almanacks. He kept a mathematical school at Warrington in Lancashire, and afterwards at Dunham in Cheshire. In theology he was the author of Divinity Knots Unloosed, 1649, 8vo.; and Truth and Peace promoted, 12mo. 1682.—*Calamy*.

MARTINI (Martin), a jesuit, who resided many years in China, of which country he wrote some curious memoirs. He returned to Europe in 1651, but is said to have again visited China, where he died at the age of 74. He wrote, 1. *Sinicz Historiz decas prima à gentis origine ad Christum natum*, 4to.; 2. *China illustrata*, Amsterdam, folio; 3. a History in Latin of the Wars of the Tartars against China, 8vo.; 4. *Relation of the Number and Quality of Chinese Christians*.—*Moreri*.

MARTINIUS (Matthias), a protestant divine, was born in the county of Waldeck in 1572. He was the disciple of Piscator, after which he taught with reputation at Paderborn and Bremen. He distinguished himself at the synod of Dort, and died in 1630. His principal work is a *Lexicon philologicum*, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

MARTINUSIUS (George), or *Ptisinovitch*, cardinal, was born in 1482 in Croatia, of mean parentage, but he raised himself by his talents to the favour of John Zapol, king of Hungary, who made him minister of state, and on his death in 1540, confided to him the tuition of his son John Sigismund. He had before been made bishop of Great Waradin. He incurred the displeasure of Isabella, mother of his pupil, on which he attached himself to the emperor Ferdinand I. who obtained for him the cardinalship. But being suspected of entering into a treacherous negotiation with the Turks, he was assassinated in his castle of Vints in 1551.—*Moreri. De Thou*.

MARTIRELLI, a landscape painter, was born at Naples in 1670, and died in 1730.

His pictures are very beautiful.—*Pilling-ton*.

MARTYN (John), an eminent botanist, was born in London in 1699, and was intended for trade, but his love of learning and science overruled that design. He had from his youth an attachment to botany, in which he was encouraged by Dr. Sherard. In 1720 he translated Tournesort's History of the Plants growing about Paris, which induced him to make a like catalogue of plants about London. He co-operated with Dillenius in forming a society of botanists, which continued till 1726. About this time he read botanical lectures in London, and on the death of Bradley he was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge. In 1727 Dr. Martyn was admitted a member of the royal society, and he was so active in the committee for regulating the library and museum, that his bond for annual payment was cancelled by order of council. He practised physic in the city, and afterwards at Chelsea, but in 1752 he retired to Streatham. In 1761 he resigned his professorship, and died at Chelsea in 1768. His other works are, *Tabulæ Synopticæ plantarum officinalium ad methodum Rasionum dispositæ, folio; Methodus plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium, 12mo.; Historia plantarum rariorum decades quinque, fol.*; the first Lecture of a Course of Botany, being an introduction to the rest, 8vo.; a Translation of the Georgics and Bucolics of Virgil, with curious notes, two volumes 8vo.; *Dissertations on the Æneids of Virgil, 12mo.*; an Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions; Translations of Boerhaave's Treatise on the Powers of Medicine; Harris on the Diseases of Infants; and an Abridgment of Philosophical Papers from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, 5 vols. 8vo. He also wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and some articles in the General Dictionary. He was succeeded in the professorship by his son, the rev. Thomas Martyn, B. D.—*Life prefixed to his Dissertations on the Æneid*.

MARTYR (Peter), of Anghiera, in the Milanese, was born in 1455. He distinguished himself as an able negotiator, and Ferdinand V. king of Castile and Arragon employed him in the education of his children. He also obtained some ecclesiastical benefices, and died in 1525. He wrote a History of the Discovery of America in Latin, under the title of, *De navigatione et Terris de nova repertis, 1587*; also a curious relation of his embassy to Egypt in 1509, fol.; and a collection of letters relating to the History of Spain, printed at Amsterdam in 1670, fol.—*Moreri*.

MARTYR (Peter), a celebrated protestant divine, was born at Florence in 1500. His family name was Vermilini, but his parents gave him that of Martyr, from one Peter,

a martyr, whose church stood near their house. After receiving a private education he entered into an Augustine monastery at Fiesoli. He became a distinguished preacher, and had a situation in the cathedral of Naples, which he relinquished after carefully reading the writings of Luther and other reformers. This change in his religious sentiments rendered it expedient for him to quit Italy, and he accordingly went to Strasburg, where he married a nun, who for the same principles had left her convent. On the invitation of Edward VI. Peter Martyr came to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ church. In the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom. He then went to Switzerland, and died at Zurich in 1562. His wife died at Oxford, and in the reign of Mary her remains were taken out of the consecrated ground, and buried beneath a dunghill; but when queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were again taken up and honourably interred in Christ church. Peter Martyr wrote some pieces against the errors of the church of Rome, and explications of the Scripture.—*Rel's Hist. Reform. Wood, A. O.*

MARUCELLI (John Stephen), an Italian historical painter, was born in 1646, and died in 1706. One of his principal performances was a representation of Abraham entertaining the angels.—*Pillington.*

MARVEL (Andrew), a political writer, was the son of a clergyman at Hull in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1620. At the age of 13 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, and in 1657 he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. In the parliament which met at the restoration, he was chosen to represent his native town. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer against the corruptions of the court. Charles II. however delighted in his conversation, but could never prevail with him to support his measures. To effect this he one day sent Lord Danby to Marvel's lodgings, which were very mean, in an obscure court in the Strand. Marvel was much surprised at this visit, but was told by the earl, that his majesty wished to know in what way he could serve him, to which the other replied, "that it was not in the king's power to serve him." His lordship, after some more discourse, offered him from the king any place at court that he should chuse. Marvel answered, "that he could not accept the offer without being ungrateful either to the country, by betraying its interests, or to the king, by voting against him." Danby in conclusion then told him, that "his majesty had sent him one thousand pounds, as a mark of his private esteem." This also he resolutely refused, though when his lordship was gone, he was obliged to borrow a guinea from a friend. He died in 1678. He wrote some keen pieces against Parker,

bishop of Oxford, and several miscellaneous poems, and tracts; all of which have been collected and published in 3 vols. 4to. A poetical piece of his in recommendation of Paradise Lost, is usually prefixed to that great work.—*Biog. Brit.*

MARULLUS (TACIUS), a poet of Calabria in the 5th century, who wrote a panegyric on Attila king of the Huns, which the barbarian requited by causing the poet and his poem to be burnt together.—*Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

MARULLUS (Michael), a learned Greek, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople. He was a poet and soldier; but an atheist in principle, and extravagantly fond of Lucretius. He was drowned in crossing the river Cezina in 1500. His epigrams and other poetical pieces in Greek and Latin were printed at Florence in 4to. in 1497, and at Paris in 1561. They are very licentious.—*Moreri.*

MARY, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal house of David. She espoused Joseph, but when betrothed she miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, agreeable to the declaration of the angel Gabriel. When delivered she went into Egypt with the child, and afterwards settled at Nazareth. Little is said of her in the Gospels, and nothing after the ascension of our Saviour; but that she resided with St. John the Evangelist, to whose care she was entrusted by our Lord. The Roman church pretends that she was immaculate, and ascended to heaven without passing through death, whence it has the feast called the assumption of the Virgin. Mary, the wife of Cleophas, is called the sister of the Virgin. She was the mother of St. James the Less, St. Simon, and St. Jude, all of them apostles. She accompanied our Lord to his crucifixion, and was one of the pious women to whom his resurrection was announced by the angels.—*Cuvier.*

MARY, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Aragon, and born in 1517. Her education was liberal, and she acquired to great a knowledge of the Latin language as to undertake a translation of Erasmus's paraphrase on St. John's gospel, which, however, she did not complete. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his brutal temper, and her inflexible opposition to his will made him sometimes form a resolution of putting her to death, from which he was diverted by the remonstrances and entreaties of archbishop Crammer. The treatment which her mother had experienced, contributed much towards increasing her dislike to Henry, and also to the alterations which he introduced into the church. During the short reign of Edward she lived privately, but could not by any means be prevailed with to join in communion with the protestant divines. On this account that amiable prince was pre-

vailed with, by the artifices of the duke of Northumberland, to set aside his sisters from the succession, and to declare lady Jane Gray his heir. At his death in 1553 that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she was received into London without opposition. In putting to death lady Jane and her husband lord Dudley he betrayed that sanguinary and vengeful temper which was soon afterwards displayed in a violent persecution of the protestants. Even the meek and pious Cranmer, to whom she was indebted for her life, could not escape her bigotry and malice. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V. with whom she lived on indifferent terms. A disappointment occasioned by a supposed miscarriage, and aggravated by the loss of Calais, produced a fever, of which she died in 1558, and with her ended the domination of the papal power in England.—*Rapin. Hume.*

MARY II. queen of England, the wife of William III. was the daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to William prince of Orange, whom she followed to England in 1689. The same year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She was of a meek disposition, and did not interfere in matters of government, except when her husband was absent. She died of the small pox in 1694, aged 32, without ever having any issue.—*Hume. Fenn. Sermon by Burnet.*

MARY STUART, the daughter of James V. king of Scotland, by Maria of Lorraine, was born in 1542. She was only eight days old when her father died, on which she became heiress to the throne. Henry VIII. of England endeavoured to unite the two kingdoms by a marriage between his son Edward and the infant queen of Scots, but his offer being rejected, he sent his troops into Scotland, where they took and plundered Edinburgh, but were soon obliged to re-embark. In 1548 Mary was contracted to Francis dauphin of France, at which court she acquired those accomplishments which rendered her an object of universal admiration, and there at the same time she imbibed those prejudices which proved the source of her misfortunes. In 1558 the marriage was celebrated, and by the direction of their father-in-law Mary and her husband assumed the title of king and queen of England, on the supposed ground of the illegitimacy of Elizabeth, an act of ridiculous ambition, which was afterwards fatal to Mary. In 1559 Henry II. died, and Francis became king of France, but in less than two years he left Mary a widow, on which she returned to her native country, and was received by her subjects with joyful acclamations. Scotland was at this time a prey to fanatical zeal. The presbyterian party carried reformation

to shocking lengths, by destroying abbeys, cathedrals, libraries, and even the monuments of the dead. Such was the state of the kingdom at the landing of Mary, who, on the first Sunday after her arrival, ordered mass to be said in the chapel of the palace. This gave great offence to the people, and it was with difficulty they granted to their sovereign that liberty of conscience which they claimed for themselves. Mary shewed a different temper, for she caused it to be proclaimed, that any attempt towards a change or subversion of the reformed church, should be treated as a capital offence. Notwithstanding this liberality on her part, the people in every pageant and spectacle, delighted to insult the queen by ridiculing her religion. Even the royal chapel was assaulted by the mob, who were encouraged by Knox the reformer. Several high officers of marriage were made to Mary, who rejected them all, and bestowed her hand on Henry lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a young nobleman of prepossessing appearance, but weak and impetuous in his mind and temper, and mean and intemperate in his habits. This inauspicious marriage soon ended in disgust, and the enemies of both took the advantage of widening the breach. They persuaded Darnley that David Rizzio, an old Italian musician, whom the queen had appointed her foreign secretary, had supplanted him in her affections. A conspiracy was formed, and one night, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Henry conducted his confederates to the royal apartment, where Rizzio was murdered in the presence of Mary, who was then far advanced in her pregnancy. James Hepburn, earl Bothwell, became now a favourite in the court of Scotland; a man of considerable intrigue, but of unprincipled conduct. By his arts he gained an ascendancy over the mind of Mary, who appointed him lieutenant of the marches. In 1566 she was delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland, and the first of England. Darnley, in the mean time seeing himself deprived of power, and generally despised, retired to his country house, which was blown up one night, and the body of the king found in a garden adjoining, without any marks of violence. This deed of darkness occasioned universal horror, and as it left no doubt that Bothwell was the principal cause, so it drew on Mary suspicions which were never effaced till our own days. After a mock trial Bothwell was acquitted, and he was strengthened in the power he had acquired. He now laid aside the mask, and on the 24th of April, 1567, seized the queen, and carried her to the castle of Dunbar, where by entreaties and force he prevailed on her to marry him. This is the great stain on the character of this ill-fated woman, which has called forth the utmost exertions of her

enemies and her advocates. The conduct of Bothwell towards her even after this, in keeping her a prisoner under a strong guard, does certainly carry strong presumption that she was forced into this union against her own inclination. A confederacy of the most powerful lords in the kingdom was formed against Bothwell, who finding himself unable to oppose them, escaped from the kingdom, and died miserably in Denmark. Mary was committed to the charge of her greatest enemy, the mother of the earl of Murray, who had assumed the title of regent, and the lords of the confederacy forced the unhappy queen to sign a renunciation of her crown in favour of her son, and he was accordingly crowned at Stirling. After this, the enemies of Mary, who had suffered Bothwell to quit the kingdom, caused different persons to be executed for being concerned in the king's murder. All these solemnly acquitted Mary of being privy to that transaction. Notwithstanding this, the council, for the purpose of rendering her odious, and colouring their own tyranny, produced letters, purporting to be written by her, which, if true, would clearly establish the fact. But they have been incontestibly proved forgeries. Mary having escaped from her prison in the island of Lochleven, hastened to Hamilton, where she found many friends. But the regent Murray marching against them the royal party was defeated. On this Mary fled into England, where she implored the protection of her cousin Elizabeth, who acted with great duplicity for some time, and at length declared that no assistance could be afforded her unless she submitted to a legal trial. After some difficulties this was agreed to, and the cause was to be determined at York by a commission, which finally removed to London, where it was declared, that "nothing had been produced whereby the queen of England could conceive or take any evil opinion of the queen, her good sister, for any thing yet seen." This is a sufficient vindication of Mary's innocence, and yet she was still kept in close confinement. The duke of Norfolk formed the design of marrying Mary, in which he was encouraged by several of the English nobility, and also by the regent Murray. This being discovered by Elizabeth, the duke was sent to the Tower, from whence he was not released till he had promised to renounce all farther correspondence with the queen of Scotland:—but afterwards renewing his ambitious project, he was tried and executed. After a long and rigorous confinement at Coventry, Mary was removed to Fotheringay castle, where she was to undergo the mock formality of a trial on the charge of fomenting conspiracies against Elizabeth. When brought before the commissioners she disclaimed their authority, and asserted her innocence. The commis-

sioners, after hearing her defence, removed the matter to Westminster, and, though not the shadow of a proof was ever produced of the charges alleged, she was declared guilty of conspiring the death of Elizabeth. Mary received the news with exultation, wearied as she was by her unparalleled persecutions. Many foreign powers interested themselves in her behalf, and her son James endeavoured to save her life, but in vain. A warrant was sent down, and read to the royal captive, who only entreated that she might be permitted the consolations of her own religion. This favour was inhumanly refused. She was beheaded within the castle of Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirsted without cause for her blood. Thus fell Mary Stuart, a princess of uncommon beauty and accomplishments as well as misfortune. Her remains were interred in Peterborough cathedral, from whence they were removed by order of her son, and deposited in Westminster abbey. The memory of this unfortunate queen has been successfully vindicated by the learned Whitaker and other writers.—*Robertson's Hist. Scotland. Stuart's Life of Mary. Hume.*

MARY DE MEDICIS, daughter of Francis II. grand duke of Tuscany, and wife of Henry IV. king of France, was born at Florence in 1573. On the death of her husband in 1610 she was named regent of the kingdom. She was a woman of great political intrigue, and of an unbounded ambition. Differences arose between her and Louis, which were compromised by means of Richelieu, whom she introduced to the favour of that monarch. But afterwards a violent breach occurred between her and the cardinal, who was supported by the king. Mary was exiled to Brussels, and all her favourites, and even her physician, were either banished or sent to the Bastille. She died in poverty at Cologne, in 1642. Mary built the elegant palace called the Luxembourg at Paris, and adorned that city with aqueducts and other ornaments.—*Hennault. Nov. Diet. Hist.*

MARY, queen of Hungary, was sister to the emperor Charles V. and married in 1521 to Louis king of Hungary, who soon after was killed at the battle of Mohatz. His widow was appointed governess of the Low Countries in 1531, and in that station behaved with great courage and prudence. She headed the troops herself in several actions, and was so fond of hunting as to be called Diana and the huntress. She favoured the protestants, and had a taste for literature. Between her and Henry II. king of France there was a great animosity, and she committed considerable ravages in the French provinces. Henry on his part invaded Flanders, and destroyed the palace of Mary, who in return carried devastation into Picardy. The Spanish soldiers called

her the mother of the camp. She resigned the government in 1555, and died in Spain in 1558.—*Bayle*.

MARY, an Anglo-Norman poetess in the 15th century, was born in France, but resided chiefly in England. There are several of her poems on the adventures of chivalry, in the British Museum. M. le Grand has published her fables in French prose. Another work of hers is a tale in French verse of St. Patrick's Purgatory.—*Archæologia, vol. xiii.*

MASACCIO (Thomas), a celebrated Italian painter, was born in 1417. He was accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern painting, from its revival under Cimabue. He died in 1443.—*De Pile. Pitt.*

MASCARDI (Augustin), a learned Italian, was born in the republic of Genoa in 1591. Pope Urban VIII. founded for him a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza; but being of a licentious turn he died in poverty in 1640. He wrote Latin and Italian poems; a History of the Conspiracy of the Count Fiesco; and a curious work entitled, *Dell'Arte Istoria*, 4to.—*Tiraboschi*.

MASCARON (Julius), a French bishop, was born at Marseilles in 1634. His reputation as a preacher procured him the bishopric of Tulle, from whence he was translated to that of Agen. He died in 1703. His funeral orations are much esteemed.—*Moreri*.

MASCHERONI (Laurent), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Bergamo, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He published some notes on the *Integral calculus* of Euler, and had a share in the experiments performed by the institute of Bologna with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated *Geometria del compasso*, "the compass Geometry." Mascheroni died at Paris in 1800.

MASCLER (Francis), a French divine, who was deprived of a canonry in the cathedral of Amiens for being a jansenist. He died in 1728, aged 66. His works are, 1. A Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens; 3. The Catechism of Amiens.—*Ibid.*

MASCIER (John Baptist de), a French writer, was born at Caen in 1697, and died at Paris in 1760. He published, 1. A Description of Egypt, 4to.; 2. An Idea of the ancient and modern Government of Egypt, 12mo.; 3. Christian Reflections on the great Truths of Faith; and some other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASENIUS (James), a jesuit, was born at Dalen in the duchy of Juliers in 1606. He was professor of eloquence at Cologne, and died in 1681. He wrote, 1. *Palæstra Eloquentiæ ligatæ*, 4 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Palæstra*

styli Romani; 3. *Anima Historia*, seu *Vita Caroli V. et Ferdinandi*, 4to.; 4. *Notes*, &c. to the *Annals of Treves*, fol.; 5. *Epitome Annalium Trivenium*, 8vo.; 6. *Latin Poems*, particularly one on the Fall of Man, which Lauder falsely charged Milton with having stolen from when writing his *Paradise Lost*.—*Moreri*.

MASHAM (Damaris lady), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and the wife of sir Francis Masham, of Oates in Essex, by whom she had a son. She was the intimate friend of the great Mr. Locke, who died at her house. Lady Masham wrote a discourse concerning the Love of God, 8vo.; and Occasional Thoughts in reference to a virtuous and christian Life, 8vo. She died in 1708, aged 50, and was buried in the abbey church at Bath.—*Ballard's Brit. Ladies*.

MASIUS (Andrew), a learned man of the 16th century. He was born at Linnich near Brussels, and became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. He died in 1573, aged 57. Masius was uncommonly well versed in antient history and geography. His principal works are; a Syriac Lexicon and Grammar, folio; a Commentary on the Book of Joshua, fol.; and *Disputatio de cæna domini*, 1575.—*Moreri*.

MASO (Thomas), or Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence in the 15th century, who is said to have invented the art of engraving on copper. He flourished about 1480.—*Moreri*.

MASON (Francis), a learned divine, was born in the county of Durham about 1566, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton college. In 1599 he was presented to the rectory of Oxford in Suffolk. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to James I. and made archdeacon of Norfolk. He died at Oxford in 1621. His learned work, entitled *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, has been translated and published in English with a preface and notes by the Rev. John Lindsay.—*Wood, A. O.*

MASON (John), a dissenting divine of considerable merit, who was a master of arts of one of the Scotch universities. He wrote an excellent little volume of ethics, entitled, "Self-Knowledge," of which there have been several editions; he was also the author of fifty-two Practical Discourses for the use of Families, 2 vols. 8vo.; An Essay on Elocution, 8vo.; two Essays on the Power of Poetical and Prosaic Numbers, 8vo.; a Plain and Modest Plea for Christianity, 8vo.; the Student and Pastor, or Directions how to attain to eminence and usefulness in those respective characters, 12mo. He died about 1760. He is not to be mistaken for John Mason of Water Stratford, near Buckingham, who by being bewildered in the doctrines of Calvinism persuaded himself and others that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach

of Christ, and the glorious state of the millennium. He died in 1695.—*Granger*.

MASON (William), an English poet and divine, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1749 he was elected fellow of Pembroke hall through the interest of his friend Mr. Gray. In 1748 he published a poem entitled, *Isis*, which being considered as an attack on the university of Oxford, was answered by Mr. Warton in another, called, the *Triumphs of Isis*. In 1754 he entered into orders and was appointed chaplain to the king, and presented to the valuable living of Aston in Yorkshire. He afterwards obtained the precentorship of York cathedral, which leading his mind to church music, he composed a book on that subject. Mr. Gray the poet, appointed him one of his executors, and Mason wrote the life and published the letters of his friend. He also composed the epitaph on Gray's monument in Westminster-abbey. In the American war Mr. Mason shewed himself zealous on the side of those who were called the patriotic party; for which he was struck out of the list of royal chaplains. The disorders of the French revolution, however, allayed his political fervour, and he renounced the whig notions for which he was once so zealous. In getting out of his carriage he slipped and bruised his leg, which being neglected occasioned a gangrene, of which he died, April 5, 1797. His *Elfrida* and *Caracacus*, two dramas on the Greek model, are esteemed the best of his performances. He also wrote a poem, entitled, *The English Garden*; and translated into English verse Du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*, to which sir Joshua Reynolds added valuable notes.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

MASON (sir John), an eminent statesman, was born at Abingdon in Berkshire, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. Becoming a favourite with Henry VIII. he employed him in several embassies, and made him a member of his privy council. He afterwards served Edward VI.; and also contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. He died in 1566. His favourite maxim was, "do, and say nothing."—*Biog. Brit.*

MASQUE DE FER, or the "Iron Mask," the name of a person unknown who was conveyed in the most secret manner to the castle of Pignerol, from whence he was transferred to the isles St. Margaret. He was a man taller than ordinary, and extremely well made. His accomplishments were evidently great, and he had a fine taste for music. He always wore a mask with steel springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest

respect. At Pignerol he was entrusted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the isles this unknown personage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. Two gentlemen who were prisoners in the room over him contrived to hold some conversation with him by means of the chimney, and found that he was a man of general learning; but he informed them that a discovery of his name and rank would be death both to him and them. Numerous conjectures have been formed, and dissertations written on this historical subject, which for all that has been said still remains impenetrable obscurity. What is remarkable is that no person of distinction was missing at the time of his being consigned to the custody of St. Mars.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV.*

MASSAC (Raymond), a physician of Orleans in the 16th century. He wrote, 1. *Pæan Aurelianus*, 4to.; 2. *Pugez, live de lymphis pugiatis*, lib. ii. 1599.—*Moreri*.

MASSANIELLO, or ANELLO (Thomas), a fisherman at Naples, who caused a revolt in that city on account of taxes, and gathered a rabble of near 50,000 persons, by which means he usurped the sovereign power and ruled the city with great terror about ten days, and was then killed and his body cast into a ditch, A. D. 1646.—*Moreri*.

MASSARI (Lucio), an historical painter, was born at Bologna in 1569. He studied under Ludovico Caracci, and improved himself at Rome. He died in 1633.—*D'Argenville*.

MASSARIA (Alexander), a celebrated physician, was born at Vicenza. He died at Padua in 1598, at an advanced age. His works are, 1. *De Peste*, 4to.; 2. *Disputationes duæ, quarum prima de scopis mittendi sanguinem in febris, altera de purgatione in morborum principio*, 4to.; 3. *Practica Medica*, folio.—*Moreri*.

MASSE (John Baptiste), miniature painter to the French king, was born at Paris in 1687, and died in 1767. He copied the great pictures of Le Brun at Versailles, from which some fine engravings were published in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASSEVILLE (Louis le Vavasseur de), a French topographical writer, was born at Montebourg, and died at Valogne in 1733, aged 66. He wrote the *History and Geography of Normandy*, 8 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASSIEU (William), a French writer, was born at Caen in 1665. He was a jesuit, but afterwards quitted the order, and became tutor to the children of M. de Sacy. He was pensionary of the academy of inscriptions, and a member of the French academy. He died in 1722. He published an edition of the Greek Testament; a Translation of Pindar; *History of French Poetry*; a Latin Poem on Coffee, and several disser-

tations in the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Inscriptions.—*Moreri*.

MASSILLON (John Baptiste), a famous French prelate, was born at Hieres in Provence in 1663. At the age of 18 he entered into the congregation of the oratory. He acquired a superiority over all the preachers of his time, and Louis XIV. once said to him, "Father, when I hear other preachers I go away much pleased with them, but when I hear you I go away much displeased with myself." In 1717 he was appointed bishop of Clermont, and in 1719 admitted a member of the French academy. He died in 1742. His works have been printed in 14 vols. 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MASSINGER (Philip), a dramatic writer, was born at Salisbury in 1585, and educated at Oxford, but he left the university without taking a degree. He published 14 plays of his own, and some in which he was assisted by others. His works have been reprinted in 1761, in 4 vols. 8vo. and again in 1779. He died in 1639.—*Langbaine. Wood.*

MASSINISSA, king of a small country in Africa, who took part with the Carthaginians against Rome; but his nephew being taken prisoner by Scipio, he sent him back to his uncle with presents, which so affected Massinissa that he became the ally of the Romans, who were indebted to him for many victories. At his death he made Scipio Æmilianus guardian of his kingdom. He died B. C. 149.

MASSOLINO (da Panicale), a painter, was born at Florence in 1413. His greatest performance was a large picture of the history of St. Peter. He died in 1450.—*Pilkington.*

MASSON (Papirius), a French writer, was born in 1544. He was at first a jesuit, and afterwards a lawyer. He died in 1611. His *Annals* were printed in 1598, 4 books, 4to. He wrote some other works.—*Moreri.*

MASSON (John), a French protestant divine, who died in Holland about 1750. He wrote a *Critical History of the Republic of Letters*, 15 vols. 12mo.; *Lives of Horace, Ovid, and Pliny the Younger*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *History of Peter Bayle and his Works*, 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MASSON (Anthony), a French engraver who excelled in portraits; his plates of the disciples at Emmaus, viscount Turenne, and the duke d'Harcourt, are most esteemed. He died at Paris in 1702, aged 66.—*Ibid.*

MASSON (Innocent le), a Carthusian and general of his order, was born in 1628. He rebuilt the Grande Chartreuse after it had been burnt down. He died in 1703. Masson collected the statutes of his order with learned notes, printed at Paris in 1703, folio. *Anthony Masson*, a religious of the order of Minims, who died at Vincennes in 1700, wrote a *History of Noah* and the

Deluge, 12mo.; *History of Abraham*, and other works.—*Moreri*.

MASSON DES GRANGES (Daniel), a French priest, who died in 1760, aged 60. He wrote an excellent work entitled, *The Modern Philosopher, or the Unbeliever Condemned at the Tribunal of Reason*, 1765, 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MASSUET (Renatus), a learned benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in 1663, and died in 1716. He published an edition of Irenæus, 1710, folio; also a fifth volume of the *Acts of Saints of the Order of St. Benedict*, and other works.—*Moreri*.

MASTELLETA (John Andrew), a painter, was born at Bologna in 1577. He was instructed in the school of the Caracci, and afterwards studied the works of Parmesan. Employing black more than other colour, he thereby lessened the value of his works. Being of a melancholy turn he entered into a monastery, where he died.—*De Piles.*

MATANI (Anthony), a physician, was born at Pistoia in Italy in 1730. He became medical professor at Pisa, and died at his native place in 1769. His principal works are, 1. *De Aneurismatibus Præcordiorum morbis Animadversiones*; 2. *Heliodori Lariciæ capita optico-rum & græco latinè conversâ*; 3. *Account of the natural Productions of the Territory of Pistoia*; 4. *De Nosocomiorum Regimini*; 5. *De Remediis Tractatus*.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MATERNUS DE CILANO (George Christian), a learned German, was born at Preburg, and died at Altena in Lower Saxony in 1773. His works are, 1. *De Terræ concussione*; 2. *De causis Lucis Borealis*; 3. *De motu humorum progressivo veteribus non ignoto*; 4. *De Saturnalium origine et celebrandi ritu apud Romanos, &c.*—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MATHER ('Increase, D.D.), a puritan divine, was born in New England. In the time of Cromwell he had a church at Gloucester, but on the approach of the restoration he returned to America. He died in 1723, aged 84. He wrote a *Brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England*, 1676; *Divine Right of Infant Baptism*; *Discourse to the Person of Christ*, 8vo.; *Diatribæ de signo Filii Hominis, et de secundo Messie adventu*, 8vo.; *De successu Evangelii apud Indos in Nova Angliâ*, 8vo.; *Discourse concerning Comets*, 8vo.; and several other pieces.—*Lift by his son.*

MATHER (Cotton), an eminent divine, was the son of the last-mentioned, and born at Boston in 1663. In 1684 he became assistant to his father, and distinguished himself by his piety and learning. In 1710 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D. D. and in 1714 he was chosen a member of the royal society of London. He died in 1728. He wrote a number of books, among which are an *Ecclesiastical History of New England*, folio; the *Chris-*

tian Philosopher, 8vo.; the Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Witches, lately executed in New England, &c. In this last work he shewed an astonishing degree of credulity.—*Biog. Brit.*

MATHIAS (St.), one of the twelve apostles, and elected after the death of Judas. He is said to have preached the gospel in Ethiopia, where he suffered martyrdom. The ancient heretics had a gospel which they pretended was written by this apostle.—*Cave.*

MATHIAS, emperor of Germany, was the son of Maximilian II. and succeeded his brother Rodolph II. in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, with whom Mathias concluded a peace in 1615, but the war was renewed in 1618, and continued thirty years. Mathias died at Vienna in 1619, aged 62.—*Univ. Hist.*

MATHIAS CORVINUS, called *the great*, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of John Huniades. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia, but on regaining his liberty he was elected king of Hungary in 1458. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Hungarian lords, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks profiting by these divisions invaded the country, but were expelled by Mathias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained possession. The war was afterwards renewed, and Mathias overrunning Austria took Vienna and Neustadt, on which the emperor was obliged to make a dishonourable peace in 1487. Mathias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and law-suits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks when he died of an apoplexy in 1490.—*Ibid.*

MATHIAS (Christian), a Lutheran divine, was born at Meldorp in Holstein in 1584. He became successively professor of philosophy and divinity in several universities, and died at Utrecht in 1655. His principal works are, *Historia Patriarcharum*, quarto; and *Theatrum Historicum*, 4to.—*Moreri.*

MATHON DE LA COÛR (James), a mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1712, and died in that city in 1770. He was a member of the academy in his native place, and published a memoir on the best mode of supplying the action of wind upon large vessels; *Elements of Dynamics and Mechanics*, 3 vols. 12mo.; *Essay on Calculating the Movements of Machines by the Reaction of Water*. His son *Charles Joseph* was born at Lyons in 1738, and put to death by the revolutionary tribunal in 1793. He wrote *Letters on the Public Pictures exhibited in 1763, 1765, and 1767*; *A Dissertation on the Alteration of the Laws of Sparta*, by Lycurgus, a Prize Essay, 1771; *Idylls in Prose*; and several other ingenious pieces.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MATILDA or MAUD, the daughter of Henry I. king of England, and wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, was nominated in 1135 successor to the English throne by her father; but in her absence Stephen usurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army in 1139 she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged as queen in a general assembly or parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress in his turn, on which the national synod again declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II. king of England. Matilda died in 1167, aged 67.—*Rapin. Hume.*

MATIGNON (James de), prince of Montagne, and count of Thorigni, a famous general of France, was born in 1526. He displayed great courage when young in several battles, and in 1572 commanded the royal army in Normandy. In 1579 he was made a marshal of France, and assisted as constable at the coronation of Henry IV. He died in 1597.—*Moreri.*

MATTEI (Paolo da), an historical painter, was born at Naples in 1661. He was the disciple of Luca Giordano, and distinguished himself by the exactness with which he copied the works of the greatest masters. He died in 1728.—*Pilkington.*

MATYS (Quintin), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1460. He was brought up a blacksmith, which trade he abandoned, and became an excellent artist. A descent from the cross, in the cathedral of Antwerp, is his master-piece. He died in 1529. His son, John Matys, was a good painter, but not equal to his father.—*De Piles. D'Argenville.*

MATTHEW, or LEVI, the son of Alphaeus, an apostle of Jesus Christ, before which he had been a publican, i. e. a tax-gatherer or receiver of tribute. His gospel is supposed to have been written A.D. 64. Some critics think that Matthew wrote it originally in Hebrew or Syriac, whence it was translated into Greek, but this is mere conjecture. Matthew is said to have been put to death in Parthia, where, and in Persia, he had propagated christianity with zeal and success.—*Cave. Dupin. Percy's Key to the N. T.*

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, the son of John emperor of the East, and his associate in the empire in 1354. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor with John Palæologus. These princes at length disagreed, and had recourse to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken prisoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He is said to have then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed Commentaries on the Song of Solomon.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English monk and historian of the 14th century. He wrote a chronicle entitled, *Flores Historiarum, præcipue de Rebus Britannicis ab exordio Mundi, usque ad ann. 1307*, published at London in 1567, and at Frankfort in 1601, folio. The author was faithful but superstitious.—*Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

MATTHEWS (Tobias), archbishop of York in the reign of James I. was a great ornament to the university of Oxford, and an eloquent and frequent preacher. He was translated from Durham to York in 1606. He died in 1628, aged 82. The only piece of his in print is a Latin Sermon against Campian. His son *Tobias* was educated at Christ church, Oxford, after which he turned Catholic and entered among the jesuits. He was a man of considerable political intrigue, and acted as a spy for the court of Rome. He died in 1655.—*Biog. Brit. Wood.*

MATTHEWS (Thomas), an English admiral, was a native of Glamorganshire. He commanded in the Mediterranean in 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon with the combined fleets, in which the brave captain Cornwall fell. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, admiral Matthews failed in gaining a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock acquitted. Matthews retired to his estate in Glamorganshire, and died there in 1751.

MATTHIEU (Peter), a French historian, was born in 1583. He was a zealous partisan of the league, and attended Louis XIII. to the siege of Montauban. He died at Toulouse in 1621. He wrote, 1. A History of memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great; 2. The History of the Death of that Monarch; 3. The History of St. Louis; 4. The History of France from Francis I. to Louis XIII. 2 vols. folio, &c.—*Moreri.*

MATTHIOLUS (Peter Andrew), an eminent physician, was born at Siena in Italy about 1500, and died of the plague at Trent in 1577. He published Commentaries on Dioscorides, in Italian, 1548, 4to. They were afterwards translated into Latin, and published by Desmoulins at Lyons in 1572, folio. This is a work of great value. All his writings were collected and printed at Basse in 1598, folio, with the notes of Gaspard Bartholin. He is not to be confounded with another physician of the same name, who was professor at Padua, where he died in 1498. He wrote a scarce book, entitled, *Ars Memorativa*, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot. Moreri.*

MATTI (Emanuel), a Spanish poet, was born in 1663 at Oropesa, in New Castile. Pope Innocent XII. appointed him dean of Alicant, where he died in 1737. His poems were published in 1682, and his letters and latin poetry at Madrid in 1735, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MATURINO, an historical painter, was born at Florence in 1490. He was the disciple of Raphael, who employed him in executing several of his designs. He afterwards assisted Polidoro de Carravaggio, and his works are equal to those of that master. Maturino died in 1527. *De Pict. D'Argenville.*

MATY (Matthew), an eminent physician, was born in Holland in 1718. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1740 settled in England. In 1750 he commenced a periodical work, which was printed at the Hague, called *Le Journal Britannique*, giving an account of the principal productions of the English press. In 1758 he was chosen fellow of the royal society, to which, in 1765, he became secretary. He was also librarian of the British museum, and died in 1776. He wrote the *Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield*, prefixed to that nobleman's works, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

MATY (Paul Henry), son of the preceding, was born in 1745, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1774 he became chaplain to lord Stormont, ambassador at Paris. His advancement in the church was hindered by some scruples he entertained respecting the doctrine of the Trinity. He was appointed one of the librarians of the British museum, and in 1778 a secretary of the royal society. In 1782 he began a literary Review, which he continued till 1786. In 1784, when there were great divisions in the royal society, occasioned by the abrupt dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Mr. Maty resigned his place in disgust. He died in 1787. The year following was published a volume of his sermons, in which, by mistake, were inserted some that he translated from archbishop Secker's works.

MAUCHARD (Burchard David), a learned physician, was born at Marbach in 1696. He became physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and professor of physic and anatomy at Tübingen, where he died in 1751. He wrote several theses on medical subjects.—*Novo. Diß. Hist.*

MAUCROIX (Francis de), a French ecclesiastic, and canon of the cathedral of Rheims, where he died in 1703, aged 90. He translated the *Philippics of Demosthenes*; the *Euthydemæ and Hippiæ of Plato*; some of the *Orations of Cicero*; and other works, into French. He also wrote some pieces in conjunction with La Fontaine; and in 1726 appeared his *Miscellaneous Works*, including Poems.—*Ibid.*

MAUDUIT (Michael), a priest of the oratory, was born at Viré in Normandy, and died at Paris in 1709, aged 75. He published, 1. A Treatise on Religion against the Sceptics; 2. A Translation of the *Psalms* into French Verse; 3. *Analyses of most of the*

Books of the New Testament, 8 vols. 12mo.
—Novo. Diſt. Hiſt.

MAUDUIT (Iſrael), an Engliſh political writer, was born at Exeter in 1708, and educated at the academy of Mr. Hallet, with a view to the miniſtry among the diſſenters. After officiating in that capacity ſome time he quitted it, and became partner with his brother, who was a merchant in London. He greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a political writer, and his *Conſiderations on the German War*, printed in 1760, made much noiſe, and had a great effect on the public mind. He was appointed agent for the province of Maſſachuſetts, and in 1769 he publiſhed a ſhort View of the Hiſtory of the New England Colonies. In 1774 he printed a pamphlet entitled, *The Caſe of the Diſſenting Miniſters*. He alſo wrote ſeveral pamphlets during the American war againſt adminiſtration. Mr. Mauduit died in 1787.
—Europ. Mag.

MAUGIN (John), a French writer of the 16th century, was a native of Anjou, whence he is called the Angevin. He wrote a work entitled, *The New Iſtlan, Prince of Leonnois*, printed at Paris in 1554. He alſo tranſlated Machiavel's Diſcourſes upon Livy into French.—*Moreri.*

MAUPERTUIS (Peter Louis Moreau de), a celebrated philoſopher, was born at St. Malo in 1698. He was ſome time in the military ſervice, which he quitted and devoted himſelf to ſcientific purſuits. In 1723 he became a member of the French academy, and about five years after was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety of London. In 1736 he was ſent with other academicians to the North, to determine the figure of the earth, which ſervice they performed with reputation. At the invitation of the prince of Pruſſia, afterwards Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin in 1740, and was appointed preſident and director of the academy. He accompanied that king in his campaigns againſt the Auſtrians, but expoſing himſelf too much at the battle of Molwitz, he was made priſoner and ſent to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. He was ſoon permitted to return to Berlin, after receiving ſeveral marks of the Imperial bounty. He was of an irritable temper, and had a diſpute with Koenig, profeſſor of philoſophy at Franeker, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his ſatirical talents againſt him. This, however, was not much to the credit of the poet, who had before paid the higheſt compliments to Maupertuis, and from whom he had received no injury to juſtify his wanton attacks. Maupertuis died at Baſil on a viſit to the Bernouillis in 1759. His works are, 1. *The Figure of the Earth determined*; 2. *The Meaſurement of a Degree of Meridian*; 3. *Diſcourſe on the Figure of the Stars*; 4. *Elements of Geography*; 5. *Nautical Astronomy*; 6. *Elements of Astronomy*; 7. *Physical Diſſertation on a White Negro*; 8. *Essay*

on Coſmography; 9. *Reflections on the Origin of Languages*; 10. *Eſſay of Moral Philoſophy*; and ſeveral miſcellaneous papers and elogies in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin*.—*Novo. Diſt. Hiſt. Hutton.*

MAUPERTUY (John Baptiſte Drouet de), a French eccleſiaſtic and miſcellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1650. He was for ſome time at the bar, and had a place under government, but afterwards he entered into orders and obtained a canonry. He died in 1736. He wrote the *Sentiments of a Chriſtian on the True Love of God*; the *Hiſtory of the Holy Church of Vienne*; on the *Veneration due to Relics*; of the *Dangerous Commerce between the Sexes*; and ſeveral tranſlations into French.—*Novo. Diſt. Hiſt.*

MAUR (St.), a diſciple of St. Benediſt, and abbot of Glaufeuil in Anjou. He died about 584. At the beginning of the 17th century was founded a famous congregation of benedictines of St. Maur, which has produced many learned men.—*Dupin. Mereri.*

MAUR (Don Charles le), brigadier in the Spaniſh army and director-general of the engineers. He was an excellent mathematician and mechanic; and conſtructed ſeveral canals and other great works. His *Treatiſe on Dynamics* and his *Elements of Mathematics* are eſteemed. He died in 1785.—*Novo. Diſt. Hiſt.*

MAUREPAS (John Frederic Philippeaux, count de), a French ſtateſman, was born in 1701, and in 1715 was appointed ſecretary of ſtate; which, conſidering his youth, muſt have been a mere ſinecure. So early as 1723 he was made ſuperintendent of the marine, and in 1738 miniſter of ſtate. By the intrigues of madame Pompadour he was exiled to Bourges in 1749. He was not recalled till 1774, when Louis XVI. entruſted the public affairs to his management. He attended greatly to the marine department, and was a liberal encourager of the ſciences; but the part he took in aſſiſting America againſt England is a reflection on his political prudence. He died in 1781. His memoirs, written by himſelf, are curious but careleſſly written; they were printed at Paris in 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Novo. Diſt. Hiſt.*

MAURICE, of Naſſau, prince of Orange, was the ſon of William, after whoſe death in 1584 he governed the Low Countries, being then only eighteen years old. He evinced, however, great courage and talents; and being named captain-general of the United Provinces, eſtabliſhed that liberty which his father had begun. He made himſelf maſter of Breda in 1590, and this was followed by the capture of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulſt, Nimeguen, and Gertruydenburg. He defeated the troops of the archduke Albert in 1597, and compell'd the Spaniards to abandon the Low Countries the ſame year. In 1630 he was forced to

raise the siege of Dunkirk, but he soon after gained a great victory over Albert near Nieupoort. This was followed by numerous conquests. Maurice now aimed at the sovereignty of Holland, in which design he was opposed by the virtuous Barneveldt, who lost his life for resisting the ambition of the prince, who died in 1625, aged 55.—*Hist. of the Princes of Nassau.*

MAURICEAU (Francis), a surgeon of Paris, who distinguished himself chiefly in midwifery, and the diseases of women. His works are, 1. a Treatise on the Disorders of Pregnant Women; 2. Observations on Midwifery, the Diseases of Mothers and of New-born Children. The author died in 1707.—*Moreri.*

MAURITIUS (Tiberius), a Roman emperor, was born in Cappadocia in 539. He was of a distinguished family, which originally came from Rome. After filling several places in the court of Tiberius Constantine, he obtained the command of the army against the Persians, and distinguished himself so well as to obtain the emperor's daughter in marriage. In 582 he was crowned emperor. He re-established Chosroes II. on the throne of Persia; and was engaged in a war with the Arabs, who had ravaged his territories, when his general, Phocas, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and having taken Mauritius prisoner at Chalcedon, put him to death with his five sons, A.D. 602, and the 63d of his age.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

MAUROLICO (Francis), a mathematician, was born at Messina in 1494. He was abbe of Santa Maria del Porto in Sicily, and taught mathematics with great reputation. He died in 1575. His works are, 1. An edition of the Spherics of Theodosius; 2. *Emendatio et restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi*; 3. *Archimedis Monumenta omnia*; 4. *Euclidis Phænomena*, &c.—*Tiraboschi.*

MAURUS (Terentianus), a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan. He wrote a poem, de Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus, & Metris, which is in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire. under the title of *de Arte Metrica*.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

MAUSSAC (Philip James), a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse, and president of the court of aids at Montpellier, died in 1650, aged 70. He wrote notes on Harpocration, Paris 1614, 4to. and some miscellaneous tracts, which shew his critical abilities to advantage.—*Moreri.*

MAUTOUR (Philibert Bernard Moreau de), auditor of the chamber of accounts at Paris, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He was born at Beaune in 1654, and died in 1737. He wrote some learned papers in the *Memoirs* of the academy of belles lettres, and poems. He was also the editor of an abridgment of Petavius's *Chronology*, 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MAXENTIUS (Marcus Aurelius Valerius),

Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself Augustus in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber in 312.—*Univ. Hist. Crevier.*

MAXIMILIAN I. archduke of Austria, was the son of Frederic IV. created king of the Romans in 1486, and elected emperor on the death of his father in 1493. He had several wars with France, which were mostly successful. He formed the design of making himself pope, for which purpose he assumed the ancient title of the Roman emperors of *Pontifex Maximus*, and he endeavoured to prevail on Julius II. to admit him as coadjutor. Maximilian united with England against France, and served under the orders of Henry VIII. in 1513. He was, however, a man of science, and wrote *Memoirs* of his own life, and some poems. He died in 1519.—*Moreri.*

MAXIMILIAN II. emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Ferdinand I. and elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was chosen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded his father in 1564. He died at Ratibon in 1576, aged 50.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria in the 17th century, was called, on account of his courage and success, the defender of Germany; and, for his singular prudence, he acquired the name of Solomon. He zealously opposed the protestants, and was considered as one of the principal supporters of the catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague against Frederic prince Palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For these services Maximilian was named an elector of the empire. He died in 1651, aged 70.—*Moreri.*

MAXIMILIAN-EMMANUEL, elector of Bavaria, rendered great service to the emperor Leopold. He signalized himself at the siege of Neuheusel in 1685; at that of Buda in 1686; and the year following in the battle of Mohatz. He commanded about this time the army of Hungary, and took Belgrade sword in hand Sept. 6, 1689. He was afterwards governor of the Low Countries; but taking the part of France in the war about the Spanish succession, he was put to the ban of the empire, and deprived of his estates in 1706, but was restored at the general peace. He died at Munich in 1726.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMIANUS (Marcus Aurelius Valerius Hercules), a Roman emperor, who from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian. He distinguished himself by his military skill and bravery against the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had assumed the imperial title in Africa. When Diocletian abdicated the crown in 304, he compelled

Maximianus, much against his will, to do the same; but about a year afterwards he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of his son-in-law Constantine, A.D. 310, aged 60.—*Cressier. Moreri.*

MAXIMIANUS (Galerius Valerius), emperor of the East, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Persians, over whom he afterwards gained a complete victory. In 305 he compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. Maximianus died wretchedly, A.D. 311. He was a bitter persecutor of the christians, whose God he implored for relief in his last illness, after vainly seeking aid from the heathen deities.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMINUS (Caius Julius Verus), emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Thrace, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, he rose to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor A.D. 235. He was a great persecutor; and put to death above four thousand persons, on a mere suspicion of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him. His soldiers assassinated him near Aquileia, A.D. 256. His stature and strength were very extraordinary, and his disposition proportionably brutal. Forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine, were his ordinary allowance for a day. His strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMUS (Magnus), a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain when he proclaimed himself emperor A.D. 383. Gratian marched against him, but was defeated, and assassinated shortly after. Maximus, having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the seat of his empire at Treves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties, but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodosius. The soldiers of Maximus delivered him up to Theodosius, who caused him to be beheaded in 388.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMUS of Tyre, a platonic philosopher, who visited Rome in 146, but died in his own country in the reign of Commodus. There are forty-one of his discourses extant, the best edition of which is that of Reiske, 8vo. 1774. They have been translated into French by Formey.—*Stanley. Fabricius.*

MAXIMUS the cynic, and tutor of Julian the apostate, was a native of Ephesus. He professed magic, and assured Julian of suc-

cess in his Persian expedition. He also flattered that prince by saying, that the soul of Alexander had passed into him. Maximus was put to death by order of the emperor Valens in 366.—*Ibid.*

MAY (Thomas), an English poet and historian, was born in Suffex in 1594, and educated at Cambridge; after which he entered of Gray's-inn, where he wrote some plays and translated several Latin authors, particularly Lucan. Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II. and the other on the reign of Edward III. But in the civil war, May joined the parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer. He published the History of the Parliament which began Nov. 3, 1640, folio; and a Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England, 1650, 8vo. He died in 1650.—*Biog. Brit. Biog. Dram.*

MAY (Louis du), a French historian, was a protestant, and spent the greatest part of his life in Germany. He died in 1681. He wrote, 1. State of the Empire, or an Abridgment of the Public Law of Germany; 2. Science des Princes; 3. The Prudent Traveller, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MAYENNE (Charles of Lorraine, duke of), second son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, was born in 1554. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Montcontour. He also defeated the protestants in Guienne, Dauphiny, and Saintonge. When his brothers were killed at the meeting of the states at Blois, he declared himself head of the league, and assumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He proclaimed the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X.; but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry. In 1599 he was reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the Isle of France. He died in 1611.—*Moreri. Henault.*

MAYER (John Frederic), a lutheran divine, was born at Leipzig in 1650. He became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania, and professor at Stettin. He died in 1712. His greatest work is the Bibliotheca Biblica, printed at Rostock in 1713, 4to. Besides this he wrote a Treatise on the Method of Studying the Holy Scripture; Dissertations on particular Parts of the Bible; and a piece entitled, Tractatus de Officulis Pedum Pontificis Romani, 4to.—*Moreri.*

MAYER (Tobias), a celebrated astronomer, was born at Maripack, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1723. He was self-taught, and by his own application acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the university of Gottingen appointed him mathematical professor. He died there in 1762. Mayer made several discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and published some excellent works, the chief of which are, his Table of Refractions,

Theory of the Moon, and Astronomical Tables and Precepts, for which last the English board of longitude gave his widow 3000*l*. There was another astronomer of this name, who was a native of Moravia, and a jesuit. In 1719 he became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and the elector palatine built for him an observatory at Mannheim. He died in 1783. His works are, *Basis Palatina; De transitu Veneris; De novis in Cælo sideris phænomenis*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton*.

MAYERNE (sir Theodore), a celebrated physician, was born at Geneva in 1572, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza. He took his doctor's degree at Montpellier, after which he was appointed physician to Henry IV. of France, who made him great offers provided he would change his religion, which Mayerne refused, though the famous cardinal Perron laboured much for his conversion. About 1616 he visited England, and became physician to James I. He enjoyed the highest reputation in his profession, and died in 1655 at Chelsea, leaving a large fortune to an only daughter, who married the marquis de Montpouillan. His works were printed together in 1 vol. folio, in 1700.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

MAYNARD (Francis), a poet, and one of the forty members of the French academy, was born at Toulouse in 1582. He was secretary to queen Margaret, and died in 1646. He wrote songs, odes, epigrams, &c.—*Moreri*.

MAYNARD (sir John), an eminent English lawyer, who distinguished himself by his patriotism, as well as his knowledge of jurisprudence and integrity in his profession. When the prince of Orange was declared king after the abdication of James II. sir John waited upon the new monarch with an address; and William having observed to him that from his age he must have outlived most of the judges and eminent lawyers of his standing, he replied, "and I should have outlived the *low* too had it not been for the arrival of your majesty." He died in 1690, aged 88.—*Biog. Brit.*

MAYNE (Jasper), an English divine and poet, was born at Hatherleigh in Devonshire, in 1604, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student. In 1646 he was created D. D. and two years afterwards was deprived of his studentship for his loyalty. At the restoration he was promoted to a canonry of Christ church. He died in 1672. Mayne was a man of great wit and humour, which he often carried to a low excess, particularly in his will, where he left his servant man, who was fond of tippling, an old trunk, in which (says he) there is something that will make him drink. The man eagerly sought for his legacy, and on opening the trunk found a *red herring*. Dr. Mayne

wrote some poems now obsolete, sermons and a play called *The City Match*.—*Biog. Brit. Wood*.

MAYNWARING (Arthur), an ingenious gentleman, was born in Shropshire in 1668. He received his education at Christ church, Oxford, after which he entered on public life, and became a commissioner of the customs. At the beginning of the reign of queen Anne he was made auditor of the imposts, and sat in parliament for Preston in Lancashire. He died in 1712, leaving Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, his executrix, by whom he had a son. Maynwaring published several pieces in prose and verse.—*Biog. Brit.*

MAYO (Richard), a non-conformist divine, who was ejected from Kingston in Surrey by the Bartholomew act, for enforcing conformity, in 1662. He died in 1695. His works are, a *Life of Dr. Staunton*; two Conferences, one between a Papist and a Jew, the other between a Protestant and a Jew; *Comment on the Epistle to the Romans*, in Pool's Annotations; and *Sermons*.—*Calamy*.

MAYOW (John), a learned physician, was born in Cornwall in 1645. He was fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and took his degrees in civil law, but practised physic. He died in London in 1679. Dr. Mayow, though little known in his own age, was one of the greatest chemists this country has produced; and Dr. Beddoes has proved, that most of the modern discoveries in chemistry were known to him. His works were collected and published at Oxford in 8vo. 1674.—*Wood*.

MAZARIN (Julius), a Roman cardinal and minister of state, was born at Piscina in Italy, in 1602. Being appointed nuncio extraordinary to France, he acquired the friendship of Richelieu and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, pope Urban VIII. made him cardinal; and on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him minister of state. He was also nominated one of the executors of that king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV.; but at length the murmurs of the people rose so much against him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, after which a price was set on his head. He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the state the most important services, the principal of which was the restoring peace between France and Spain in 1659. His perpetual application to business produced a disease, of which he died in 1661. His letters have been published in 2 vols. His niece, Hortensia Mancini, duchess of Mazarin, was celebrated for her wit and beauty. She married in 1661 Armand Charles de la Porte de la Meillraie, from whom she separated, and went to England, where she greatly patronized St. Evremond. She died in London in 1699.—*Moreri*.

MAZEAS (John Mathurin), a mathematician, was born at Landernau in Brittany in 1713, and died in 1802. He wrote *Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry*, with an Introduction to Conic Sections; he was also the author of *Institutiones Philosophicæ*, 3 vols, 12mo. He was an ecclesiastic, and held a canonry in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, before the revolution.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MAZELINE (Peter), a sculptor of Rouen, and a member of the French academy of painting and sculpture, died in 1708, aged 76. His principal works are in the gardens of Versailles.—*D'Argenville.*

MAZUCHI (Alexis Symmachus), an Italian antiquary, was born near Capua in 1684. He was theological professor at Naples, where he died in 1771. He wrote some ingenious works, the chief of which is the *Antiquities of Campagna*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

MAZZUCHELLI (John Marie), a Venetian nobleman, who wrote some biographical works of eminent Italians, and died in 1765.

MAZZUCHELLI (Peter Francis), a painter, was born at Rome in 1571. There are several grand altar-pieces of his painting at Milan. Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1626.—*Pilkington.*

MAZZUOLI (Francis), commonly called Parmesiano, a famous painter, was born at Parma in 1504. He has been called the inventor of the art of etching. He had an admirable genius; his invention was ready; and he had a peculiar talent in giving grace and sweetness to his figures. He died in 1540. There was another of the name of Mazzuoli in the 16th century, who was the cousin of Parmigiano. He excelled in historical painting.—*Ibid.*

MEAD (Matthew), an eminent dissenting divine, who held the living of Great Brickhill in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards the large and valuable one of Stepney, from whence he was ejected for non-conformity, in 1662. He was in some trouble about what was termed the Rye-House Plot, and was forced to attend the council board on that charge, but dismissed. He officiated to a large congregation of dissenters in Stepney to his death, which happened in 1699. He wrote, the *Almost Christian Tried and Cast*, 8vo., a good practical book; the *Good of Early Obedience*, 8vo.; *Sermon upon Ezekiel's Wheels*, &c.—*Calamy.*

MEAD (Richard), a celebrated physician, was the son of the above, and born at Stepney in 1673. In 1689 he was sent to Utrecht, where he studied under the learned Grævius, after which he removed to Leyden, and contracted a close intimacy with Boerhaave. On completing his studies in that celebrated school of physic, he went to Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1696 he returned to his native country, and commenced the practice of

physic at Stepney, where he resided seven years. In 1702 he published his treatise on Poisons, which procured him considerable reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the royal society, of which, in 1707, he became vice-president. In 1717 the university of Oxford conferred on him his doctor's degree by diploma. In 1727 he was appointed physician to George II. Dr. Mead died in 1754, and was interred in the Temple church, near the remains of his brother, who was a counsellor. The other works of Dr. Mead are, a Discourse concerning the Plague; a treatise *De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ*; *De Morbis Biblicis*; and *Monita Medica*; all of which were collected into one volume, 4to. 1762. He was a very liberal man, and the greatest patron of literature in his day. His library, which was one of the finest in Europe, was sold by auction after his death. He was twice married, and left three children; two daughters, married to Drs. Wilmot and Nichols, and a son, named Richard, who inherited his fortune.—*Biog. Brit.*

MEADOWCOURT (Richard), an English divine, was born in 1697, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He became canon of Worcester cathedral, where he died in 1769. He published in 1792 a Critical Dissertation, with notes, upon Milton's *Paradise Regained*.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MEDE (Joseph), a learned divine, was born in 1586, at Berden in Essex, and in 1602 entered of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he studied with intense application, was chosen fellow, and proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. He refused several preferments, particularly the provostship of Trinity college, Cambridge, which was repeatedly offered to him by archbishop Usher. He died in 1638. His works have been collected into one volume folio. The principal is his Commentary on the Apocalypse, in explaining which mysterious book his plan has been followed by bishop Newton, and a number of other great divines.—*Biog. Brit.*

MEDIA was probably conquered by Pul, the founder of the Assyrian empire. In 711 B. C. it revolted, and became independent. Some time after this the Medes became possessed of Persia; but Cyrus having defeated Darius in 536 B. C., Media was attached to the Persian empire, and underwent the same revolutions.—*Anc. Univ. Hist.*

MEDICI (Cosmo), called the elder, the founder of an illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, and born in 1399. He acquired great wealth, which he appropriated to the noble purposes of advancing learning, and supporting learned men. He collected a noble library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. The envy excited against him by his riches, raised him many enemies, by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired to Venice, where he was re-

ceived as a prince. His fellow citizens, seeing their error, recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of their republic thirty-four years. He died in 1464. On his tomb was engraved this memorable inscription: The Father of his People, and the Deliverer of his Country.—*Moreri*.

MEDICIS (Lorenzo de), surnamed the Great, and Father of Letters, was the son of Peter, grandson of Cosmo, and brother of Julian de Medicis. These two brothers, who enjoyed almost an absolute power in Florence, were viewed with a jealous eye by Ferdinand IV. king of Naples, and pope Sixtus IV. At their instigation the potent family of Pazzi formed a conspiracy against the Medicis in 1478, and Julian was assassinated as he was attending mass. Lorenzo was also wounded, but escaped with his life, and was conducted to his palace by the people with loud acclamations of joy. Having inherited the great qualities of his grandfather, Cosmo, he was accounted the *Mæcenas* of his age. It was a singular but noble spectacle to observe the citizen engaged in commerce on the one hand and managing public affairs on the other; now entertaining merchants, and next receiving ambassadors; giving public shows to the people, and erecting asylums for the sick and unfortunate; ornamenting his country with magnificent buildings, and sending learned men into the East in search of valuable Greek manuscripts. Yet such a man was Lorenzo, whom the grateful Florentines declared, for all these benefits, chief of their republic. He drew to his court a great number of learned men; and sent John Lascaris into Greece to purchase literary treasures to enrich his library. Lorenzo himself cultivated letters, particularly poetry, and his compositions have been several times printed. He was so universally esteemed that the princes of Europe were glad to nominate him to arbitrate their differences. This illustrious man died in 1492. His glory was somewhat tarnished by his passion for women; and he has been accused of irreligion, but the last may have been owing to the continual feuds between him and Sixtus IV. above mentioned. He had two sons, Peter who succeeded him, and John who became pope by the name of Leo X.—*Life by Roscoe*.

MEDICIS (Peter de), an historical painter, was descended from the family of that name at Florence, where he was born in 1586. He was a disciple of Cigoli, and had a pleasing manner of colouring, a correctness of outline, and an expression that was very natural.—*Pilkington*.

MEDINA (John Baptiste), an eminent painter, was born at Brussels in 1660. He studied the works of Rubens with such success, that his pictures were considered as little inferior to those of that artist. He resided in Great Britain many years, and was

the last person knighted in Scotland by the high commissioner. He died in 1711.—*Ibid*.

MEGASTHENES, an ancient Greek historian, who lived under Seleucus Nicanor about 292 B.C. He wrote a History of Judea, quoted by many authors, but now lost.—*Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

MEHEGAN (William Alexander), a French historian, but of Irish extraction, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, in 1721. He wrote, 1. The Origin of the Guebres; 2. Considerations on the Revolutions of Arts; 3. The Origin and Progress of Idolatry; 4. A Picture of Modern History, which has been translated into English, and is the best of his works.—He died in 1766.—*Newsp. Diæ. Hist.*

MEIBOMIUS (Henry), a physician of Helmstadt, who died in 1625. To a great knowledge of his profession he added profound erudition and great critical talents; as appears by some of his works, in the collection entitled, *Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

MEIBOMIUS (John Henry), professor of medicine at Helmstadt, and afterwards first physician at Lubeck, died in 1653, aged 65. His chief works are, 1. *Mæcenas, sive de C. Clinii Mæcænatis vita*, 4to.; 2. *De Cerevisiis*, 4to.; 3. *Tractatus de Ufu Flagrorum in re Medica et Venerea*, 4to. and 8vo. To the last edition Thomas Bartholin subjoined notes.—*Ibid*.

MEIBOMIUS (Henry), son of the last-mentioned, was born at Lubeck in 1638. He professed medicine, history, and poetry, at Helmstadt, where he died in 1700. His works are, 1. *Scriptores rerum Germanicarum*, 3 vols. folio; 2. *Ad Saxoniam inferioris Historiam introductio*, quarto; 3. *Valentini Henrici Vogleri Introductio Universalis in Notitiam cujuscumque generis bonorum Scriptorum*, 4to.; 4. *Chronicon Bergense*; 5. *De Vasis Palpebrarum novis*, quarto.—*Ibid*.

MEIBOMIUS (Mark), of the same family as the preceding, was a learned critic, and died in 1711. He published, 1. An Edition of the Greek Mythologists; 2. *De Fabrica Trirremium*, quarto; 3. A Translation of ancient Greek Authors, who wrote on Music; 4. Corrections for an Edition of the Bible in Hebrew.—*Ibid*.

MEIER (George Frederick), a German writer, was born in Saxony in 1718. His principal works are, 1. Instructions how one may become a modern Philosopher; 2. Introduction to the elegant Arts and Sciences; both in German. He died in 1777.—*Gen. Biog. Diæ.*

MEISNER (Balthasar), a Lutheran divine and professor of theology at Wirtemberg, born in 1587, and died in 1628. He wrote, 1. *Anthropologia*, 2 volumes, quarto; 2. *Moderate Philosophy*, 3 volumes, quarto.—*Moreri*.

MEISSONIER (Justus Aurelius), an artist,

was born at Turin in 1695, and died at Paris in 1750. He was a painter, sculptor, architect, and goldsmith, and his talents procured him the appointment of designer and goldsmith to the French king. His performances in the latter department are very beautiful.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MELA (Pomponius), a Latin geographical writer, was a native of Spain, and flourished A. D. 45. His valuable work, entitled, *De Situ Orbis*, was published by Isaac Vossius in 1658, quarto. James Gronovius also gave an edition in the same year, 12mo.—*Voss. de Scrip. Lat.*

MELANCTHON (Philip), a famous reformer, was born in 1497 at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The family name was Schwarzhof, or Black-earth, which Reuchlin, the friend of Philip, altered to the correspondent Greek word *Melancthon*. He made a rapid progress in his studies at the university of Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Tübingen, where he continued six years. In 1518 he obtained the Greek professorship at Wittenberg, where he formed a close friendship with Luther, whose opinions he defended both in his public lectures and by his writings. In 1527 the elector of Saxony appointed him to visit the churches in his territories; but his greatest labour was in drawing up the confession of faith, called the Augsburg Confession. His learning and moderation spread his fame throughout Europe, and the kings of France and England invited him to their kingdoms, with flattering offers, which he declined. In the progress of the reformation he exhibited a different temper from Luther, being more cautious and timid, on which account he was often reproved by him in severe terms. The prudence of Melancthon, however, was of important service, and tended considerably to the propagation of the protestant doctrines, by guarding them from the abuses of intemperate zeal. In 1539 Melancthon assisted in the conferences at Spire, and in his journey thither visited his mother, a pious woman, who asked him what she should believe, and how she should pray amid these religious disputes, at the same time repeating her simple creed and form of devotion. "Continue," said her son, "to believe and to pray as you do at present, and do not trouble yourself about controversies." He afterwards distinguished himself in the conferences held at Ratibon in 1541 and 1548. He wrote a Censure of the Interim, and all the papers presented at those conferences. This learned and amiable man died at Wittenberg in 1560. His works were printed at Wittenberg, in four vols. folio, 1601.—*Camerarii vit. Melancthon.*

MELANIPIDES. There were two Greek poets of this name: The one lived B. C. 520; the other, who was the grandson of the former, flourished 60 years after, and died at the court of Perdiccas II. king of

Macedon. Fragments of their poems are in Maittaire's *Corpus Poetarum*.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Fabricius.*

MELCHISEDECK, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, who met Abraham after his victory over Chederlaomer, king of Sodom, and presented to him bread and wine with his benediction. St. Paul having said in his epistle to the Hebrews that Melchisedeck was without father and without mother, led some ancient heretics to assert that he was a celestial being, superior to angels, and even to Jesus Christ. They were called Melchisedecians.—*Cave. Dupin. Musbeim.*

MELCHAL (Arnold de), one of the founders of the Swiss liberties. With Tell, Furst, and others, he shook off the Austrian yoke in 1307.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, was born at Gadara, in Syria, and flourished about 186 B. C. His epigrams are in the collection of Greek poetry called the *Anthologia*. A separate edition was printed in 1789 by Brunck, with notes, at Leipzig.—*Vossius de Poet. Gr.*

MELIETIUS, bishop of Lycopolis, in Egypt, was deposed in a synod by Peter, bishop of Alexandria, for having sacrificed to idols in the time of a persecution. He afterwards formed a sect under his name, and joined the Arians against Athanasius. He died about 326.—*Dupin.*

MELISSUS of Samos, a philosopher, was the disciple of Parmenides, of Elea, where he was appointed to command a fleet. He pretended that the universe is infinite & immoveable, and that there can be no knowledge of a Deity. This is in fact the system of Spinoza. Melissus lived about 444 B. C.—*Stanley. Bayle.*

MELITO (St.), bishop of Sardis, in Asia. He composed several works, of which only a few fragments remain in Eusebius. He flourished about A. D. 170.—*Ibid.*

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuser of Socrates. The Athenians afterwards, out of compunction for their unjust treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B. C. 400.—*Moreri.*

MELLAN (Claude), a French engraver, was born at Abbeville in 1601, and died in 1688. His engravings are capital, and mostly from his own designs.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MELMOTH (William), an excellent writer, was born in 1666. He was a benchor of Lincoln's-inn, and, in conjunction with Mr. Peere Williams, edited *Vernon's Reports*. He was the author of *The Great Importance of a Religious Life*; a valuable little book which has gone through many editions. He died in 1743, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's-inn chapel.—*Life by his son.*

MELMOTH (William), son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He published translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles,

well executed. He was also the author of the Letters which bear the name of sir Thomas Fitzosborne; some poems in Dodley's Collection, and Memoirs of his father. He died in 1799.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

MELLOT (John Baptist), a learned Frenchman, was born at Dijon in 1697, and died at Paris in 1760. He was librarian to the king, and wrote some papers in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member. He also edited Joinville's *Life of St. Louis*, with a glossary.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MELVIL (sir James), a Scotch writer, was the son of lord Keith, and born in 1530. He became page to Mary queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments; afterwards he entered into the service of the duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland in 1561, he was appointed privy counsellor, and gentleman of the bed-chamber. He died in 1606. His *Memoirs of Affairs of State*, in 1 vol. folio, were printed in 1683.—*Great Hist. Dict.*

MEMMI (Simon), a painter, was born at Sienna, and died in 1345, aged 60. His principal talent was in portrait; and he painted that of Laura, mistress of Petrarch, whom Memmi greatly esteemed.—*De Piles.*

MEMNON, of the isle of Rhodes, an able general of Darius, king of Persia, whom he advised to desolate his country in order to impede the progress of Alexander the Great, and then to attack Macedon; but this counsel was over-ruled by the other generals. After the battle of the Granicus Memnon defended Miletus with vigour, took the isles of Chios and Lesbos, carried terror into Greece, and was near putting a stop to the conquests of Alexander when he was taken off by death. His wife was taken prisoner with the family of Darius, and became the mistress of Alexander.—*Q. Curtius. Moreri.*

MENAGE (Giles), a learned Frenchman, was born at Angers in 1613. He became an eminent pleader, but quitted that profession and entered into orders. He obtained some preferment, and died in 1692. His principal works are, two books on the Origin and Nature of the French Language; Miscellanies; Latin Poems; on the Italian Language; an edition of Diogenes Laertius; *Histoire de Sable*, folio; *Juris civilis Amœnitates*, &c.—*Moreri.*

MENANDER, a Greek poet, was born at Athens about 342 B.C. He was called the prince of new comedy, and preferred to Aristophanes. All his plays are lost; but the six comedies of Terence were borrowed from him, from which we may form some judgment of his excellence. Some of his fragments have been collected by Stephens and Le Clerc. The last edition was printed in Holland in 1709, in 8vo.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Moreri.*

MENANDRINO (Marfilio), or Marfilius of

Padua, a lawyer of the 14th century, who wrote an apology for the emperor Louis of Bavaria, entitled, *Defensor Pacis*, in which he maintained, that the imperial was superior to the papal power. For this he was excommunicated by the pope. He wrote some other works.—*Trabeschi.*

MENARD (Claude), a French antiquary and magistrate of Angers, where he died in 1652, aged 72. He published, 1. Joinville's History of St. Louis, with notes; 2. Researches concerning the Body of St. James the Great, which was said to have been buried in the church of Angers; 3. The two Books of Augustin against Julian; 4. History of Bertrand du Guesclin.—*Moreri.*

MENARD (Nicholas Hugh), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who died in 1644, aged 57. He wrote a Martyrology of the Benedictines, and some other works.—*Ibid.*

MENARD (Leo), a counsellor of Nismes, who wrote, 1. The History of the City of Nismes, 7 vols. 4to.; 2. Manners and Customs of the Greeks, 12mo.; 3. The Amours of Callisthenes and Aristoclis, 12mo. He died in 1767, aged 61.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MENASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL, a celebrated rabbi, was born in Portugal in 1604. His father was a rich merchant, whom he accompanied to Holland, where Menasseh succeeded the rabbi, Isaac Urie, in the synagogue of Amsterdam. He afterwards went to Basil, and next to London, where he had a negotiation with Cromwell for a toleration of the Jews, which was opposed by the presbyterians. Menasseh then retired to Middleburg, where he died about 1660. He was of the sect of the pharisees. His works are, 1. An edition of the Hebrew Bible, without points, 2 vols. quarto, Amst. 1635, with a Latin preface; 2. The Talmud corrected with notes, 8vo.; 3. El Conciliador, quarto; 4. De Fragilitate Humana ex lapsu Adami, deque divino auxilio; 5. Spes Israëlis, 12mo.; 6. The Breath of Life, in Hebrew, 12mo.; 7. The End of Life, 12mo. The last was translated into English by Pocock, with the life of Menasseh prefixed.

MENCKE (Lewis Otto), a learned German, was born at Oldenburg, in Westphalia, in 1644. He became professor of morality at Leipzig, and rector of that university, where he died in 1707. He was the first author of the *Acta Eruditorum*, or Literary Journal of Leipzig, and wrote besides, 1. *Micropolita seu Republica in microcosmo conspicua*, quarto; 2. *Jus Majestatis circa Venationem*, quarto.—*Moreri.*

MENCKE (John Burchard), son of the preceding, was born at Leipzig in 1674. In 1699 he was appointed professor of history, and gained great reputation by his lectures. He was also historiographer and Aulic counsellor to Frederick Augustus of Saxony, king of Poland, a member of the academy

of Berlin, and of the royal society of London. He died in 1732. His works are numerous, the chief of which is entitled, *De Charlataneria eruditorum declamationes duæ*, 1715, 8vo. He continued the *Acta Eruditorum*, and published, 1. *Scriptores rerum Germanicarum, speciatim Saxonicarum*, 3 vols. fol.; 2. *Two Discourses in Latin upon the Empiricism of learned Men*, 12mo. The title page promises more than the reader will find in the book.—*Moreri*.

MENDEZ (Moses), an English poet and dramatic writer, who died in 1758. He was of Jewish extraction, and wrote several poems in Doddsley's Collection. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. A.—*Europ. Mag.*

MENDELSSOHN (Moses), which signifies Moses the son of Mendel, a Jew of Berlin, was born of an honest but poor family at Dessau in 1729. He was bred to merchandize, but devoted himself to literature, in which he attained a distinguished reputation. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled, *Jerusalem*; in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewish religion is deism. His next work was *Phædon*, or a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul, 8vo. This is an excellent treatise, in which that important principle of the Immateriality of the Soul is acutely maintained. On account of this book the author gained the appellation of the *Socrates of the Jews*. He died in 1785. Besides the above he wrote, 1. *Philosophical Works*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Letter to Lavater*, 8vo.; 3. *Commentary upon Ecclesiastes*; 4. *Translation of the first Book of the Old Testament*; 5. *Letters on Sensations*; 6. *Treatise on the Sublime*, &c.—*Novu. Diss. Hist.*

MENDOZA (Peter Gonzalez de), a Spanish cardinal, and archbishop of Toledo, was born in 1428. He became an eminent statesman, and Sixtus IV. made him cardinal. He died in 1495. He is said to have translated the *Iliad* and *Æneid*, also *Sallust*, into Spanish.—*Moreri*.

MENDOZA (John Gonzalez de), an Augustine friar, who was sent by the king of Spain as ambassador to the emperor of China in 1584. After obtaining several preferments he was appointed in 1608 bishop of Popayan in the West Indies. He wrote a History of China in Spanish, 1589, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MENECEATES, a physician of Syracuse, who rendered himself famous by his foolish vanity. He habited his attendants, who were persons that he had cured, in the dress attributed to the minor deities, while he himself assumed that of Jupiter. He carried his extravagance, so far as to write a letter to Philip, father of Alexander the Great, thus inscribed: "Menecrates-Jupiter to king Philip, saluting." That prince returned this answer, "Philip to Menecrates, health and good sense." He wrote a book on Remedies, which is lost.—*Ibid.*

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher of the Cyrenaic sect, was born in the island of Eubœa. He bore arms in the defence of his country, and exercised some important employments; but being treated with ingratitude, he became a philosopher. He died in the reign of Alexander the Great.—*Diog. Laert. Vit. Phil.*

MENEDEMUS, a cynic, who lived at a later period than the preceding. He wore a black gown, a scarlet girdle, a cap on his head whereon were represented the signs of the zodiac. This madman, falsely called a philosopher, pretended to have been sent from hell to observe the actions of men, that he might report the same to the infernal deities.—*Ibid.*

MENESES (Alexis de), a Portuguese prelate, was born at Lisbon of a noble family. He entered into a convent of Augustine monks, but was called from thence and sent to Goa as archbishop. He there held a synod, in which were passed the acts published under the title of *Synodus Diamperensis*. On his return to Portugal he was made archbishop of Braga and viceroy of the kingdom, by Philip II. of Spain. He died at Madrid in 1617. He wrote the history of his order in Portugal.—*Moreri*.

MENESTRIER (John Baptist le), a learned antiquary, was a native of Dijon, and died in 1634, aged 70. His works are, 1. *Medals, Coins, and ancient Monuments of the Roman Emperors*; 2. *Illustrious Medals of the ancient Emperors and Empresses of Rome*.—*Ibid.*

MENESTRIER (Claude Francis), a jesuit, was born at Lyons in 1633, and died in 1705. His principal works are, 1. *History of Louis the Great, by Medals, Emblems, Devices, &c.*; 2. *Consular History of the City of Lyons*; 3. *The Art of Heraldry*. He is not to be confounded with *Claude le Menestrier*, a native of Dijon, who wrote *Symbolica Dianæ Ephesiæ Statua Expofita*, quarto. He died about 1657.—*Moreri. Nicéron.*

MENGOLI (Peter), professor of mechanics at Bologna in the 17th century, distinguished himself by the excellence of his lectures and his writings. The latter are, 1. *Geometria Speciosa*, quarto; 2. *Arithmetica rationalis*; 3. *Treatise on the Circle*; 4. *Musica Speculativa*, &c. He died about 1690.—*Tiraboschi.*

MENGIS (Anthony Raphael), a celebrated painter, was born at Aussig in Bohemia in 1726. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III. king of Poland, after which he greatly improved himself at Rome. Charles III. of Spain became his patron, and provided for his family after his death, which happened in 1779. Mengis formed his style after Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. To his excellence as an artist he added a literary taste, and wrote several pieces in Italian, as the *Life of Correggio*; *Reflections on Beauty and Taste in Painting*;

On the Principal Pictures at Madrid, &c. They have been translated into English with his life prefixed, in 2 vols. 8vo.

MENINSKI or **MENIN** (Francis de Megnien), a learned orientalist, was born in Lorraine in 1623. He was counsellor of war to the emperor, and principal interpreter. He died at Vienna in 1698. His work entitled, *Theſaurus Linguarum Orientalium*, Vienna, 5 vols. folio, 1687, is of inestimable value.—*Moreri*.

MENNO SIMONIS, chief of a sect of Anabaptists who were called after his name, was originally a minister in Friseland, but left his parish and was rebaptized by Ubbo Philippi. He gathered a number of disciples in Germany, Holland, and Flanders. He maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults; and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. A price was set upon the head of this fanatic, who, however, died a natural death at Oldeslo near Hamburg, in 1565. His works were published together at Amsterdam in 1681. The Mennonites continue still to be a considerable sect in the Low Countries.—*Brandt's Hist. Ref.*

MENOCIUS (James), an eminent civilian of Pavia who was called the *Baldus* and *Bartolus* of his age. After being professor in several universities he became president of the council at Milan, where he died in 1607, aged 75. His works are, 1. *De recuperanda possessione, de adipiscenda possessione*, 8vo.; 2. *De presumptionibus*, 1670, 2 vols. fol.; 3. *De Arbitrariis Judicium questionibus, et causis Conciliorum*, fol. His son *John Stephen* became a jesuit, and died in 1656, aged 80. He wrote *Political and Economical Institutions*; a learned Treatise on the Hebrew Republic; a Commentary on the Holy Scripture, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri*. *Tiraboschi*.

MENIPPUS, a cynic philosopher, and the disciple of Menedemus, was born at Gadara in Palestine. He wrote some scurrilous satires, for which reason, writings of that stamp have been sometimes called Menippean. There was an orator of the same name who gave lessons to Cicero.—*Diog. Laert.*

MENTEL (John), a printer of Strasburg, to whom some have attributed, but not on sufficient grounds, the invention of printing. He was originally a writer and an illuminator of manuscripts, after which he exercised his ingenuity in printing, and was the first who introduced that art at Strasburg, where he finished a Bible in 1466, 2 vols. folio. He afterwards printed several other works. He died in 1478.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

MENTZEL (Christian), a physician and botanist, was born at Furstenwal in Germany. He made great researches, and travelled through several countries for improvement. His works are; 1. *Index nomina plantarum*, 1696, fol., and reprinted in 1715 with addition; 2. *A Chronology of China*, 4to;

3. *Natural History of Brazil*, 4 vols. fol.; 4. *On the Flowers and Plants of Japan*, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1701, aged 79.—*Haller's Bibl. Botan.*

MENZIKOFF (Alexander), a prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant, and the servant of a pastry-cook who employed him to cry pies about the streets. His appearance pleasing Peter the Great, he took him into his service. Menzikoff soon insinuated himself into the confidence of his sovereign, who made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general, and at length conferred on him the title of prince. In 1713 he was accused of peculation, and condemned to pay a heavy fine, which the czar remitted and restored him to favour in 1719. Under the czarina Catharine he had still more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II. who made Menzikoff duke of Cozel, and grand master of the imperial hotel. But by the intrigues of Dolgoroucki, mistress of the czar, he fell into disgrace, and was banished to his estate; where he lived in such magnificence that Peter was persuaded to send him, for his own safety, into Siberia, where he died in a poor hut in 1729.—*Hist. Russa by Tooke. Novo. Diet. Hist.*

MENZINI (Benedict), an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1646, and died at Rome, where he was professor in the college da Sapienza, in 1704. He wrote a book entitled, *Costruzione irregolare della Lingua Toscana*; and another, *De Arte Poetica*. His Satires are esteemed; they were printed at Amsterdam in 1718, 4to. Besides these he was the author of the *Art of Poetry*, *Elegies*; *Hymns*, &c.; all of which were collected into 2 vols. 4to., Florence 1731.—*Tiraboschi*.

MERCADO (Michael de), a learned physician, was born in Tuscany, and became first physician to Clement VIII. and other popes; also keeper of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a fine cabinet of metals and fossils, the description of which appeared at Rome in 1717, folio, and an Appendix in 1719. Mercado died in 1593, aged 53. He was raised to the rank of nobility by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. He wrote a treatise, *De gli Obelischii di Roma*, 4to.; and other works.—*Ibid.*

MERCATOR (Marius), an ecclesiastical author, and the friend and pupil of St. Augustine. He wrote against the Nestorians and Pelagians, and died about 451. His works were published at Paris in 1684, 8vo.—*Dupin*.

MERCATOR (Gerard), a geographer, was born at Kuremonde in 1512. He composed a *Chronology*, a *Greater and Lesser Atlas*, and some *Geographical Tables*; also *Harmonia Evangelistarum*, 4to.; a *Treatise on the Creation*, &c. He was so exact as to engrave and colour his own maps.—*Moreri*. *Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MERCATOR (Nicholas), an eminent mathematician, was born in Holltein. He settled in England, where he became fellow of the royal society, and died about 1690. His works are: 1. *Cosmographia*; 2. *Rationes Mathematicæ*; 3. *De emendatione annua diatribæ duæ*, &c.; 4. *Hypothesis Astronomica*, &c.; 5. *Logarithmotechnia*; 6. *Institutionum Astronomicarum*, &c.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MERCIER (John), a learned writer, was a native of Languedoc. He succeeded Varrallus in 1547 as professor of Hebrew in the royal college of Paris, and died at his native place in 1562. His works are; 1. *Lectures on Genesis and the Prophets*, Geneva, 1598; 2. *Commentaries on Job, the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles*, 2 vols. fol.; 3. *Tabulæ in Grammaticam Chaldaicam*, 4to. Mercier was inclined to Calvinism. His son *Jesús* was a man of learning, and died in 1626. He published, 1. an excellent edition of Nonius Marcellus, 4to.; 2. *Notes on Ancient Authors*.—*Moreri.*

MERCIER (Bartholomew), known under the name of the abbé *St. Leger*, was born at Lyons in 1734, and entered when young into the religious society of St. Genevieve, of which he became librarian. In 1764 Louis XV. gave him the abbey of St. Leger of Soissons, of which he was deprived and reduced to indigence in the revolution. He died in 1799. Mercier was a man of profound erudition, and one of the first bibliographers in Europe. His works are, 1. *Letters on the Bibliography of Debure*, 8vo.; 2. *Letters on the True Author of the Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu*; 3. *Supplement to Marchand's History of Printing*, 4to.; 4. *Letter concerning the Maid of Orleans*; 5. *Dissertation on the Author of the Book on the Imitation of Jesus Christ* [Kempis]; 6. *Notice of a rare Book entitled, Pedis Admirandæ*, by J. d'Artis; 7. *On the Letters attributed to pope Ganganeli*; 8. *Letters on different rare Editions of the 15th century*, 8vo.; 9. *Library of Romances*, translated from the Greek, 2 vols. &c. He was concerned in the *Journal de Trevoux*, and the *Magazine Encyclopedique*.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

MERCURIALIS (Jerome), an Italian physician, was born at Forli in 1530. He was so highly esteemed by his countrymen that they sent him ambassador to pope Pius IV. and erected a statue to his honour. He obtained several professorships, and died at Forli in 1606. His principal works are; 1. *De Arte Gymnastica*; 2. *De Morbis Mulierum*; 3. *De Morbis Puerorum*; 4. *Consultationes et responsa Medicinalia*; 5. *Medicina Practica*. They were all collected in folio at Venice, 1644. Mercurialis was also the editor of Hippocrates's works with notes, 1588.—*Haller's Bibl. Anat. Tiraboschi.*

MERDDIN, the son of Mervyn, a celebrated Welsh poet who flourished about A. D.

560. He ranked with Merddin Emrys, and Taliesin, as the three principal Christian bards of Britain. Merddin is said to have slain in battle his nephew; on which account he secluded himself from society in a wood, whence he is called Merddin the Wild.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

MERE (George Broffin, chevalier de), a French writer, who died at his seat in Poitou, in 1690. His works are, 1. *Discourses on Wit and Conversation*; 2. *The Elegances of Discourse*; 3. *Treatises on Politeness, Eloquence, and Speech*; 4. *Letters*, &c.—*Moreri.*

MERIAN (Maria Sibylla), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of an engraver, and born at Frankfurt in 1647. She painted flowers and insects after nature with a most scrupulous exactness; and undertook a voyage to Surinam on purpose to draw the insects and reptiles peculiar to that country, and of which, on her return, she published a description with beautiful coloured plates, in 2 vols. 4to. Her daughter, who accompanied her to Surinam, added a third volume to this work. The mother also published another valuable performance on the *Generation and Transformations of the Insects of Surinam*, 1705, 4to. These works are in German. She died in 1717, at Amsterdam. Her father published the *Topography of the Universe*, 31 vols. folio, and a *Florilegium*, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

MERLIN (Ambrose), a British writer, who lived about the year 480. He was regarded in his time as a magician and prophet. The idle tales are told of him by some ancient writers, such as that he was engendered of an incubus, and that he conveyed by enchantment the stupendous stones on Salisbury plain from Ireland. There also pass under his name some extravagant predictions, which were printed at Paris in 1530, in folio. There is near Caermarthen a mount called Merlin's Hill, beneath which tradition relates that he was buried.—*Gen. Hist. Lit.*

MEROVÆUS, king of France, succeeded Clodius in 448, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom from the banks of the Somme to Treves, which city he took and plundered. He died in 456. He began the race of kings called Merovingian.—*Mezeray.*

MERRET (Christopher), a physician, was born at Winchcombe in Gloucestershire in 1614. He took his degrees at Oxford, after which he settled in London, where he became fellow of the college of physicians, and of the royal society. He died in 1695. Dr. Merret published, 1. *Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum, continens Vegetabilia, Animalia, et Fossilia, in hac Insula reperta*, 8vo.; 2. *A Collection of Acts, Charters, &c., relative to the College of Physicians*, 4to.; 3. *A Short View of the Frauds and Abuses practised by Apo-*

theories, 4to.; 4. The Art of Glass; or how to colour Glass, &c., translated from Neri's treatise on that subject, with notes; 5. Several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

MERRICK (James), an ingenious divine and poet, was born about 1718, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. He died at Reading in 1769. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus; and poems on sacred subjects; but his principal performance is a version of the Psalms, with annotations.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

MERRY (Robert), an English poet, was the son of a tradesman in London, and educated at Harrow school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. He afterwards purchased a commission in the guards, and distinguished himself as a man of fashion and a wit. He wrote many trifling pieces in the papers, under the signature of Della Crucia; and a tragedy called Lorenzo, which was performed at Covent-Garden. Mr. Merry married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

MERSENNUS (Marinus), a learned mathematician, was born in the province of Le Maine in 1588, and studied at La Fleche with Des Cartes, for whom he ever retained the greatest affection. Merseus entered into the religious order of minims, and distinguished himself equally as a mathematician and a divine. He discovered the curve called a cycloid, and to which was also given the name of *Roulette*. This discovery excited the attention and admiration of the greatest geometers in Europe. Father Merseus died at Paris in 1648. His principal works are; 1. *Quæstiones in Geometria*, 1623, fol.; 2. *Universal Harmony*, concerning the Theory and Practice of Music, 2 vols. fol.; 3. *De Sonorum Natura*; 4. *Cogitata Physico-mathematica*, 4to.; 5. *The Truth of Sciences*; 6. *Recreations of the Learned*; 7. An edition of the *Spherics* of Menelaus; 8. *The Impiety of Deists and Libertines refuted*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

MERVILLE (Michael Guyot de), a French writer, was born at Versailles in 1696. After travelling through various countries, he settled as a bookseller at the Hague, where he published a literary journal. His affairs becoming embarrassed, he went to Switzerland, and drowned himself in the lake of Geneva in 1765. He wrote, 1. *Voyage Historique*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. several Comedies, &c., published at Paris, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nov. Diß. Hist.*

MERULA (George), a learned critic, was born in 1420. He taught Latin and Greek at Venice and Milan, and died in the latter city in 1494. His principal works are, 1. *Antiquitatis Vicecomitum Mediolanen-*

sum, fol.; 2. *Description of Mount Vêlius*, and Montferrat; 3. *Commentaries* of Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Varro, and Columella; 4. *Epistles*, &c. Erasmus and other learned men have greatly praised him.—*Moreri.*

MERULA (Paul), an able writer, was born at Dordt in 1358. He became professor of history at Leyden, and died there in 1607. He was the author and editor of several esteemed works, as, 1. *Q. Ennii Annalium*, 1595, 4to.; 2. *Urbis Romæ delineatio*, 1599; 3. *Vita D. Erasmi*; 4. *Cosmographiæ generalia*, 1605, 4to.; 5. *Opera Posthuma*, 4to.—*Ibid.*

MÉRY (John), a celebrated French surgeon, was born at Vatan in Berry in 1645. He was appointed principal surgeon of the hospital of invalids at Paris, and chosen a member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1700. His works are, 1. many Dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Academy*; 2. *Observations on the Method of Operating for the Stone*, of Brother James; 3. *Physical Problems upon the Fœtus*.—*Moreri.*

MESSENGUY (Francis Philip), a French divine, was born at Beauvais in 1677, and died in 1769. He wrote, 1. *Exposition of the Christian Doctrine*, 6 vols. 12mo. [condemned by pope Clement XIII.]; 2. *Abridgement of the History of the Old and New Testament*, 10 vols. 12mo.; 3. *An edition of the New Testament*, with notes, 3 vols.; 4. *The Constitution Unigenitus*, with remarks; 5. *Discourses on Religion*.—*Ibid.*

MESNAGER (Nicholas), an able negotiator, was born at Rouen in 1658, of a rich commercial family. He was sent by Louis XIV. to Spain on some important missions relative to the commerce of the Indies; and afterwards to Holland; on which occasions he gave so much satisfaction as to be created a chevalier of the order of St. Michael, with patents of nobility. In 1711 he signed the preliminary treaty of peace between France and England at London, and he was next employed with the abbé Polignac as plenipotentiary at Utrecht. He died at Paris in 1714. His memoirs have been printed.—*Moreri.*

MESNARDIERE (Hippolytus Julius Filet de la), a French poet, was born at Loudun in 1610, and died in 1663. He was a member of the French academy, and patronized by cardinal Richelieu. His works are, 1. *A treatise on Melancholy*, 8vo.; 2. *Poétique*, 4to.; 3. *The tragedies of Alinde and La Pucelle de Orleans*; 4. *A Collection of Poems*, &c.; 5. *Relations of War*, &c.—*Ibid.*

MESALINA (Valeria), daughter of Messala Barbatus, and wife of the emperor Claudian. She was of a most libidinous character, and committed adultery with all the officers of her court. She also compelled her ladies to prostitute themselves, and that in the presence of their husbands. Having

been repudiated by Claudian she espoused her favourite Silius, who was put to death with her by order of the emperor, A. D. 46. There was another of this name, who was the third wife of Nero after her first husband Atticus had been put to death by that tyrant. On the death of Nero she devoted the remainder of her days to study, and acquired a great reputation.—*Lives of the Roman Emperresses.*

MESSENIUS (John), a Swede, celebrated by his learning and his misfortunes. Gustavus Adolphus appointed him professor of law at Upsal, in which office he distinguished himself with such credit as to eclipse the other professors, by whose envious machinations he was accused of holding a secret correspondence with the enemies of Sweden, on which he was thrown into prison in 1615, and died in confinement in 1636. He wrote a great work in prison, entitled, *Scandia illustrata*, 14 vols. fol. Stockholm 1714. His son *Arnold Messenius* was historiographer of Sweden, but was beheaded in 1648 together with his son, who was only seventeen years old, for writing some satires on the royal family. Arnold wrote a History of the Nobility of Sweden, folio, 1616.—*Moreri.*

MESTON (William), a Scotch poet, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1688. In 1714 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the marischal college of Aberdeen; but taking part in the rebellion, he lost his place, and was obliged to keep himself concealed till the act of indemnity was passed. He died in 1745. His poems were published in 1 volume 12mo. at Edinburgh, in 1765, and possess considerable merit. They are chiefly satirical.—*Gen. Biog. DiA.*

METASTASIO (the abbé Peter Bonaventura), an Italian poet, was born at Asigli in 1698. He shewed at an early age a genius for poetry, and wrote verses at the age of six years; and he was only fourteen when he composed his tragedy, *Il Giustino*. Gravina was his instructor, who formed the greatest expectations of him, and made him his heir when he died in 1717. In 1724 Metastasio produced his play of *Dido*, acted at Naples, with the music of Sarro. The success of this piece stimulated him to proceed in that career; and in 1729 the emperor Charles VI. called him to Vienna, where he gave him a considerable pension. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI. king of Spain. The emperor offered him the titles of nobility, and the empress tendered him the order of St. Stephen, but he declined them. This ingenious man died of a fever in 1782. He wrote a great number of operas and other dramatic pieces, which are highly admired, and have gone through numerous editions, and have been translated into French in 12 vols. 12mo.—*New. DiA. Hist.*

METELLI (Augustin), a painter, was born at Bologna in 1609. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture; and in conjunction with Michael Angelo Colonna he produced several great works. They were both employed by Philip IV. of Spain. Metelli died at Madrid in 1660.—*D'Argenville. Fdibien.*

METELLUS (Q. Cæcilius), an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself against Jugurtha the Numidian, and from thence acquired the name of Numidicus. He had for his lieutenant in this expedition the famous Marius, who raised himself to power by defaming the character of Metellus; in consequence of which the latter was recalled. But he so well vindicated himself, that he was acquitted of the charges brought against him. There were several Romans of the same name.—*Sallust.*

METHOCHITUS (Theodore), an historian, who held several employments under the emperor Andronicus the elder at Constantinople, and died in 1332. He wrote, 1. a Roman History from Cæsar to Constantine, 4to.; 2. Sacred History; 3. History of Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

METHODIUS, bishop of Olympus or Patara, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre, suffered martyrdom at Chalcis about the year 311. He wrote some works, of which only fragments remain, printed at Paris by Combetis in 1644, 4to. with notes.—*Dupin.*

METIUS (James), a native of Alcaer in Holland, who invented telescopes about 1609. His brother, Adrian, was professor of mathematics and medicine at Franeker, where he died in 1636. He wrote, 1. *Doctrina sphaerica*; 2. *Astronomia universæ institutio*, 8vo.; 3. *Arithmetica et Geometrica practica*, 4to.; 4. *De gemino usu utriusque Globi*, 4to.; 5. *Geometrices per usum Circini nova praxis*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

METON, an Athenian mathematician, who invented what is called in chronology, the golden number. He flourished B. C. 432.—*Voss. de Mathem.*

METRODORUS, a disciple of Democritus, and the master of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a physician of Chios, and maintained that the matter of the universe is eternal.—*Stanley. Diog. Laertius.*

METRODORUS, a famous painter and philosopher, flourished B. C. 171. He was sent by the Athenians to Paulus Æmilius, who, after the defeat of Perseus, had demanded a painter and philosopher; the former to paint his temples, and the latter to instruct his children. Metrodorus gave him satisfaction in both capacities.—*Ibid.*

METTRIZ (Julien Offray de la), a French physician, was born at St. Maloes in 1709. He wrote the *Natural History of the Soul*, in which he denied its immateriality. This book occasioned much noise, and the author some trouble. He afterwards wrote against the faculty with such virulence, that he was

obliged to retire to Leyden, where he wrote an atheistical book, called *Man a Machine*, which was publicly burnt, on which the author went to Berlin, where he was patronized by Frederick the Great, who was as sceptical as himself. He died in 1751. His works were published at Berlin in 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MEZU (Gabriel), a Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1615. His subjects were women selling fish, fowls, or game; physicians attending the sick; chemical shops; painted in an excellent style. He died in 1658.—*Houbraten*.

MEURSIUS (John), a learned critic, was born at Utrecht in 1579. He received his academical education at Leyden, where he wrote, at the age of sixteen, a Commentary on Lycophron. In 1610 he was appointed professor of history, and afterwards of Greek. He was also chosen historiographer of the United States. Meursius suffered much persecution in consequence of his connection with Barneveldt; on which he went to Denmark, where he died in 1639. He was profoundly versed in the Greek language, and antiquities. His chief works are, 1. *De populis Atticæ*; 2. *Atticarum lectionum lib. iv.*; 3. *Archontes Athenienses*; 4. *Fortuna Attica, de Athenarum origine*; 5. *De Festis Græcorum*; 6. *Historia Danica*; 7. *Athenæ Batavæ*, [this is a history of the university of Leyden]; 8. *Glossarium Græco-Barbarum*; 9. *Rerum Belgicarum*. All his works have been printed in 12 vols. folio, Florence, 1741. His son, *John Meursius*, who died in Denmark in the flower of his age, wrote 1. *Arborentum Sacrum, five de Arborum conservatione*, 1642, 8vo.; 2. *De Tibiis veterum*.—*Moreri*.

MEUSNIER (Philip), a painter, was born at Paris in 1635, and died there in 1734. He was a member of the French academy, and patronized by Louis XIV. and XV. His subjects were architecture and views in perspective, painted in a fine manner.—*D'Argenville*.

MEYER (James), a Flemish historian, was born in 1491, near Bailleur, whence he is sometimes called Balthasianus. He was rector of Blankenberg, and died in 1552. His works are, 1. *Annales Rerum Flandricarum*, folio; 2. *Flandricarum Rerum Decas*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

MEYER (Felix), a German painter, was born in 1653. He painted some fine views after nature in Italy and Switzerland, and died in 1713.—*Ibid.*

MEZRAI (Francis Eudes de), a French historian, was born in Lower Normandy in 1610, and educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having abandoned the army, he projected the History of France, in writing which he was liberally encouraged by cardinal Richelieu, and on its

completion in 1651 obtained a pension from the king. He was also admitted a member of the French academy, and had a principal concern in the compilation of their dictionary. He died in 1683. Besides his History of France, 3 vols. fol.; and an Abridgement in 3 vols. 4to; he wrote a Treatise on the Origin of the French; a Continuation of the History of the Turks; several satires against the ministry; History of a Mother and Son, 2 vols. 12mo.—*List. by La Roque*.

MEZIRIAC (Claude Gaspard Bachet de), a French writer, was born at Bresse, of a noble family. He became a jesuit, and at the age of twenty was appointed professor of rhetoric at Milan. He was also a member of the French academy, and died in 1638, aged 60. He wrote a Life of Æsop; a Translation of Diophantus in Latin, with a Commentary; Poems, Latin and French; &c.—*Moreri*.

MICAH, the sixth of the lesser prophets, lived in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. He prophesied the captivity of the tribes, and their deliverance by Cyrus, also of the coming of the Messiah.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

MICHAEL I. emperor of the East, succeeded to the throne in 811. He was a great prince and the father of this people; but was deposed by Leo the Armenian, his general, in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion.—*Univ. Hist.*

MICHAEL II. was born in Upper Phrygia of an obscure family, but ennobled by Leo the Armenian. That monarch soon afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but the night previous to his intended execution Leo was assassinated, and Michael placed on the throne, A. D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and the passover, and was guilty of great cruelties; on which his general Euphemius revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor, but was slain near Syracuse in Sicily. Michael died in 829.—*Ibid.*

MICHAEL III. succeeded Theophilus his father in 842, under the regency of his mother Theodora; a princess of great virtue and talent, whom he compelled to enter a monastery with her daughters. He had at first for an associate in the empire Bardas, brother of Theodora; and at his instigation sent St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, into exile. Michael afterwards put Bardas to death, and elevated Basil the Macedonian to the title of Cæsar, by whom he was assassinated in 867.—*Ibid.*

MICHAEL IV. or the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born of obscure parentage. He obtained the imperial throne in 1034, by the influence of the empress Zoe; who, being enamoured of his person, murdered her husband Romanus Argyrus to obtain her wishes. Michael made war with success against the Saracens and Bul-

garians; and afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died in 1041.—*Ibid.*

MICHAEL V. succeeded his uncle the preceding emperor in 1041, after having been adopted by the empress Zoe, whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people that they deprived him of his eyes, and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.

MICHAEL VI. or the Warrior, reigned after the empress Theodora in 1056; but the year following he was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus, on which Michael retired to a monastery.

MICHAEL VII. emperor of the East, was the eldest son of Constantine Ducas and of Eudocia. That prince, a few months after the death of her husband, married Diogenes a Roman, whom she caused to be proclaimed emperor; but in 1071 the usurper was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In 1078 Nicephorus took Constantinople by the help of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, and became archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL VIII. Palæologus, regent of the empire during the minority of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and his eyes in 1260. The year following he retook Constantinople. He signed an act for the purpose of effecting a union between the Greek and Latin churches, which however did not succeed. Pope Martin IV. believing him not to be sincere in his professions, excommunicated him, as the supporter of heresy and schism. Michael died in 1282. He is not to be confounded with *Michael Palæologus*, who was crowned emperor in 1214, governed the empire under his father Andronicus the elder, and died in 1220.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

MICHAEL (Fedorowitz), czar of Russia, was elected in 1613, in times of great difficulty. He was descended from the czar John Basilowitz; and distinguished himself by his pacific spirit and generosity. He died in 1645.—*Univ. Hist.*

MICHAEL ANGELO of Battles, a painter, was born at Rome in 1602, and died in that city in 1660. His real name was *Cerynozzi*, and he assumed the other from the subjects which exercised his pencil, and which he represented in a forcible manner.—*Felicien des Peintres.*

MICHAELIS (John David), professor of divinity in the university of Göttingen, who died in 1791, aged 75. His works are numerous, and chiefly designed to explain the difficulties attending the study of the sacred writings. That by which he is best known in this country is his Introduction to the New Testament, a translation of which into English appeared first in 1761. The learned author afterwards greatly enlarged and enriched this valuable performance, which has been translated by Mr. Marsh in 2 vols. 8vo. There are, however, some

hypothetical opinions in it which ought to be attended to with caution.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MICHELÌ (Peter Anthony), an eminent botanist, was born at Florence in 1679. His parentage was very mean, and he became errand-boy to a bookfeller. Being fond of fishing, and told of a plant (the *tithymalus chavica*) which had the quality of stupifying fishes, he had a great curiosity to discover and examine it. Some monks of the abbey of Vallombrosa, perceiving his genius, took him under their instruction; and he profited by their lessons in such a manner as to gain the admiration and esteem of several learned men, particularly of Tournefort and Sherard, when they travelled into Italy. Micheli became associate with Tilly in the superintendence of the botanic garden at Pisa, director of that at Florence, and botanist to the grand duke, by whose order he made several journeys into Italy, Greece, and Ægypt, for the purpose of discovering plants. He died in 1737. The principal of his numerous works are, *Novæ Plantarum Genera*, printed at Florence 1729; and *Catalogus Plantarum Horti Cæsarei Florentini*, 1748, fol.—*Haller's Bibl. Botan.*

MICHELÌ (James-Bartholomew), an able mathematician, was born of an ancient family at Geneva in 1692. He entered into the French military service, and became a captain. In 1738 he retired to his native country, where he applied chiefly to mathematical and philosophical studies. He constructed a great number of charts, invented a new thermometer, and composed several Memoirs, printed at Basle. These are on Meteorology and the Temperature of the Globe; Light; the Comet of 1680; the Universal Deluge, &c. He surveyed the Glaciers of Switzerland, of which he took several views, which have been engraved. In the troubles which agitated his country he was a sharer, and was imprisoned a long time in a citadel, by order of the government of Berne. He died in 1766.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

MICKLE (William Julius), a poet, was born at Langholm, in the shire of Dumfries, in 1734, and educated at Edinburgh; after which he was apprenticed to a weaver, but abandoned that business and went to England, where he became corrector of the Clarendon press at Oxford. During his residence in that city he printed some poems, and a pamphlet against Harwood's Liberal Translation of the New Testament. But his greatest work was a translation of the Lusad from the Portuguese of Camoens. Of this poem there were two editions published in Mr. Mickle's life-time, and one since. It is a very accurate and elegant version, and was approved of by Dr. Johnson. In 1779 Mr. Mickle went out as secretary to his friend commodore Johnstone, and at Lisbon was appointed by him agent of the prizes. While there he wrote a pleasing poem called *Almida Hill*. On his return to England he settled at Wheatley in Oxford.

shire, where he died in 1788. Besides the above works he wrote a pamphlet in quarto on the affairs of the East India Company.—*Europ. Mag.*

MICKELIUS (John), a Lutheran divine, and professor of divinity at Stettin, was born in Pomerania in 1597, and died in 1658. His principal works are, 1. *Lexicon philosophicum*, 4to.; 2. *Syntagma historiarum mundi et ecclesie*, 8vo.; 3. *Ethnophronium contra Gentiles de principiis religionis Christiane*, 4to.; 4. *Tractatus de copia verborum*; 5. *Archæologia*; 6. *Historia Ecclesiastica*, 2 vols. 4to.; 7. *Orthodoxia Lutherana contra Bergium*.—*Moreri*.

MIDDLETON (Richard de), an English scholastic called the *profund*, and abundant, was a monk of the order of Cordeliers, and distinguished himself at Oxford and Paris. He wrote Commentaries on Peter Lombard, and other works. He died in 1304.—*Pitt. Bul.*

MIDDLETON (sir Hugh), a public-spirited gentleman, was a native of Denbigh, and a citizen of London; to which city he rendered the most important services in supplying it with water, by uniting two streams in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and conveying the same through various soils for a course of sixty miles. This junction, called the New River, was begun in 1606, and completed in 1613. The projector encountered great difficulties in his undertaking, but his persevering spirit and ingenuity overcame them all. King James I. who held some shares in the concern, conferred on Middleton, first the honour of knighthood, and afterwards the title of baronet. He also incorporated the proprietors by the name of the New River Company. Sir Hugh, who greatly injured his circumstances by this scheme, gave one share to the Goldsmiths' Company, for the benefit of poor members of their body. He died about 1636.—*Biog. Brit.*

MIDDLETON (William), a Welsh poet, was born at Gwynnog, in Denbighshire, and died about 1600. He served in the armies of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards commanded a ship of war: and when at sea turned the book of Psalms into Welsh verse. This work was finished in the West Indies in 1595. He was also the author of a Grammar and Art of Poetry, published in 1593.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

MIDDLETON (Conyers), a celebrated divine and critic, was the son of a clergyman, and born at York in 1683. He received his academical education at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1706. In 1717 he was created D. D. by mandamus, on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley as regius professor to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a law suit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked

them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1734 Dr. Middleton was in Italy, and having a near observation of the ecclesiastical pomp and ceremonies, he wrote his famous letter from Rome, to shew that the religious rites of the Roman church were drawn from the heathens. An attack on Dr. Waterland's Vindication of the Scripture in 1730, drew upon Middleton the charge of infidelity, and he narrowly escaped academical censure. The year following he was appointed Woodwardian professor, but resigned that place in 1734. In 1741 appeared his *Life of Cicero*, in 2 vols. 4to.; afterwards reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. This is a very curious and valuable work, and highly necessary towards forming a just idea of the character and writings of that great man, as well as exhibiting an exact picture of the Roman republic in his time. In 1743 Dr. Middleton published the *Epistles of Cicero to Brutus*, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity. In 1747 appeared his *Discourse on the Miraculous Powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest ages*, 4to. This performance gave great alarm to the clergy, and numerous answers were written against it. Middleton died in 1750; and in 1752 appeared all his works, with the exception of the *Life of Cicero*, in 4 vols. 4to. His style is admirable, and his learning was profound and multifarious; but from his letters to lord Hervey it is evident that he was sceptical in his religious opinions.—*Biog. Brit.*

MIDDLETON (Thomas), a dramatic writer, who wrote in conjunction with Jonson, Fletcher, and Massinger. He died about 1630.—*Langbaine. Biog. Dram.*

MIEL (Jan), a Flemish painter, was born near Antwerp in 1599. His pictures of huntings are greatly admired. He died at Turin in 1664. Many engravings have been made from his pictures.—*D'Argenville*.

MIERIS (Francis), the Elder, was born at Leyden in 1635, and died in 1681. He was the disciple of Gerard Douw, whose manner he imitated. His pictures are very valuable. He had a son, *William Mieris*, called the Younger, who was a good landscape painter, and a modeller in clay and wax. He died in 1747. His son *Francis* was also an artist in the same line.—*Ibid.*

MIGNARD (Nicholas), a French historical and portrait painter of eminence, was born at Troyes about 1608. He became rector of the academy of painting at Paris, and died in 1668.—*Ibid.*

MIGNARD (Peter), called the Roman from his long residence at Rome, was the brother of the preceding, and born in 1610. He was ennobled by Louis XIV. and died in 1695.—*D'Argenville*.

MIGNON (Abraham), a painter, was born at Frankfort in 1640. He painted flowers, insects, and fruit, after nature, with wonderful exactness. He died in 1679.—*Ibid.*

MILBOURN (Luke), an English divine, was the son of Mr. Luke Milbourn, a non-conformist minister, who was ejected from the living of Wroxhall in Warwickshire in 1662, and died at Newington in 1687. His son received a good education, became master of arts, and obtained the rectory of St. Ethelburgh in London. He published sermons, and theological tracts, 2 vols. 8vo.; a poetical version of the Psalms; and several poems, for which Pope gives him a place in the Dunciad. He died in 1720.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MILDMAY (sir Walter), the founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was surveyor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. and privy counsellor, chancellor, and under treasurer of the exchequer, in that of Elizabeth. He is celebrated for his uncommon merits in his private and public character. Sir Walter died in 1589.—*Lloyd's State Worthies.*

MILL (John), a learned English divine, was born at Shap in Westmoreland about 1645. He was first servitor, and afterwards fellow, of Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1685 elected principal of Edmund hall. His inestimable edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings, was published about a fortnight before his death, in 1707.—*Biog. Brit.*

MILL (Henry), principal engineer to the New River company, was born in London about 1690, and educated at one of the universities. His skill in mechanics recommended him to the New River company, in whose service he was for many years before his death in 1780. He was employed in various other works, particularly in supplying the town of Northampton with water, for which he received the freedom of that corporation.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MILLAR (John), professor of law at Glasgow, was bred to the Scotch bar, and filled the chair in the university with great reputation near forty years. His lectures were generally attended and greatly admired. He died in 1801. Mr. Millar published a good work entitled, the Origin of Distinction of Ranks in Society, 1 vol. 8vo.; and an Historical View of the English Government, 4to.—*Monthly M. g.*

MILLER (James), a divine and dramatic writer, was born in Dorsetshire in 1703. He received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, and while there he wrote a comedy called, The Humours of Oxford, performed in 1729. He was the author of several other pieces, the last of which was Mahomet a tragedy, during the run of which the author died in 1744. He also published a volume of sermons, and some poems.—*Biog. Dram.*

MILLER (Philip), a celebrated gardener, was born in Scotland in 1691. His father was gardener to the apothecaries' company at

Chelsea, and his son succeeded him in 1782. He was a fellow of the royal society, and of the botanical academy at Florence. He corresponded with Linnæus, who said of his dictionary of gardening, *non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, sed Botanicorum*, and by foreigners he was emphatically called *Hortulanorum princeps*. On account of his infirmities he resigned his office in the garden some time before his death, which happened in 1771. He left a large Herbarium of exotics in MS. Besides his Gardener's Dictionary folio, he published the Gardener's Calendar, 8vo.; Catalogus Plantarum Officialium quæ in horto botanico-Chelseiano aluntur, 8vo.; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

MILLER (lady), an accomplished woman, of some literary talents, who published Letters from Italy, 3 vols. 8vo. She resided at Bath Easton near Bath; where she entertained several ingenious persons, who composed a collection of poems, which was afterwards published. She died in 1781.—*Gent. Mag.*

MILLER (Jeremiah), a learned divine and antiquary, was born at High Cleer, in Hampshire, of which place his father was minister, in 1713. He succeeded Dr. Lyttelton as dean of Exeter, and also as president of the society of antiquaries, to whose Archæologia he was a great contributor. Dr. Miller was a zealous champion for the genuineness of the Rowley poems, of which he printed an edition in 4to. with glossarial annotations. This work laid him open to the attacks of the critics, who were sceptical on these supposed relics of antiquity. The dean died in 1784.—*Ibid.*

MILLETIERE (Theophilus Brachet sieur de la), a protestant advocate, who instigated the reformed at Rochelle to take up arms in defence of their religion. In 1628 he was arrested at Toulouse, and kept in prison four years. On regaining his liberty he turned catholic, and wrote against the Calvinists. He died in 1685, despised by both parties.—*Moreri.*

MILLOT (Claude Francis Xavier), a French historian, was born at Befançon in 1726. He was for some time a member of the society of jesuits, which order he was permitted to quit, after officiating as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. The government of Parma having founded a professorship of history in that place, the abbé Millot was appointed to fill the chair, which he did with great reputation several years. On his return to France he became tutor to the duke D'Enghien. Millot died in 1785. His works are, Elements of the History of France, 3 vols. 12mo.; Elements of the History of England, 3 vols.; Elements of Universal History, 9 vols.; History of the Troubadours, 3 vols.; Memoirs for a History of Louis XIV. and XV. 6 vols.; Translation of Orations from the Latin Historians.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

MILTO, a famous athlete of Crotona in Italy, who is said to have carried on his shoulders a bullock above forty yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fist, after which he made a meal of it in one day. He received the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six at Olympia. Many other marvellous things are related of his enormous strength. He was devoured by wild beasts about 500 B.C.—*Moreri*.

MILIO (Titus Annius), a Roman, who made several parties for the purpose of obtaining the consulate. He was opposed by Clodius, and supported by some of the first members of the senate. In a quarrel between Clodius and Milo on the Appian way, the former was slain by some of the domestics of the latter. Cicero undertook the cause of Milo; but the rostrum being surrounded by soldiers, and a crowd of people, who expressed their disapprobation, he was so dismayed as to be unable to proceed. Milo was exiled to Marseilles, whither the orator sent him his discourse, on which he said: "Oh Cicero! if thou hadst spoken this, Milo would not have been now at Marseilles."—*Cicero. Orat. Life of Cicero*.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who founded a colony in the Chersonesus, after conquering the people who opposed his establishment. The Persians, having declared war against Athens, advanced with a prodigious army towards Marathon. The Athenians, under Miltiades, were very few; yet by his superior skill the Persians were defeated with great slaughter, and part of their fleet destroyed, B.C. 490. After this he had the command of a naval squadron, with which he took several islands; but being obliged to raise the siege of Paros, and also dangerously wounded, he returned to Athens, where he was accused of holding intelligence with the Persians, and condemned to death, which sentence was altered to imprisonment. He died shortly after of his wound, B.C. 489.—*Plutarch. Stanger's Hist. Greece*.

MILTON (John), an illustrious poet, was the son of a scrivener in London, and born in Bread-street in 1608. From St. Paul's school he went to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the church; but not having an inclination to that calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton in Buckinghamshire. Here our poet wrote his *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas*, poems of such exquisite merit as would alone have immortalized his name. In 1638 he travelled into France and Italy, where he was greatly esteemed and caressed by people of the highest rank and talents. On his return to England he settled in London, and undertook the tuition of some youths, for which profession he appears by his *Traçuate on Education* to have been well calculated. The troubles breaking out between the king and parliament,

Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some virulent and intolerant pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married the daughter of a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but his wife having been brought up with different sentiments from her husband, and disapproving of his zeal, eloped from him and returned to her friends. The impetuosity of Milton's temper carried him into an opinion that this furnished him with a sufficient reason for taking another wife. He accordingly published some tracts on divorce, to vindicate this notion; which he was about to carry into effect, when his wife's friends brought about a reconciliation. He continued an ardent champion for the rebellious party, even after the murder of Charles I., which sanguinary deed he defended with his pen against Salmasius; but he was not wholly disinterested in this, for the parliament rewarded him with one thousand pounds. He also wrote with great asperity and force against the king's book of prayers and meditations, entitled, *the Icon Basilike*. About this time he was wholly deprived of his sight, which appears to have been owing to a natural weakness, aggravated by intense application to his studies. In 1652 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards took another. Although he was a determined republican, and wrote with great energy and intemperance against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would support a commonwealth," yet he readily submitted to the usurpation of Cromwell, to whom he became Latin secretary. Milton endeavoured to prevent the restoration; which event he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the rebellion. And when the ancient constitution was re-established, he was excepted out of the act of indemnity, on which he kept himself concealed for some time. By the kindness, however, of sir William Davenant, and others, he obtained his pardon; soon after which he lost his second wife, and was not long without another. In the time of the great plague he removed with his family to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, where he completed his *Paradise Lost*, which was printed first in 1667. For this immortal work he had only fifteen pounds, and that by instalments. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an intention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and consistency, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. After this he engaged in another called *Paradise Regained*; the occasion of which was as follows: John Elwood, the quaker, who was his amanuensis, calling upon him at Chalfont, and the conversation turning upon Milton's great work, Elwood ob-

served, "Thou hast said much upon Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say upon Paradise Found?" Milton paused, and the next time they met he shewed Elwood the latter poem, saying, "This is owing to you." The Paradise Regained, though possessing many beauties, is in all respects inferior to the Paradise Lost; yet it is remarkable that the author gave it the preference. Milton died at his house in Bunhill-row in 1674, and lies interred in the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument has been erected to his memory, and there is another in Westminster-abbey, set up by auditor Benson. But his best monument is Paradise Lost. This poem was unknown in the poet's lifetime, and many years after. It was not till Mr. Addison gave his admirable critique upon it in the *Spectator*, that the beauties of it became generally understood, and the whole merits of the poem to be admired. Mr. Dryden, indeed, had given his approbation of the work and his opinion of the author in an excellent epigram, which is usually prefixed to the Paradise Lost, or subjoined to the portrait of the author. Besides this and the other poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled, *Samson Agonistes*, which possesses uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical representation. His *Comus* has been several times performed, and the first time was for the benefit of the author's grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in reduced circumstances. On that occasion Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote a prologue. The best edition of Milton's poetical works is that of Mr. Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo. The late Mr. Thomas Warton published his smaller poems in one volume, 8vo. enriched with very curious notes. Bishop Newton and Mr. Hayley have written the life of Milton, the first as a biographer and the latter as a poet. Among the prose works of Milton we shall only mention his *History of England*, 1 vol. 4to. which comes down only to the conquest; and his *Areopagitica*, in which he pleaded the cause of a free press with great force. The whole of his political works have been printed in 3 vols. folio, and also in quarto and octavo. Of the religion of Milton it is difficult to speak. In his youth he was a calvinist, but afterwards he became inclined to arminianism. From being a presbyterian he turned independent, and lastly he seems to have joined no particular communion. He was, however, a firm believer in the truths of revelation. When at Cambridge he was so handsome as to be called the Lady of Christ's college; and he retained his comeliness to the last. He died in good circumstances. By his first wife he had three daughters, two of whom used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood only their own, it being a usual saying with him that "one

tongue was enough for a woman."—*Bishop Newton's Life of Milton. Biog. Brit.*

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet and musician, was a native of Colophon, and flourished in the time of Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, the invention of which has been ascribed to him. Some fragments of his are in the collections of Stobæus, 1568, octavo.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

MINOS I. the son of Jupiter and Europa, reigned in Crete B. C. 1432. He founded several cities, and reformed his subjects by his excellent laws and customs. The laws of Minos were in force even in the time of Plato, above a thousand years after the death of the legislator. His grandson Minos II. exercised justice with so much strictness as to be made by the fabulists one of the judges of the infernal regions.

MINOS III. of the same family as the preceding, reigned B. C. 1300. He imitated the severity of his ancestors in the administration of justice, and made several new laws, which he pretended to have received from Jupiter. He defeated the Athenians and Megarians, against whom he declared war, to avenge the death of his son Androsus. He took Megara, and reduced Athens to such extremity that the people were obliged to make peace on condition of delivering to him yearly seven youths of each sex, whence arose the fable of the Minotaur.—*Stanyan. Moreri.*

MINOT (Lawrence), an English poet, who is supposed to have died about 1352. Mr. Tyrwhit first discovered his MSS. in the Cottonian library, and they were published in 8vo. in 1795.

MINELLIUS (John), a Dutch critic, was born at Rotterdam about 1625, and died in 1683. He published editions of several of the Latin classics with curious notes.—*Moreri.*

MINUTIUS-FELIX, a famous Roman orator in the 3d century. He wrote a dialogue under the title of Octavius, in which he introduces a pagan and a christian disputing. It is a production of considerable merit, and written with eloquence in favour of christianity. The best editions are that of Davis at Cambridge in 1707, and that of Leyden 1709, both in 8vo.—*Dupin.*

MIRABAUD (John Baptiste), perpetual secretary to the French academy, who died in 1760, aged 86. He was at first a member of the congregation of the oratory, and afterwards in the army. His works are, Translations of Tasso's Jerusalem, and Ariosto's Orlando into French; Alphabet de la Fee Gracieuse, 1734. In 1770 was published under his name, but falsely, an atheistical book, entitled, the System of Nature, two vols. This stupid attack on religious truth has been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MIRABEAU (Victor Riquetti, marquis de), was born of an ancient family in Provence, but originally of Naples, and died in 1790.

He was one of the principal institutors of a political sect called Economists. For his *Théorie de l'Impôt*, a tract in which he made some free remarks on the finances and government, he was sent to the Bastille for some time. His principal work, however, was that entitled, *L'Ami des Hommes* (the Friend of Mankind), 8 vols. 12mo. 1755, and afterwards published in 8 vols. In this performance the author displayed a considerable knowledge of rural and political economy, and threw out some judicious hints for the good of society. He also wrote *Hommes à saler*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MIRABEAU (Honore Gabriel Riquetti, count de), one of the leaders in the French revolution, was born in 1749. After serving some time in the army he espoused a rich heiress of Aix, but he soon squandered away the fortune he had received, and plunged himself in debt. He was confined in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty he eloped to Holland with the daughter of the president of the parliament of Besançon. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there a considerable time. In 1780 he regained his liberty, and his first act was to reclaim his wife, who refused to live with him. He had the audacity to plead his cause before the parliament of Aix, but without success. The French revolution offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. Imbibing the delusive doctrine of equality, he opened a shop, over the door of which was inscribed *Mirabeau, dealer in dropery*. He was elected deputy of the third estate of Aix, and the courtiers termed him the plebeian count. In the national assembly he displayed great powers as an orator, but was extremely violent and vindictive. He died in the midst of his political career, as it is supposed of poison, April 2, 1791, and his obsequies were celebrated with great revolutionary pomp. Mirabeau wrote, 1. A Comparison between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus; 2. History of Prussia under Frederick the Great, 8 vols. 4to.; 3. Collection of his Labours in the National Assembly, 5 vols. 8vo.; Original Letters, containing an Account of his Life and Amours, 4 vols. 8vo.; 4. Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. 8vo. This book was burnt by the hands of the common executioner; 5. On Letters de Cachet, 8vo.; 6. Several political pamphlets.—*Ibid.*

MIRABELLA (Vincent), an Italian historian, who died in Sicily in 1674. He is known by a curious but scarce History of the Ancient Syracuse, printed at Naples in 1713, folio, under the title of *Dichiarazione della Pianta dell' Antiche Syracuse*.—*Tiraboschi*.

MIRANDULA (John Picus, lord of), a celebrated genius, was born in 1463. In his youth he gave astonishing proofs of his ge-

nius, and when little more than twenty he set up in all the universities of Italy a number of difficult problems in the sciences, which he engaged publicly to defend. Pope Innocent VII. however, condemned some of these as heretical, and Picus was prohibited from lecturing upon them. In 1491 he renounced all other learning, and devoted himself to the study of divinity. This promising young man died in 1494. Though his life was short he composed several works, which were printed together at Bologna in 1496.—*Life by J. J. p.*

MIRANDULA (John Francis Picus, prince of), nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. In 1499 he succeeded to his paternal estates, but his two brothers combining against him, with the assistance of the emperor Maximilian I. and the duke of Ferrara, they drove him from his principality in 1502. He was restored by Pope Julius II. in 1511, but again expelled by the French the year following. In 1515 he recovered his territories, and continued in the quiet possession of them till 1533, when Galeotti Picus, his nephew, entered his castle in the night, and assassinated him with his eldest son. He was a lover of learning, and wrote several books.—*Tiraboschi*.

MIRE, or *Mirau* (Aubert), a learned divine, was born at Brussels in 1578. He was almoner and librarian to Albert duke of Austria, and died at Antwerp in 1640. He wrote *Opera Historica et Diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio; *Elogia illustrium Belgii Scriptorum*, 4to.; *Vita Justi Lipsii*, 8vo.; *Origines Benedictinæ*; *Origines Carthusianorum*, 8vo.; *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, 2 vols. folio; &c.—*Moreri*.

MIREVELT (Michael Janson), a Dutch painter, was born at Delft in 1588, and died there in 1641. He painted portraits and historical subjects.—*Houbraken*.

MISSION (Maximilian), an eminent lawyer, who distinguished himself by his pleadings before the parliament of Paris in behalf of the protestants. He retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and afterwards travelled as tutor to an English nobleman. He died at London in 1721. He published, 1. A Voyage to Italy, 3 vols. 12mo.; 2. La Theatre sacra des Cevennes. This is a superstitious book, in which the author betrayed his credulity by espousing the cause of the French prophets; 3. Memoirs of a Traveller in England, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

MITCHELL (Joseph), a dramatic writer, was born in Scotland in 1684. He was patronized by sir Robert Walpole, but died poor, owing to his extravagance, in 1738. He wrote, 1. The Fatal Extravagance, a tragedy; 2. The Highland Fair, a ballad opera, 8vo.; 3. Poems, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Eng. Dram.*

MITHRIDATES king of Pontus, surnamed the Great, succeeded his father at the age of 11 years, B. C. 123. He murdered his mo-

ther, who had been left co-heiress of the kingdom; and also his two nephews. His treachery provoked, the Roman senate to declare war against him, and in revenge he ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be massacred. He then marched with a powerful army against Aquilius, whom he defeated; but Sylla, after some victories, forced Mithridates to make peace B.C. 84. He afterwards renewed the war in alliance with Tigranes king of Armenia. After conquering Bithynia, Mithridates laid siege to Cyzicum, in the Propontis; but the consul Lucullus having marched to its relief besieged Mithridates in his camp. The king of Pontus defeated the Romans in two combats, but was completely vanquished in a third. Glabrio being sent to supersede Lucullus in the command, this change was advantageous to Mithridates, who recovered the best part of his kingdom. Pompey, however, obtained a great victory over him near the Euphrates, B.C. 65. Mithridates fought an asylum with Tigranes, who refused him. He then sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but the Romans insisted upon having the person of the king. The people of Pontus in the mean time proclaimed Pharnaces in the room of his father Mithridates, who put an end to his life in despair B.C. 64.—*Plutarch. Stryan.*

MOAVIA, general of the caliph Othman, whose death he avenged, after which he obtained the sovereignty about A. D. 643. He took Rhodes, where he destroyed the famous Colossus in 653. He afterwards ravaged Sicily, and razed Syracuse. But he was very unsuccessful in his attempts upon Constantinople, which he besieged seven years, and being defeated purchased a peace by paying a yearly tribute to the emperor of the east. It was at this famous siege that the Greek fire was discovered and made use of by the besieged to annoy their assailants. The caliph died in 680.—*Mod. Un. Hist. Knowles's Hist. Turks.*

MOCENIGO (Lewis), a noble Venetian whose family gave several doges to that republic, and he obtained that dignity himself in 1570. He joined with the pope and Spain against the Turks, who had taken the isle of Cyprus. Sebastian Veneri commanded the Venetian galleys; Marc Antony Colonna those of the pope; and Don John of Austria the Spanish. This allied force gained the famous battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571. The doge died in 1576. One of the same family, *Andrew Mocenigo*, who lived in 1522, was employed in several public trusts by the republic, and wrote two historical works, 1. *De Bello Turcarum*; 2. *La Guerra di Cambray*.—*Moreri.*

MODREVIUS (Andrew Fricius), secretary to Sigismund Augustus king of Poland. He wrote several works, of which the best is the treatise *De Republica Emendanda*, printed in 1554. Modrevius was very unsettled in his

opinions, being at one time a Lutheran, and another Socinian. His Treatise on Original Sin is in favour of the latter sect.—*Moreri.*

MORBIUS (Godfrey), professor of medicine at Jena, was born in Thuringia in 1611, and died at Halle in Saxony in 1664. His works are; 1. *Physiological Principles of Medicine*, 4to.; 2. *Abridgment of the Elements of Medicine*, folio; 3. *Anatomy of Camphire*, 4to.; all in Latin. His son *Godfrey* was also a physician, and published *Synopsis Medicinæ Practicæ*, fol. 1667.—*Ibid.*

MOEBIUS (George), a Lutheran divine, was born at Laucha in Thuringia in 1616. He was professor of theology at Leipzig, and died there in 1697. Moebius wrote a learned and able work on the Origin, Propagation, and Continuance of the Pagan Oracles, against Vandale, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

MOINE (Stephen le), a protestant divine, was born at Caen in 1624. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, where he died in 1689. He wrote *Varia Sacra*, 2 vols. 4to.; and other works.—*Ibid.*

MOINE (Peter le), a French poet, was born at Chaumont in Bassigny in 1602. He was a jesuit, and wrote an epic poem on St. Louis, and some other pieces, both in prose and verse. He died in 1672.—*Ibid.*

MOINE (Francis le), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1688. He painted the apotheosis of Hercules in the saloon at Versailles, for which he was appointed first painter to the king. He stabbed himself in a fit of lunacy in 1737.—*D'Argenville.*

MOINE (Abraham le), was born in France at the end of the seventeenth century. On account of his religion he came to London, where he officiated to a congregation of French protestants, and died in 1760. He translated into French, bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letters; bishop Sherlock on the Witnesses of the Resurrection; and the same prelate's Use and End of Prophecy, 8vo. To these translations he prefixed curious and learned dissertations.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

MOIVRE (Abraham de), an able mathematician, was born at Vitry in Champagne in 1661. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he visited London, where he perfected his studies in the mathematics, and was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He also became a member of the academy of sciences at Paris. His merit was so well known in the first learned body, that he was appointed to decide in the famous dispute between Newton and Leibnitz on the differential calculus. De Moivre wrote an excellent Treatise on Chances, 8vo. This is a standard book on the subject. He was also the author of another on Life Annuities, and of several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1754. To his other excellent qualities he added that of being a sincere christian; and when

a person once said to him, by way of compliment, that all mathematicians denied religion, De Moivre answered, "I will prove that I am a christian by pardoning the foolish insult you have committed."—*Hutton. Novv. Dict. Hist.*

MOLA (Peter Francis), a painter, was born in the Milanese in 1621. He was the disciple of d'Arpino, and of Albano; but by studying the works of other masters, he acquired a style of his own. He painted history and landscape, and died in 1666.—*Ibid.*

MOLA (John Baptist), a painter, was born about 1620. He studied at Paris under Vouet, and afterwards attended Albano at Bologna. He excelled in landscape painting, and the foliage of his trees is admirable.—*Ibid.*

MOLAMIS or **VERMEULIN** (John), professor of theology at Louvaine, was born at Lille in 1533, and died in 1585. His works are; 1. An edition of Ufuard's Martyrology, with an appendix and notes, 8vo.; 2. *Natales Sanctorum Belgii*, 12mo.; 3. *Historia SS. Maginum et Picturatum*, 8vo.; 4. *De Canonicis*, 1670. This is a curious and learned book. 5. *De Fide Hereticis servanda*; 6. *De Piis Testamentatis*; 7. *Theologiæ practicæ Compendium*; 8. *Militia sacraducum Brabantæ Rerum Lovenensium*. He is not to be confounded with *Gerard Walter Molamis*, a lutheran divine who died in 1722. He held a correspondence with Bossuet concerning a union between the Lutherans and catholics.—*Ibid.*

MOLAY (James de), the last grand-master of the order of Templars. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of the great, particularly of Philip the Fair, king of France, it was resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly a violent persecution broke out against the knights on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molay was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris, March 11, 1314. He endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.—*Verot's Hist. of the Knights of Malta.*

MOLESWORTH (Robert, lord), an ingenious nobleman, was the son of a merchant at Dublin, and born there in 1656. He contributed so effectually to the revolution that king William admitted him of the privy council, and sent him as ambassador to the court of Denmark. Having given some cause of offence at Copenhagen he was dismissed, and on his return to England he wrote an account of Denmark, which is supposed to be somewhat partial though well written, and was once very popular. George I. appointed him a commissioner of trade and plantations, and advanced him to the Irish peerage in 1716. He died in 1725.—*Brit. Brit.*

MOLIERE (John Baptiste), a French comic

writer, whose real name was *Pocquelin*, was born at Paris in 1620. His father, who was a tapestry maker, intended him for the same business; but young Pocquelin being in the frequent habit of visiting the theatre, conceived a violent inclination for the stage. At the age of fourteen he commenced his studies under the jesuits, and made a rapid progress in the belles lettres. His father becoming infirm and reduced, the youth associated himself with some other persons of his own age, who had a like attachment to dramatic representation. It was in consequence of this connection that he took the name of Moliere; and it is rather remarkable that this custom of changing their names has been common to other actors in France and England. He now joined a company of comedians who acted at Lyons, and in 1653 he produced in the same party his first comedy, called *L'Etourdi*, or the Blunderer. This piece was received with great applause, and procured him the friendship of the prince de Conti, who had known the author at college. That prince offered to make him his secretary, which honourable station Moliere declined, saying, that, "though he was a passable author, he should make but a bad secretary." After performing at various places; the company of Moliere visited Paris, where they performed several of his plays before Louis XIV. who took the company into his own service, and gave their leader a pension. His last piece, the *Hypochondriac*, or *le Malade Imaginaire*, occasioned his death, for by his exertions in performing the principal character he was seized with a convulsion, of which he died Feb. 17, 1673. The archbishop of Paris refused to allow his remains to be interred in consecrated ground on account of his profession, till he was compelled to it by the king himself. Moliere left a widow, who married a comedian named Guerin, and died in 1728, aged 92. The works of Moliere have been often printed; the best edition is that of Paris in 1772, in 6 vols. 8vo. They have been translated into English; and several of his comedies have been adapted to our stage with success. Moliere is justly called the French Aristophanes.—*Moreri.*

MOLIERES (Joseph Privat de), a French philosopher, was born at Tarascon of a noble family in 1677. He received his education in the congregation of the oratory, after which he went to Paris to converse with Malebranche, of whose works he was passionately fond. The academy of sciences admitted him a member in 1721, and two years afterwards he obtained the chair of philosophy in the royal college. He died in 1742. His works are; 1. *Mathematical Lessons necessary for understanding the Principles of Philosophy*, 12mo.; 2. *Lessons of Philosophy, or the Elements of Physics*, determined solely by the laws of mechanics,

explained in the royal college, 3 vols. 8vo. In this work he endeavoured to improve upon the systems of Des Cartes and Newton. 3. Elements of Geometry, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOLINA (Louis), a celebrated jesuit, was born at Cuenca in New Castille, of a noble family, in 1535. He completed his studies at Coimbra, after which he was professor of divinity at Eborac twenty years. He died at Madrid in 1600. Molina wrote Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas; a treatise de Justitia et Jure; another de Concordia Gratiae et Liberi arbitrii, 4to. This last is a work of merit, and occasioned great disputes afterwards between the jesuits and dominicans, the latter order accusing Molina of reviving pelagianism. There was a Spanish lawyer of this name who wrote a learned work on the hereditary estates of the nobles of Spain.—*Moreri*.

MOLINET (John), librarian and almoner to Margaret of Austria, and canon of Valenciennes, wrote several works, the most known of which is a curious one, entitled, Les Dits et Faits de Molinet, 8vo. He also wrote a Commentary on the Romance of the Rose. The author died in 1607.—*Moreri*.

MOLINET (Claude du), canon-regular and procurer-general of the congregation of St. Genevieve, was born at Chalons in 1620, and died in 1687. He published, 1. An edition of the Epistles of Stephen, bishop of Tournay; with notes; 2. The History of the Popes from Medals, fol. Latin; 3. Reflections on the Origin and Antiquity of the Canons, Regular and Secular; 4. On the Mitre of the Antients; 5. The Cabinet of Saint Genevieve, fol.—*Ibid.*

MOLINETTI (Anthony), an Italian physician, was a native of Venice, and practised medicine at Padua with great reputation. He died at Venice in 1675. The work by which he is best known is a Treatise on the Organs of Sense, in Latin, printed at Padua in 1669, 4to.—*Ibid.*

MOLINOS (Michael), a Spanish divine, was born at Saragossa in 1627. He published a book called the Spiritual Guide, in which he maintained that man must annihilate himself, or reduce his mind to an absolute quiescence, in order to enjoy God. For this he was sent to the prison of the inquisition, where he died in 1696. The religious opinions of Molinos occasioned great disputes in France, where they were known by the name of *quietism*, on account of the passive disposition of mind which they inculcate. Fenelon and Madame Guyon were the great advocates and improvers of this system.—*Ibid.*

MOLL (Herman), an English geographer, whose maps were once held in considerable esteem. He died in 1732.

MOLLER (Henry), a protestant divine who

distinguished himself as hebrew professor at Wirtemberg. He died at Hamburg, of which place he was a native, in 1589, aged 59. He wrote Commentaries on Isaiah and the Palms; and some Latin poems.—*Misch. Adam. vit. Germ. Theol.*

MOLLER (Daniel William), a native of Prefsburg. He travelled through the greatest part of Europe, and became professor of history and metaphysics, also librarian in the university of Altorf. He died in 1712, aged 70. His works are: 1. Meditatio de Hungaricis quibusdam Insectis Prodigiosis ex ære una cum nive in agro delapsis, 12mo.; 2. Opuscula Ethica et Problematico-critica, 12mo.; 3. Opuscula Medico historico-philologica; 4. Mensa Poetica; 5. Indiculus Philologorum ex Germania oriundorum, 4to.—*Moreri*.

MOLLER (John), a learned writer, was born at Fleinburg in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1661, and died in 1725. His works are: 1. Introductio ad Historiam Ducatum Sleswicensis et Holstiaci, 8vo.; 2. Cimbria Litterata, 3 vols. fol.; 3. Ilogoge ad Historiam Chersonesi Cimbricæ, 8vo.; 4. De Cornutis et Hermaphroditis, 4to.—*Ibid.*

MOLLOY (Charles), a dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, and educated in the college of that city. He afterwards became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a periodical paper, called Common Sense. He died in 1767. His plays are, The Perplexed Couple; The Coquet; The Half-pay Officers; comedies.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOLO, a rhetorician who went to Rome B. C. 87. He taught rhetoric with great reputation, and had Cicero for an auditor, who followed him to Rhodes to profit by his instructions. Some years afterwards Molo was sent ambassador by his countrymen to the Roman senate, and was received with great honour.

MOLSA (Francis Maria), an Italian poet of the 16th century. He was a native of Modena, and a man of learning, but his manners were licentious. He died in 1544. He wrote some poems in Latin and Italian of great merit. The former are in the Deliciae Poetarum Italorum, and the latter were printed separately in 1750, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Tir. lofski*.

MOLSA (Tarquinia), grand-daughter of the preceding, was one of the most accomplished women of her time. She understood Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and was an extraordinary proficient in music. The Roman senate bestowed the rights of citizenship upon her and her family in 1600. She translated several pieces from the Greek and Latin.—*Ibid.*

MOLYNEUX (Sir William), a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII. who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden-field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son; "Let the underwood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the

commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds or rents, above your forefathers."—*Gen. Biog. Diâ.*

MOLYNEUX (William), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Dublin in 1656, and educated at Trinity college in that city, after which he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, London. The philosophical society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after he was appointed surveyor-general of the works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the royal society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his Treatise on Dioptrics, which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. He died in 1698. Besides the above he wrote *Sciothericum Telescopium*, or a description of a Telescopic Dial invented by him; also the Case of Ireland stated, in Relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England; some papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and several letters between him and Mr. Locke. His son *Samuel* was born at Chester in 1689. He became secretary to George II. when prince of Wales; and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy. He greatly improved the method of making telescopes, one of which of his own construction he presented to the king of Portugal. But being appointed a commissioner of the admiralty, a stop was put to his enquiries. He gave his papers on the subject to Dr. Smith, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, who printed them in his Treatise on Optics.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOMBRIUS (Boninus), a writer of Milan, whose curious work, entitled *The Lives of the Saints*, 2 vols. folio, is very scarce, and much sought for. It was printed about 1479. There are also poems by this author.—*Moreri.*

MONALDESCHI (Lewis), a gentleman of Orvietta, was born in 1326. He lived at Rome, where he wrote in Italian, *Roman Annals* from 1228 to 1340. He died about 1380.—*Tiraboschi.*

MONALDESCHI (John), equerry to queen Christina of Sweden, who having written an account of his mistress's intrigues, was put to death by her orders at Fontainebleau, Oct. 10, 1657. This bold and sanguinary deed, in a country where she was only a guest, gave great and just displeasure to the French government.—*Moreri.*

MONAMY (Peter), a painter of sea-pieces, was born at Jersey. There is a large picture painted by him in painters' hall. He died in Westminster in 1749.—*Vertue. Pilkington.*

MONANIEUL (Henry de), professor of mathematics at Paris in 1577. He was also dean of the faculty of physic at that

university, and published there a Latin translation of Aristotle's *Mechanics*, with a Commentary.—*Moreri.*

MONARDES (Nicolas), a Spanish physician, was born at Seville. His work on the Drugs of the Indies procured him a great reputation. He was also the author of some other medical performances, and died in 1577.—*Ibid.*

MONCEAUX (François de), a native of Arras, who was sent ambassador to Henry IV. by Alexander Farnese. He wrote, 1. *Eucolica Sacra*, 8vo, Paris, 1589; 2. *Aaron purgatus sive de Vitulo aureo*, lib. ii. 8vo.; 3. *L' Histoire des Apparitions divine faites a Moyse*, Arras, 1524, 4to.; 4. *Templum Justitiae*, a poem, 8vo.; 5. *Lucubrationes in Cantici Cantoricum*, 4to.—*Ibid.*

MONCONYS (Balthazar de), the author of *Travels to the East*, in 3 vols. 4to. was a native of Lyons, where he died in 1665.—*Ibid.*

MONCRIF (Francis Augustin Paradis de), a member of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1687. He wrote *An Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing*; *The Friendly Rivals*, a romance; *the Abderites*, a comedy; Poems and small pieces, the whole collected into 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1770.—*Novv. Diâ. Hist.*

MONDONVILLE (John Joseph Cassanea de), a celebrated musician, was born at Narbonne in 1715, and died at Belleville near Paris in 1772. He excelled upon the violin, and his sonatas, symphonies, and operas, shew great taste and judgment. He also composed some religious pieces in a fine style, as, *Magnus Dominus*, the *Jubilate*, and *Dominus regnavit*.—*Novv. Diâ. Hist.*

MONGAULT (Nicholas Hubert de), a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1674, and educated in the congregation of the oratory. He became a member of the academy of inscriptions, and tutor to the duke de Chartres. The abbey of Charteux was the reward of his services, after which he obtained that of Villeneuve. He died in 1746. His works are; a French translation of Herodian, and another of Tully's Lectures to Atticus; and two dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*.—*Moreri.*

MONIN (John Edward du), a modern Latin poet, was born at Gy in the province of Burgundy, and published in the reign of Henry III. of France, a great number of poems, both Latin and French, which have been highly celebrated. The author was assassinated in 1586, aged twenty-nine.—*Moreri.*

MONK (George), duke of Albemarle, was born of an antient family at Potheridge, near Torrington in Devonshire, in 1608. Being a younger son, he entered as a volunteer under his relation sir Richard Grenville. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended

his majesty in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, he was sent thither, and did such service that the lords justices appointed him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich, where he was taken prisoner by the army belonging to the parliament, by whom he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646, when the royal cause being ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, where he concluded a peace with the rebels, which displeased the parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon him for it. Cromwell, who thought very highly of his military talents, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the chief command in Scotland. But the sagacious usurper had strong suspicions of Monk's sincerity and intentions, and not long before his death wrote him a letter, to which he added this postscript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." Monk acted with great caution and circumspection after the protector's death, and though he marched into England with a powerful army, no party could guess to which side he inclined. The republican faction courted him, and the royalists were afraid that he intended to set up for himself. Moderate men pressed him to call a free parliament, to which measure he acceded, as the one most favourable to his own views. This assembly voted the restoration of the king, with whom the general had carried on a secret correspondence. Thus was this great event brought about by his prudence without bloodshed. Honours were deservedly heaped upon him, and he was equally esteemed both by the king and people. He was created duke of Albemarle with a pension of seven thousand pounds a year. In 1664 he was appointed admiral of the fleet in conjunction with prince Rupert, and obtained a great victory over the Dutch. During the plague in London he continued in the city to the great comfort of the inhabitants, who looked up to him in that awful visitation as their tutelary angel. This great man, whose private virtues were equal to his valour and political talents, died of a dropsy in 1670. His corpse, after lying in state several weeks, was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster abbey. He wrote an excellent book, entitled, *Observations on Military and Political Affairs*, 1671, folio; and a *Collection of his Letters* was printed in 1715. Though the general was never afraid of a cannon shot, it is said that he stood in fear of his wife, who was the daughter of a blacksmith, and was bred a milliner. She was a bitter enemy of lord Clarendon, and a great mistress of

abusive language. She was at first the mistress of Monk, when he was a prisoner in the Tower; and had by him a son, Christopher duke of Albemarle, who died governor of Jamaica in 1688.—*Skinner's Life of Monk. Biog. Brit. Granger.*

MONK (Nicholas), an English prelate, was the brother of the above, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He became rector of Kilhampton, in Cornwall, and assisted his brother in the restoration of the king, by whom he was made provost of Eton, and bishop of Hereford. He died in 1661.—*Ibid.*

MONK (the honourable Mrs.), was daughter of lord Moleworth, and wife of George Monk, esq. She was skilled in the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, and had a fine turn for poetry. She died in 1715. Her poems were published the year following, under the title of *Mariada*, 8vo.—*Jacob's Lives of the Poets.*

MONMOUTH (James duke of), a natural son of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam in 1649. At the restoration of his father, he was created earl of Orkney; and afterwards duke of Monmouth and knight of the garter. He was some time in the service of France with an English regiment, and signalized himself against the Dutch, for which he was made lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was sent to quell an insurrection in Scotland. After this he joined the disaffected party, who were for excluding the duke of York from the throne. He was also concerned in a plot against his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, from whence he returned at the accession of James II. and having landed in Dorsetshire obtained several followers, who were defeated at Sedgemoor in Somersetshire. The duke was taken in a corn-field and sent to London, where he was tried and beheaded on Tower-hill in 1685.—*Rapin. Hume.*

MONNIER (Peter le), professor of philosophy in the college of Harcourt at Paris, and a member of the academy of sciences, died in 1757, aged 82. He wrote *Curfus philosophicus*, 6 vols. 12mo. His son Charles le MONNIER was professor of philosophy in the royal college. He was one of the mathematicians sent in 1736 to measure a meridian near the pole. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONNOYE (Bernard de la), an ingenious writer, was born at Dijon in 1641. In 1671 he gained the prize of poetry founded by the French academy, and again in 1675 and 1677. He also wrote some excellent pieces in prose, as *Remarks on the Meniagiana*; a *Dissertation on the famous book De Tribus Impostoribus*; a *Dissertation on Pomponius Latius*, &c. His poems were printed in 1716, and in 1721, 8vo. He died in 1728.—*Moreri.*

MONRO (Alexander), a celebrated phys-

cian, was born in Scotland in 1697. He studied at Leyden, and contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, where he read lectures on anatomy. He died in 1767, after publishing some valuable works; as, 1. Osteology; 2. Anatomy of the Nerves: 3. Several papers in the Medical Essays of Edinburgh; 4. On the Success of Inoculation in Edinburgh. They were collected and published together in 1781, in one volume 4to.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

MONRO (John), an eminent physician, was born at Greenwich in Kent, in 1715, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, London, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. While he was abroad the university conferred on him his doctor's degree. In 1757 he was appointed joint physician to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. He published an answer to Dr. Battie's treatise on Madness. He died in 1791.—*Ibid.*

MONRO (Alexander), an episcopal divine, was born in the shire of Ross in 1648, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he was chosen professor of philosophy. In 1686 he was appointed principal of Edinburgh, and died in 1713. He wrote several pieces against the presbyterians.—*Gen. Biog. Diel.*

MONSEY (Messenger), an English physician, was a man of great originality of manners, and of considerable talents. He was for many years physician of Chelsea hospital, and died in 1788, at the age of 96. He ordered by will that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton preserved in Chelsea hospital, having a great aversion to interment in churches and church-yards.—*Europ. Mag.*

MONSIGNORI (Francesco), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1455. He was the disciple of Andrea Mantegna, and painted historical subjects, and portraits. He died in 1519.—*Pilkington.*

MONSON (Sir William), a gallant admiral, was born in Lincolnshire in 1569. He served in several expeditions in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was appointed admiral in the North sea, and honourably supported the English flag. In 1616 he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned in the Tower, from whence he was soon after released. He died in 1643. His Naval Tracts were printed in 1682 in one volume folio.—*Campbell.*

MONT (Deodate del), a painter, was born at St. Tron in 1581. He was the disciple of Rubens, with whom he travelled to Italy. His style resembled that of his master. He died in 1634.—*D'Argenville.*

MONTAGU (lady Mary Wortley), was the eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, earl and afterwards duke of Kingston. She was born at Thoresby in Nottinghamshire, about 1690. She received a very liberal

education, and was taught the elements of the Greek and Latin languages, under the same tutors as her brother lord Newark. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, esq. grandson of the gallant earl of Sandwich above-mentioned. This gentleman distinguished himself as an able and upright senator in parliament, and was the intimate friend and correspondent of Addison. In 1716 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Constantinople, whither he was accompanied by his lady. During this embassy she wrote a very elegant and interesting description of Constantinople in letters to her friends. Of these a surreptitious edition appeared in 1763, in 3 vols. 12mo. to which was afterwards added a fourth volume. The editor was the well known Cleland. So well were these letters received as to pass through several impressions, and to be translated into many languages. A genuine edition of these, and lady Mary's other works was published under the authority of her son, the marquis of Bute, in 1803, 5 vols. 8vo. While at Constantinople she obtained information of a practice among the villagers of engrafting or inoculating for the small-pox. This method she caused to be applied to her son, and by this means was the instrument of introducing inoculation into this part of Europe. At the end of 1718 lady Mary returned with her husband to England, and soon after settled at Twickenham, where she maintained an intimacy with Mr. Pope; but the friendship was afterwards broken, and the poet scrupled not to write the basest satires against her talents and reputation, which satires, when charged with, he was mean enough to deny. In 1739, on account of her health, she went abroad, and settled at Brescia in the Venetian territories, where she remained till 1761, when, at the request of her daughter, lady Bute, she visited England. She died in August 1762, aged 73. Lady Mary was a woman of brilliant genius and great judgment, and had a fine taste for poetry.—*Life by Dalloway prefixed to her Works.*

MONTAGU (Edward Wortley), son of the above, was born at Warncliffe-lodge in Yorkshire about 1714. In 1716 his father going on an embassy to Constantinople, Lady Mary caused her son to be inoculated there with the small-pox. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he eloped, and entered into the service of a chimney-sweeper. His family had given him up as lost, when a gentleman recognized him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with the master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he attached himself to a muleteer. In this situation he was discovered and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor,

with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud in order to obtain a supply. This was the printing of a book entitled, "Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. Edward was for some time in parliament, and conducted himself in a manner becoming his rank. Afterwards he went to the Levant, where he adopted the dress and manners of the Turks. Out of pique against his family he caused an advertisement to be inserted in the English papers, for a wife without fortune, that by having an heir he might disappoint his relations. The expedient however failed; and this singular man died in Italy in 1776. He wrote Observations on Earthquakes; an Account of the Written Mountains in Arabia; and other curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Gent. Mag. Gen. Biog. Diā.*

MONTAGUE (Richard), a learned prelate, was born in Buckinghamshire about 1577, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1616 he was made dean of Hereford; and in 1621 he published a learned answer to Selden's History of Tithes. He was afterwards engaged in a controversy with the papists, on which occasion he wrote his Appello Cæsarem, for which he was ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons in the first parliament of Charles I. on the charge of maintaining arminian and popish errors. By the interest of archbishop Laud he was made bishop of Chichester in 1628, from whence he was translated to Norwich in 1638. He died in 1641. His greatest work is an Ecclesiastical History in Latin, in which his learning appears to vast advantage.—*Biog. Brit.*

MONTAGUE (Charles), earl of Halifax, was born of an ancient family in Northamptonshire in 1661. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with Prior, a piece called, the Country Mouse and City Mouse, by way of ridiculing Dryden's poem in favour of the church of Rome, entitled, the Hind and Panther. The satire was happy, and had so good an effect, that, at the revolution, Mr. Halifax received a pension. In 1691 he was made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1698 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, and in 1700 was advanced to the peerage, by the title of baron Halifax. He was, however, twice impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by the commons, but the accusations were resisted

by the house of lords. At the accession of George I. he was created earl of Halifax, and intitled knight of the garter. His lordship died in 1715. He was the patron of Addison, and intimate with Swift, Pope, and the most eminent writers and wits of his day. He wrote some poems and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

MONTAGUE (Edward lord), earl of Sandwich, a gallant English admiral, served under Cromwell, and afterwards concurred heartily in the restoration of Charles II. by whom he was created an earl. In the battle of Southwold bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire, on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned, May 28. 1672. He amused himself in engraving. He also translated from the Spanish a book on the Art of Metals, 8vo.; and his Letters and Negotiations have been printed in 2 vols.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors Campbell's Admirals.*

MONTAIGNE (Michael de), a celebrated French writer, was born at a feat of that name in Perigord in 1533. He was intended for the bar, but disliking that profession he quitted it, and travelled into different countries, making his observations rather on human nature than places and curiosities. At Rome he was honoured with the citizenship. In 1581 he was chosen mayor of Bourdeaux, in which post he succeeded the marshal Biron. He gave such satisfaction in this situation as to be elected for four years successively. He appeared with applause at the meeting of the states of Blois in 1588, at which time he was honoured by Charles IX. with the order of St. Michael. After an active life he retired to his seat of Montaigne, where he devoted himself to philosophical studies, and died as a christian in 1592. The Essays of Montaigne shew great knowledge of the human mind, and contain many valuable lessons of instruction. Cardinal Du Perron, emphatically called them the breviary of honest men. The best edition is that of Coste, with notes, in 1725, or 1739, 3 vols. 4to. The Travels of Montaigne were printed in 1772, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MONTALBANI (Ovidio), professor of physics and astronomy at Bologna, was born about 1602, and died in 1672. He wrote Index Plantarum, 4to.; Bibliotheca botanica, under the name of Bumaldi, 4to.; Epistolæ de rebus in Bononiensi tractu indigenis; Cœnotaphia clarorum doctorum Bononiensium; Arboretum libri duo, folio.—*Halleri. Bibl. Botan.*

MONTALEMBERT (Mark-Rene), a French general, and a member of the academy of sciences, was born of an antient family at Angouleme in 1714. He displayed great military talent in the French, Russian, and Swedish service; but is best known by

his works, which are, 1. Perpendicular Fortification, or the Art Defensive superior to the Offensive, by a New Manner of Employing the Artillery, 1776, 11 vols. 4to.; 2. Correspondence with Ministers and Generals, 3 vols.; 3. Comedies and Poems. In 1794 this man divorced his wife, and at the age of 80 married another, by whom he had a daughter. He died in 1799.—*L'Ecu. Diâ. Hist.*

MONTAMY (Didier Francis d'Arclais, siegneur de), was born at a place of the same name in Normandy. He was in the service of the duke of Orleans, and made chevalier of the order of St. Lazarus. His works are, 1. La Lithogénésie, translated from the German of Pott, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Traité on Colours for Painting in Enamel and upon Porcelaine, 12mo. He died in 1765.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

MONTANUS, an heresiarch of the second century, was born at Ardabun in Mysia. He pretended that the Holy Spirit had descended into him, and two female followers of his, Priscilla and Maximilla, women of considerable property. Montanus denied the doctrine of the Trinity, condemned second marriages as adulterous, and asserted the necessity of immediate inspiration. His followers, who were numerous, affected extraordinary agitations of body as the effect of the spirit, and pretended to revelations. Among others who were seduced by this strange sect was the learned Tertullian, who, however, at last separated from them.—*Dupin. Mosheim. Eusebius.*

MONTANUS (Benedict Arias), a learned Spanish divine, was born about 1528. Philip II. employed him in editing a Polyglot Bible, after the Complutensian edition, which work he executed with such reputation that the king offered him a bishopric, which he refused, and accepted only a pension. He died about 1600.—*Moreri.*

MONTANUS (John Baptist), an Italian physician, was born at Verona in 1488. He studied at Padua, where he obtained a professorship. He died in 1551. He wrote, 1. Medicina universa; 2. Opuscula varia medica; 3. De gradibus et facultatibus medicamentorum; 4. Lectiones in Galenum & Avicennam.—*Moreri.*

MONTARANI (Geminiano), an astronomer of Modena, who taught mathematics at Bologna with reputation, and died at the close of the 17th century. He wrote a Dissertation on Comets; on the Fixed Stars, and on Astronomical Observations.—*Moreri.*

MONTARROYO MASCARENHAS (Freyre de), a native of Lisbon, who wrote, 1. A Natural, Astrological, and Political History of the World; 2. An Account of Oudenarde and Peterwaradin; and other works. He died in 1730, aged 60.

MONTAUSIER (Charles de Sainte-Marie duke of), a peer of France, and governor of Louis the dauphin, was born of an ancient family in Touraine. He was a man of

inflexible integrity, and austere virtue. When the plague broke out in Normandy, of which province he was governor, he resolved to go thither, which occasioned some of his family to remonstrate with him on his imprudence; "for me," answered the duke, "I believe that governors are obliged to residence as well as bishops, and if at other times, certainly in those of public calamity." He inculcated upon the mind of the dauphin the purest sentiments, and always discouraged flattery. One day he took him into a miserable cottage, and said to him, "See, my prince, in this cottage, in this miserable retreat, lodge the father, and the mother, and the children who labour incessantly to pay the gold which ornaments your palace, and provide the luxuries for your table." When his office as governor ceased, he said to his pupil, "If you are an honest man, you will love me; but if otherwise you will hate me, and I shall console myself." This virtuous nobleman died in 1690, aged 80. His duchess was Julia-Lucia d'Argennes, of the noble family of RAMBOUILLET. She was a woman of high talent, and great virtue. She died in 1671, aged 64.—*Moreri. Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

MONTBELLIARD (Philibert Gueneau de), a French naturalist, was born in 1730, and died in 1785. He assisted Buffon in his history of birds, and also in an account of insects. Montbelliard was likewise the editor of the *Collection Academique*, which contained the most interesting memoirs, extracted from the publications of the different learned societies in Europe.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

MONTCALM (Louis Joseph de St. Veran, marquis de), a celebrated French general, was born of a noble family at Candiac in 1712. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself gallantly in many battles, particularly that of Placenza in 1746. In 1756 he became a field marshal, and was appointed to command the French army in Canada, where he opposed lord Loudoun with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercromby, the successor of his lordship; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec, in 1759, Montcalm received a mortal wound, as did likewise the brave English general Wolfe.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

MONTZUCULI (count Sebastian), an Italian gentleman, who was introduced at the French court, and became cup-bearer to the dauphin Francis, son of Francis I. He was accused of having poisoned the young prince at Valence, and being put to the torture, confessed that he was hired to do it by the partisans of Charles the fifth. The friends of the emperor, however, fully refused the abominable charge; and threw it back upon Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II. brother to the dauphin. This happened in 1536.—*Moreri.*

MONTZUCULI (Raymond de), a famous general, was born at Modena in 1608. He

entered early into the army under his uncle Ernest Montecuculi, who commanded the artillery of the emperor. The first action in which the nephew distinguished himself was in 1644, when at the head of 2000 men he surprised ten thousand Swedes, whom he forced to abandon their baggage and artillery. General Bannier being informed of this disaster, marched against young Montecuculi, and took him prisoner. He did not regain his liberty till two years after, but he employed that time to great advantage in study. On entering again into the exercise of his profession he defeated the Swedes in Bohemia. After the peace of Westphalia he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field marshal, and sent to the relief of John Casimir, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden, and the prince of Transylvania. After defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the Swedes, and gained several splendid actions, which produced a peace. He next served against the Turks, and drove them out of Transylvania; which they had invaded, for which he was made president of the imperial council. In 1673 he was sent against the French, and had to oppose the great Turenne, who fell in the contest, and Montecuculi, in his letter to the emperor, regrets the loss of a man who was an honour to humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and skill against the prince de Condé. He died in 1680.—*Ibid.*

MONTÉ-MAYER (George de), a poet of Caffile, who flourished in the reign of Philip II. and died about 1560. His poems, under the title of *Cancionero*, were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1554.—*Moreri*.

MONTENAU (Charles Philip), a French writer, was born at Paris. He wrote, *The History of the Kings of the Two Sicilies, of the House of France*, in 4 vols. 12mo. He also conducted many years the *Journal de Verdun*; and translated into prose the Latin poem of Quillet, entitled, *Callipædia*. He died in 1749.—*Moreri*.

MONTESPAN (madame de), a celebrated French lady, who was wife of the marquis of that title, and mistress of Louis XIV. over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained till that monarch became attached to madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine, and two daughters, who were nobly married. She died in 1717.—*Moreri*.

MONTESQUIEU (Charles de Secondat, baron of), an eminent writer, was born of a noble family near Bourdeaux in 1689. His first literary performance, entitled, *Persian Letters*, published in 1721, gave proofs of a fine genius, and a solid judgement. The year following he pleaded with so much eloquence against the imposition of a new duty that it was suppressed. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the French academy, though not without hav-

ing been opposed by cardinal Fleury, who conceived there were some things dangerous to religion in his Persian Letters. Montesquieu having formed the design of his great work on the *Spirit of Laws*, travelled into Germany and Holland, and lastly to England, where he resided two years, calling this the country for thinking, and France for living. On his return home he published his *Treatise on the Causes of the Greatness and Declension of the Romans*. In 1748 appeared his *Spirit of Laws*, 2 vols. 4to.; which ought rather to have been termed the *Spirit of Nations*. In it the author has distinguished three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic, all of which he has examined with so much clearness as to have rendered his work the code of the Law of Nations; and he has himself been called the legislator of the human race. Montesquieu succeeded his uncle as president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and died in a manner becoming a christian and philosopher in 1755. His *Familiar Letters* were printed in 1767, in 1 vol. 12mo. His son John Baptiste de Secondat, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and a member of the academy of that city, and of the royal society of London, died in 1796, aged 79. He wrote, *Observations on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenées*; *Considerations on the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain*; *Considerations on the Military Marine of France*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONTÉZUMA, the last emperor of Mexico, was a prince of noble qualities. He opposed the invaders of his country with firmness; but at last was seized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain. The Mexicans having assembled in great numbers against the Spaniards, and Cortes apprehensive that he was not sufficiently strong to resist them, forced his royal captive to appear in his robes, in order to appease his subjects. The insurgents, however, discharged their arrows while he was speaking, and wounded him mortally in 1520. Montezuma left two sons and three daughters, who embraced the christian religion. The eldest received an estate and the title of count from Charles V. He died in 1608.—*Ibid.*

MONTAUCON (Bernard de), a learned benedictine, was born in Langucdoc in 1655. In his youth he served as a cadet in the army, but the death of his parents made such an impression on his mind that he entered into the congregation of St. Maur in 1675. He studied with intense application, and acquired a prodigious knowledge in languages, theology, history, and literature in general. In 1698 he went to Italy to consult the public libraries there, and was received with great distinction by the cardinals and pope Innocent XII. On his return to Paris in 1701 he published a

curious relation of his journey, under the title of *Diarium Italicum*, 4to. This learned and industrious writer died in 1741. His principal works are, 1. *Analeſta Græca*, 4to. 2. an edition of the works of St. Athanaſius, Greek and Latin, with notes, 3 vols. folio; 3. a Collection of Antient Greek Writers, 2 vols. folio; 4. a French Tranſlation of Philo's Contemplative Life, with notes; 5. *Palæographia Græca*, folio; 6. Antiquities explained, in French and Latin, 10 vols. folio, and a Supplement to the ſame of 5 vols. This is a work of immenſe erudition and value; 7. *Monuments of the French Monarchy*, 5 vols. fol.; 8. an edition of the Works of Chryſoſtom, 13 vols. folio; 9. Diſſertation on the Hiſtory of Judith.—*Moreri*.

MONTFLEURY (Zachary), whose family name was *Jac b*, a French actor and dramatic writer, was born in Anjou. He became page to the duke of Guise, but a passion for the stage induced him to join a company of strolling players in Burgundy. He was one of the first performers in the *Cid* in 1637. He was the author of a tragedy, entitled, the Death of Afrubal; and he had the honour of instructing the celebrated Baron. Montfleury died in 1667. His son, *Anthony Jacob*, was designed by his father for the bar, but being disgusted with the study of the law, he also became an actor and writer. He died in 1685. He wrote some trifling comedies.—*Moreri*.

MONTFORT (Simon, count de), a famous French general, who in 1209 conducted the croiſade againſt the Albigenſes, on which occaſion he tarniſhed his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Peter king of Arragon. He was killed at the ſiege of Toulouſe in 1218. His younger ſon came to England, and was created earl of Leicester.—*Moreri*.

MONTGAILLARD (Bernard de), called the Petit Feuillante of the league, was a mendicant friar, and a famous preacher. He bore a diſtinguiſhed part in the atrocities committed by the leaguers, and is ſaid to have ſuborned an aſſaſſin to murder Henry IV. He died abbe of Orval in 1628.—*Ibid*.

MONTGERON (Louis Baſile Carre de), a French fanatic, who pretended to be converted from infidelity by the miracles wrought at the tomb of the deacon Paris, in 1731, and of which he wrote an account in a large volume. For this he was ſent to the Baſtile, and afterwards to the ciſtel of Valence, where he died in 1754, aged 68.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt*.

MONTGOLFIER (James Stephen), was born at Annonay in France. He became celebrated by his paper manufacture, and he was the firſt who fabricated the vellum paper, ſo remarkable for its ſmoothneſs and colour. In 1783 he invented air-balloons, for which he was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences, created chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and re-

warded with a penſion of two thouſand livres. He died in 1799.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt*.

MONTGOMERY (Gabriel de, count of), a celebrated French nobleman, was born of an antient Scotch family. In 1559 he had the miſfortune to kill Henry II. by accidentally wounding him in the eye as they were tilting at a tournament given by that monarch, on occaſion of the marriage between his daughter Elizabeth and the king of Spain. After this unfortunate diſaſter Montgomery went to Italy and other countries till the civil wars recalled him to France, where he attached himſelf to the proteſtants, and became one of their principal chiefs. He defended Rouen in 1563 againſt the royal army, and when the city was taken by aſſault he eſcaped in a galley, and got to Havre. In 1569 he raiſed the ſiege of Bearne in Navarre, then cloſely preſſed by the catholics; after which he followed the beſiegers to Orthes, which he took by aſſault. Montgomery was at Paris at the time of the maſſacre of the proteſtants in 1572, but eſcaped though cloſely purſued. With his family he retired to Jerſey, and from thence to England. In 1573 he returned to Normandy, where he was joined by ſome of the proteſtant nobility at St. Lo, at which place he was beſieged by Matignon, lieutenant-general in Lower Normandy. But Montgomery eſcaped from thence and went to Domfront, whither he was followed by Matignon, who after a long combat made him priſoner. This gallant nobleman was then ſent to Paris, where he was put to the torture, and afterwards beheaded June 26, 1574.—*Moreri*.

MONTGON (Charles Alexander), a French writer, was born at Verfailles in 1690. He was an eccleſiaſtic, and became confeſſor to Philip V. of Spain, where he acted as the ſpy of the duke of Bourbon, but being neglected by cardinal Fleury, who ſucceeded that nobleman as prime miniſter, he publiſhed his Memoirs in 8 vols. 8vo. in which he is very ſevere on the cardinal's adminiſtration. Montgon died about 1770.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt*.

MONTI (Joſeph), profeſſor of botany and natural hiſtory at Bologna, where he died about 1750. He wrote, 1. *Prodromus Catalogi Plantarum agri Bononiensis*, 1719, 4to.; 2. *Plantarum Varii Indices*, 1724, 4to.; 3. *Exoticorum ſimplicium Medicamentorum Varii Indices*, 1724, 4to. His ſon *Cajetan* tranſlated from the Italian into Latin, Zannoni's Hiſtory of rare Plants, printed at Bologna in 1742, folio.—*Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt*.

MONTICELLI (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1641. He painted fruit, vaſes, carpets, flowers, and landſcapes, in an excellent taſte. He died in 1716. There was another artiſt of this name who excelled in painting landſcapes and battles.—*Pitt. kington*.

MONTIGNI (Stephen Mignol de), was

born at Paris in 1714. He was an able mechanic, and a member of the academy of sciences. France was indebted to him for introducing the manufacture of different kinds of stuffs from England, also for an improvement in the art of printing cottons, and making carpets. He printed a Memoir on the Mathematics, and in the memoirs of the academy are several of his observations on mechanical subjects. He died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MONTJOSIEU (Louis de), in Latin *Montjofius*, a gentleman of Rouergue, who taught mathematics to some of the French princes, and accompanied the duke de Joyeuse to Rome in 1583. He wrote a curious book, entitled, *Gallus Romæ hospes*, printed at Rome in 1585, 4to. In this work he treated of the painting and sculpture of the antients. It was reprinted in an edition of Vitruvius at Amsterdam in 1649.—*Moreri*.

MONTLUC (Blaise de), a celebrated French general, was born in 1500, of a noble family, near Coudom. He rose through the different ranks in the army to that of marshal of France. His first services were in Italy, and at the battle of Pavia in 1525 he was taken prisoner. In the wars of Piedmont he served with great reputation; and in 1546 he recovered Boulogne from the English. The city of Sienna in Tuscany having driven out the imperial garrison, and solicited the protection of France, Montluc was appointed to command the forces sent thither in 1554. He sustained in that place a siege of eight months against the imperial army, commanded by the marquis de Marignan, who was obliged, after several attacks, to convert the siege into a blockade. It was not till the garrison and inhabitants had endured the utmost extremity of a famine that the place capitulated, when Montluc and his troops marched out with the honours of war. He commanded in Guienne during the wars which ravaged France on account of religion, and defeated the calvinists in several actions. But he was guilty of great cruelties to the vanquished. At the siege of Rabastens in 1570 he was so severely wounded in the face as to be obliged always to wear a mask to hide his deformity. He died on his estate in 1577. At the age of 75 he wrote the History of his own Life, which was printed first at Bourdeaux in 1592, folio, and several times since.—*Moreri*.

MONTMAUR (Peter de), professor of Greek at Paris in the reign of Louis XIII. He was bred a jesuit, but quitted that order, and became successively an empiric, a druggist, an advocate, and lastly Greek professor. He wrote a great number of trifling poems, and satires in verse; and being of a very bad character himself, several writers attacked him, particularly Menage. Montmaur endured the storm with great address, and died in 1648, aged 74. Sal-

lengre published a collection of the satires written against him in 1715, under the title of the History of Montmaur.—*Moreri*.

MONTMORENCY (Matthew de), called the Great, a distinguished general, who signalized his valour at the battle of Pont-a-Bouvines in 1214, and the year following was employed against the Albigenes in Languedoc, for which services he received the sword of constable of France, and was made general of the army. He afterwards took several places from the English. Louis VIII. committed his son to the care of the constable, who by his prudence dissolved a formidable league which had been formed against the queen mother during the minority of Louis IX. This great man died in 1230.—*Ibid.*

MONTMORENCY (Anne de), a descendant of the above, displayed great military talents at an early age, and was at the battle of Marignon in 1515. In 1521 he defended the city of Mezieres against the army of the emperor Charles V. and compelled the count of Nassau to raise the siege. He accompanied Francis I. into Italy, as marshal of France, and was taken with him at the battle of Pavia. The important services he had rendered to the state were rewarded with the sword of constable in 1538; but some years afterwards he fell under the displeasure of Francis. In the reign of Henry II. he was taken into favour at court and employed in military service, but was again disgraced by the intrigues of Catherine de Medici. Charles IX. recalled him, and he served against the calvinists, but was taken prisoner by them at the battle of Dreux in 1562. Having obtained his liberty the year following, he took Havre from the English. He was killed at the battle of St. Dennis in 1567, after performing prodigies of valour. His grandson became duke de Montmorency, and was extremely beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generosity, and other great qualities. But having joined Gaston of Orleans against cardinal Richelieu, Montmorency took up arms in the province of Languedoc, of which he was governor. The king sent against him the marshals de la Force and Schomberg, and a battle ensued at Castelnaudary, where the duke was made prisoner, and, notwithstanding the earnest and general solicitations for his pardon, he was beheaded at Toulouse Oct. 30, 1632.—*Moreri*.

MONTPENSIER (Anne-Marie Louisa, duchess de), the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of *Mademoiselle*, and took the part of Condé in the civil wars. She caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired on the French troops, and threw on many occasions a most impetuous spirit. After trying in vain to espouse several sovereign princes, among the rest Charles II. of England, she secretly mar-

ried the count de Lauzun, who used her with great insolence. She died in 1699. *Mademoiselle* wrote her *Memoirs*, which are curious and full of anecdote, 8 vols. 12mo.; she was also the author of two books of devotion.—*Moreri*.

MONTFERIT (Arnaud Vincient), was born at Maçon in 1713, and educated at Dijon. He was bred to the law, but quitted that profession, and applied to the study of mechanics and painting. He invented a plough to be used by two men without oxen; also some curious horological machines. In 1759 he discovered a mode of painting, called *eludoric*, which consists of supporting a design in water colours with a coat of oil: on this subject he wrote a *Memoir*. He painted several portraits after this manner, particularly of Louis XV. He also discovered a white paint preferable to white lead. In 1753 he began to make machines for the more easy manufacture of wheels for watches; he also made improvements on steam engines, and in 1779 presented to the academy of sciences his observations on iron bridges. In 1783 he laid before the king the plan of one to consist of a single arch of 400 feet span. He died at Paris in 1800.—*L'Esuy Diâ. Hist.*

MONTROSE (James Graham, marquis of), a brave and loyal nobleman in the reign of Charles I. He raised a considerable force at his own charge, and in a little time had nearly reduced Scotland to obedience, when he received the royal command to disband his army. He then went to Germany, where he served with such reputation as to be created a marshal of the empire. Charles II. having landed in Scotland, recalled the marquis, who made himself master of the Orkneys, but on entering Scotland he was defeated, and escaped in disguise. Being betrayed by a farmer, he was conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was hung and quartered in a most inhuman manner in 1650.—*Life by Wyburth*.

MONTUCLA (Joseph de), an associate of the national institute, and a member of the academy of Berlin, was born at Lyons in 1725. He accompanied Turgot to Cayenne as secretary of the government and royal astronomer. On his return to France he was appointed first commissioner of public buildings. He died at Versailles in 1800. His principal works are, *Recherches on the Quadrature of the Circle*, 12mo.; *Collection of Pieces upon Inoculation*, 12mo.; *History of the Mathematics*, 4 vols. 4to.; This last is valuable, and has been translated into English.—*L'Esuy Hist. Diâ.*

MOORE (Sir Jonas), an eminent mathematician, was born about 1620 at Whitby in Lancashire. His skill in mathematical learning recommended him to Charles II. by whom he was employed in several works, and made surveyor general of the ordnance. He was also one of the governors of Christ's hospital, and was the principal means of

the above monarch's endowing a mathematical school in that noble seminary. Sir Jonas compiled for the use of that institution a *General System of Mathematics*, in 2 vols. 4to. which was published after the author's death in 1681.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MOORE (John), an English prelate, was born in Leicestershire, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1681. He was consecrated bishop of Norwich in 1691; and translated to Ely in 1707. He died in 1714. His sermons were published by his chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clarke, in one vol. 8vo. and his library was purchased by George II. who gave it to the university of Cambridge.—*Gen. Biog. Diâ.*

MOORE (Philip), rector of Kirkbridge and Douglas in the Isle of Man, was the intimate friend of the pious Dr. Wilson, bishop of that see, whose funeral sermon he preached. He revised the translation of the Bible into the Manks language: and died universally esteemed in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Diâ.*

MOORE (Edward), an English poet, who died in 1757. He wrote *Fables for the Female Sex*; the *Gamester*, a tragedy; *Gilblas*, a comedy, and other pieces. He is not to be taken for James Moore, also the author of some plays, and honoured by Pope with a place in the *Dunciad*. He died in 1734.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOORE (Francis), an ingenious mechanic, who contrived and brought to effect some admirable machines, which have been of great service in assisting the manufactures of England. He died in 1787.—*Gen. Mag.*

MOORE (John), a physician and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a clergyman and born at Stirling, in Scotland, in 1730. He received his education at Glasgow, where he applied to the study of medicine and surgery. In 1747 he became surgeon's mate in the army then serving in Flanders, where he remained till the general peace. After the war he resumed his medical studies at London and at Paris; at the latter place he was appointed surgeon to the household of lord Albemarle, the English ambassador. On his return to Scotland he became partner with Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner at Glasgow; but in 1773 he accepted an invitation to France with the young duke of Hamilton, who was in a declining state of health. After spending five years abroad Dr. Moore settled in London with his family, and in 1779 published the fruits of his travels in "*A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany*," 2 vols. 8vo. This work was so well received that in 1781 he added two volumes more, entitled, "*A View of Society and Manners in Italy*." In 1785 he published "*Medical Sketches*," in one vol. 8vo.; which work is said to have given offence to his brethren, by betraying some secrets in the profession.

His next performance was a novel of a very superior character entitled, *Zeluco*, 2 vols. which abounds with incident, though the principal character is so atrocious as rather to excite horror than to afford instruction. In 1792 Dr. Moore accompanied Lord Lauderdale to Paris, and witnessed there some of the principal scenes in the revolution, of which he published an interesting and candid account in 1793, in 2 vols. 8vo. The year following appeared his novel, entitled, "Edward," intended as a contrast to *Zeluco*, but inferior to it. In 1800 he gave to the world "*Mordaunt*," being *Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners in various Countries*, 2 vols. This work is neither a romance, novel, nor travels, but it contains many lively and instructive observations. Dr. Moore died in London in 1802. His son, general Moore, distinguished himself in Egypt, and on other occasions, in the late war.—*Monthly Mag. Europ. Mag.*

MOORE (John), archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a grazier at Gloucester, and educated at the grammar-school of that city, after which he went to Pembroke college, Oxford. Being taken into the family of the duke of Marlborough as tutor to one of his sons, he obtained by that interest a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham; in 1771 the deanery of Canterbury, and in 1795 the bishopric of Bangor; from whence, in 1783, he was raised to the metropolitical chair. Dr. Moore was an amiable prelate, very liberal in his patronage, and of respectable talents. He died in 1804. The archbishop married Miss Eden, sister to lord Auckland, by whom he had several children.—*Gent. Mag.*

MORABIN (James), a French writer, who was secretary to the lieutenant general of police at Paris, and died in that city in 1762. He wrote, a *History of Cicero*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Nomenclator Ciceronianus*, 12mo. He also translated some of that author's works into French, and the *Consolations of Boethius*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MORALES (Ambrose), a Spanish divine, historiographer to Philip II. and professor in the university of Alcalá. He was author of a *Spanish Chronicle*, 2 vols. folio, and other works. He died in 1590.—*Moreti.*

MORAND (Sauveur Francis), a celebrated surgeon, was born at Paris in 1697. He went to England in 1729 to avail himself of the instructions of the famous Cheselden, who always had a great esteem for him. On his return to his own country he became surgeon major of the French guards, and director of the academy of surgeons. He was also made chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and admitted a member of the academy of sciences and of the royal society of London. He died in 1773. He wrote, a *Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone*; an *Eloge on Marechal*; *Discourse on the Necessity that a Surgeon should be Learned*; *Experiments and Observations on*

the Stone; *Miscellaneous Works*, 2 vols. 4to. &c. His son, John Francis, became physician to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and died in 1784, aged 58. He wrote some medical and chemical works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MORANDI (John Maria), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1625. He was greatly patronized by the imperial family at Vienna, and painted the portraits of most of the German princes. He was also excellent in historical subjects. He died in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

MORANT (Philip), an ingenious antiquary and divine, was born in the island of Jersey, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford. He became rector of Aldham, in Essex, and was appointed by the house of peers to prepare the votes of parliament for the press. He was employed in this work at the time of his death, which happened in 1770. He edited several works, and wrote a *History of Colchester*; the *History of Essex*; and those *Lives in the Biographia Britannica* which are marked C.—*Anecd. of Buxey.*

MORATA (Olympia Fulvia), an Italian lady, was born at Ferrara in 1526. Her father was a learned professor, and gave her an excellent education. She became tutress to the princefs of Ferrara, and claimed publicly in Latin and Greek. Olympia married Grunthler, professor of medicine at Heidelberg, where she died in 1555. Her works, consisting of orations, letters, dialogues, and translations, were printed at Basle in 1562, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

MORDAUNT (Charles), earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and succeeded his father, John lord Mordaunt, in 1673. He entered into the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, and accompanied the prince of Orange on his expedition to England in 1688. The year following he was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed first commissioner of the treasury, from which post he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle the earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title. In the reign of queen Anne he displayed great bravery and skill as commander of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona and brought several provinces to acknowledge Charles III. as their king. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, and in 1714 appointed governor of Minorca. He died in 1735. Some of his familiar letters are in the works of Pope, with whom he was very intimate.—*English Peerage. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MORE (sir Thomas), chancellor of England, was the son of sir John More, judge of the King's-bench, and born in London in 1480. He received his education at Oxford, where he made great proficiency in learning; and afterwards became a student at Lincoln's-inn. As soon as he came of age he

obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such force that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and in 1508 appointed judge of the sheriff's court, in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey he obtained the honour of knighthood, and a place in the privy council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and in 1523 chosen speaker of the house of commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas was made chancellor in 1530, and by his indefatigable application in that office there was in a short time not a cause left undetermined. To all his high qualities, great learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a bigoted adherence to the roman catholic religion, and the papal authority. This led him to oppose the king's supremacy, and also his divorce from Catharine of Arragon, for which he was sent to the Tower, brought to trial, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence he endured with firmness and pleasantry July 5, 1535. Sir Thomas wrote several pieces against the reformation, and epistles to Erasmus and other learned men. The best of his works is a kind of political romance, entitled, *Utopia*, which has been translated into English by bishop Burnet. Sir Thomas had four children. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married a gentleman of the name of Roper, and died in 1544. She was an accomplished woman, and well read in the Greek and Latin languages. She wrote a Treatise on the four last Things. A grandson of sir Thomas became a priest, and died at Rome in 1625. He wrote the life of his grandfather.—*Biog. Brit. Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*

MORE (Henry), a pious divine, was born at Grantham in Lincolnshire in 1614, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the platonists. He was of a very modest temper, and frequently refused the highest dignities in the church, being contented with only a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. Dr. More died in 1687, and was buried in the chapel of Christ's college. His philosophical and theological works, which were once very popular, have been collected into two volumes, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

MORE or MORUS (Alexander), a protestant divine, was born at Castres in Languedoc, where his father, a native of Scotland, was president of the college. After finishing his studies at Geneva the son became a minister at Middleburg, from whence he removed to Amsterdam, and lastly to Paris, where he was chosen pastor of the reformed church. He died in 1670. He wrote some treatises of controversy on the Subject of Grace, and a Reply to Milton's second De-

fence of the People of England.—*Morri. Bayle.*

MORZ (sir Francis), a learned English lawyer, was a member of the Middle Temple, and died in 1621. His works are, 1. Cases collected and reported, Lond. 1693, folio; 2. Readings upon 4 Jac. I. in the Middle Temple, folio, 1676.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

MORZ (sir Anthony), a celebrated painter, was a native of Utrecht, and a disciple of John Schorel. He painted the portraits of several sovereign princes, particularly of Mary queen of England. He died at Antwerp in 1597, aged 56.—*Pilkington. Walpole.*

MORZ (Henry), a dissenting minister, was a native of Devonshire, and became pastor of a congregation at Lifkeard in Cornwall, where he died in 1802. His poems, which evince considerable ingenuity, have been published since the author's death, in one volume, quarto, with a short account of Mr. More, by Dr. Aikin.

MOREAU (James), a French physician, was born at Chalons in 1647. He was the disciple and intimate friend of Guy Patin. Moreau attracted the envy of the other physicians by opposing their errors in his public theses. He died in 1729. His works are, Consultations upon Rheumatism; a Treatise on the Knowledge of Continual Fevers; and a Dissertation on Dropsy.—*Morri.*

MOREAU (Jacob Nicholas), counsellor of the court of aids, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, and censor royal, was born at St. Florentine in 1717. He wrote several works, the chief of which are, 1. *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Cacouacas*, 12mo.; 2. *Memoires pour servir à l'Hist. de notre tems*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Observateur Hollandois*; 4. *Principes de Morale, de Politique et de droit Publicque, ou Discours sur l'Hist. de France*, 21 vols. 8vo. He was guillotined March 27, 1794.—*L'Ecy Diet. Hist.*

MOREELSE (Paul), a famous painter, was born at Utrecht in 1575. He was a pupil of Michael Mirevelt, and died in 1638. Some wood-cuts by him in chiaro-scuro are held in great esteem.—*Pilkington.*

MOREL, the name of several learned printers in France. William Morel was royal professor of Greek, and director of the king's printing-house at Paris, where he died in 1564. Frederick, who was interpreter of the Greek and Latin tongues, and also printer to the king, died in 1583. His son, Frederick Morel, was also a very learned man, and died in 1630, after having printed a number of valuable authors.—*Morri.*

MOREL (Andrew), a famous antiquary, was a native of Bern in Switzerland. He excelled in the science of medals, and was the author of a work of great value which he never completed, entitled, *Specimen universæ rei nummarie antiquæ*, 2 vols. 8vo. He was offered the place of keeper

of the royal cabinet of medals at Paris, on condition of renouncing the protestant religion, which he refused. He was after this confined some time in the Bastille, and on gaining his liberty he went to Armstadt, in Germany, where he died in 1703. In 1734 was published, in 2 vols. folio, *Thesaurus Morellianus, five Familiarum Romanorum Numismata omnia, et disposita ab Andrea Morellio cum commentariis Havercampi.*—*Moreri.*

MORZELL (Thomas), a learned English divine and lexicographer, was born in 1701, and died in 1784. He published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and Hedericus's Greek Lexicon; Dr. Morell was also the author of Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding; he also assisted Hogarth in writing his Analysis of Beauty, and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. —*Anecd. of Botter.*

MORELY (lord), an ingenious nobleman, was the son of sir Thomas Parker, in the county of Essex, and a great favourite with Henry VIII. who raised him to the peerage. He contrived to secure that monarch's favour by concurring in his divorce from Catharine, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. He died in 1547. Lord Morely wrote several Latin poems.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

MORERI (Louis), a French divine and historiographer, was born in Provence in 1643. He published in 1673, in one volume, folio, the Historical Dictionary which bears his name. His intense application in preparing a second edition of this great undertaking, produced a disorder of which he died in 1680. The first volume of this edition came out a little before his death, and the second some months afterwards. This dictionary has been several times revised and augmented. The best editions are that of 1749, &c. 10 vols. folio; and 1759, 10 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MORES (Edward Rowe), an English antiquary, was born in 1730 at Tunstall in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he published an ancient fragment, entitled, *Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo Rege Militantium*, 4to. In 1752 he was chosen a fellow of the society of antiquaries; and he projected the equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorship by annuities. He was the author of the History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent, and a Dissertation on Founders and Founderies. He died in 1778.—*Prof. to Hist. of Tunstall.*

MORETT, an ingenious artist in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a goldsmith, and executed several curious works after the designs of Holbein.—*Granger.*

MORUAGNI (John Baptist), a celebrated anatomist, was born at Forli, in Italy, in 1682.

He became professor of medicine at Bologna, from whence he removed to Padua on being elected to the chair of anatomy. He died in 1771. His works are, 1. *Adversaria Anatomica*; 2. *Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea*; 3. *De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per anatomem indagatis*; 4. *Epistolæ Anatomicae*. A complete collection of his works appeared in 1765, in 5 vols.—*Nouv. Dict.*

MORGAN (William), an eminent Welsh prelate, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he obtained the vicarage of Welfpool, and in 1595 was made bishop of Landaff, from whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1601. He died in 1604. Bishop Morgan had a principal concern in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, printed first in 1588.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

MORGAN MWTYNVAWR, or Morgan the courteous, a Welsh prince, who was a lover of peace, though a consummate warrior. He was the friend of Edgar; the great king of England, and died in 1001, aged 129.—*Ibid.*

MORGAN, the son of Cadwgan, prince of Powys, a ferocious character; who, in his latter days, repented and went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but died at Cyprus on his return, A. D. 1126.—*Ibid.*

MORGAN (George Cadogan), a dissenting minister, was born at Bridgend, in Glamorganshire. He was the nephew and pupil of the celebrated Dr. Price; and became teacher of a congregation at Norwich. He died in 1798. His works are Lectures on Electricity; Observations and Experiments upon the Light of Bodies in a state of Combustion.—*Genl. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

MORQUES (Matthew de), fleur de St. Germain, preacher to Louis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born in Languedoc in 1582. He wrote several severe pieces against cardinal Richelieu, on which account he was obliged to quit the kingdom, but after the death of that minister he returned to Paris, where he died in 1670. He wrote Sermons and some other works.—*Moreri.*

MORHOFF (Daniel George), a learned writer, was born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1639. In 1660 he was chosen professor of poetry at Rostock, from whence he removed to Kiel, where he discharged the same office, but afterwards became professor of history and librarian. He died in 1691. His principal works are, 1. *Polyhistor. five de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum*, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. *Princeps Medicus*, 4to. This is a curious dissertation on the pretensions of the kings of France and England to the power of curing the scrofula or king's evil; 3. *Dissertationes*, 4to.; 4. *Orationes*.—*Moreri.*

MORICK (sir William), an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of general Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of

state, which he resigned in 1668, and died in 1676. He wrote a book called, *The Common Right of the Lord's Supper* asserted, printed in 4to. in 1651, and in folio, 1660.—*Grainger*.

MORILLO (Bartholomew), a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1613. He studied in Italy, where he was greatly admired, and compared to Paul Veronese. On his return to Spain he was offered the post of first painter to the king, which honour he declined from extreme modesty. He died in 1685.—*D'Argenville*.

MORIN (Peter), a learned French critic, was born at Paris in 1531. He spent several years in the printing office of Paul Manutius at Venice; and afterwards taught greek and geography at Vicenza, from whence he was invited to Ferrara. Cardinal Borromeo being apprized of his merit called him to Rome, where he was employed on the edition of the Septuagint, on the Vulgate, and lastly on the great edition of the Bible, translated from the Greek version. He died in 1608. Morin published a collection of General Councils, and other works.—*Mor.*

MORIN (John Baptist), an astrologer, was born at Ville Franche in 1583. He studied physic at Avignon, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. His pretended skill in astrology, and the fame acquired by the casual fulfilment of some of his predictions, recommended him to the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, the latter of whom procured him the place of mathematical professor in the royal college, with a handsome pension. Morin died in 1636. He wrote a work entitled, *Astrologia Gallica*, folio; and a curious little book against the Præadamites.—*Moreri*.

MORIN (John), a learned Frenchman, was born at Blois in 1591, and brought up in the protestant religion, which he abjured in consequence of the arguments of cardinal du Perron, or from other motives. He then entered into the congregation of the oratory, and published many learned works, particularly *Exercitationes* upon the Samaritan Pentateuch, and an edition of the Septuagint. He died in 1659.—*Ibid.*

MORIN (Simon), a French fanatic, was born at Richemont. In 1647 he published a strange book, in which he called himself Jesus Christ, and the second Messiah. Notwithstanding his extreme ignorance and madness he obtained numerous followers. Morin was burnt alive at Paris in 1663.—*Ibid.*

MORIN (Stephen), a protestant divine, was born at Caen in 1625. He studied divinity under the learned du Moulin, and afterwards became minister at his native place, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen professor of the oriental languages at Amsterdam. He died in 1700. He wrote dissertations in Latin on several subjects of antiquity, which are very curious and erudite.

The edition of Dordt, 1700, 8vo. is the best. Morin also wrote the Life of Samuel Bochart. His son Henry was a learned man. He became a catholic, having been a protestant minister, and died in 1728. He wrote Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member.—*Ibid.*

MORIN (Louis), a French physician, was born at Mans in 1635, and died in 1715. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and made a valuable index to the works of Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin.—*Ibid.*

MORIN (John), professor of philosophy at Chartres, was the author of a piece entitled, *Mechanisme Universel*, and a Treatise on Electricity. He died in 1764, aged 59.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

MORINIERE (Adrian Claude le Fort de la), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1696, and died in 1768. His principal works are, 1. *Choix des Poésies Morales*; 2. *Bibliothèque Poétique*; 3. *Passe-temps Poétiques, Historiques, et Critiques, &c.*—*Ibid.*

MORISON (Robert), a physician and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen in 1620. He studied in the university of his native place till interrupted by civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage in behalf of royalty, particularly on the bridge of Aberdeen, in a battle between the inhabitants and the republican party. In that combat he received a wound in the head. After this he went to France, where he completed his medical studies, took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, where he was nominated physician to Charles II. and regius professor of botany at Oxford. Dr. Morison died in 1683. He used to read botanical lectures in the garden at Oxford. His works are, *Preludia Botanica*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Plantarum umbelliferarum distributio*, folio; and *Historia Plantarum*, folio. He finished only the second part of this last, which is a performance that does him immortal honour. It was continued by Jacob Bohart.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

MORISOT (Claude Bartholomew), a French writer, was born at Dijon in 1592, and died in 1661. He wrote *Peruviana*, or the Secret History of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the Duke of Orleans, 4to. 1645. He was also the author of some other works.—*Moreri*.

MORLAND (Sir Samuel), an English statesman was born in Berkshire. He was under secretary to Thurlow, and employed by Cromwell in several embassies. The services he rendered to Charles I. gained him the title of baronet. He wrote a book in 8vo. entitled, *Urim of Conscience*. His son was master of mechanics to Charles II. and invented the speaking trumpet, also a fire engine, and a capstan for heaving up anchors, &c.—*Grainger*.

MORLAND (George), a celebrated painter, was the son of an artist in London, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means young Morland acquired a wonderful facility of invention and rapidity of execution; but owing to the narrow and illiberal manner in which his talents were used by his father, he also contracted low habits, and formed bad connections. His pictures, however, soon became objects of estimation and inquiry; and the persons who administered to his intemperance profited by his weakness to get into their possession pieces of inestimable value. Hence he was always at work, and at the same time always poor. Many of his best pictures were painted in spunging-houses, to clear him from arrest, or in ale-houses to discharge his reckoning. He died in one of the former description in 1804, aged 40, and his wife only survived him two days. The pictures of this incomparable artist are faithful representations of rural nature and human life. In the description of farm yards, rural landscapes, cattle, fishermen and smugglers on the sea-coast, none ever excelled him.—*Monthly Mag.*

MORLEY (George), an English prelate, was born in London in 1597, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He was appointed by Charles I. canon of Christ church, and was one of the divines who assisted him at the treaty of Newport. In 1649 he went abroad, and did not return till the restoration, when he was made dean of Christ church, and soon afterwards bishop of Worcester. In 1662 he was translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He died in 1684. He was a very munificent prelate, and gave many large benefactions to several institutions. He wrote some tracts and sermons. Bishop Morley published several religious treatises in one vol. 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

MORNAE (Anthony), a French advocate and poet, who was respected for his learning and his probity. He wrote a collection of verses under the title of *Periz Forentes*, 8vo.; also several works on Jurisprudence, in 4 vols. folio. He died in 1619.—*Moreri.*

MORNAY (Philip de), lord of Pleffis Marlay, a celebrated French nobleman, was born in 1549, of a noble family. He was bred up in the protestant persuasion, and studied at several universities. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. who made him a member of his council. In 1578 he published a Treatise on the Church; and in the year following began his work on the Truth of the Christian Religion. In 1598 he published his book on the Eucharist, which occasioned a conference between him and Du Perron; the result of which was such that Mornay obtained the appellation of the Protestant Pope. In 1607 he printed a fa-

mous book entitled, *The Mystery of Iniquity, or the History of the Papacy*. He died at his seat in Poitou in 1625. Besides the above he wrote several other works.—*Bayle.*

MOROSONI (Francis), a brave commander, was born at Venice in 1618. He shewed great bravery in several naval actions, and defended Candia against the Turks with uncommon valour. The besiegers lost 120,000 men, and the Venetians about a fourth of the number. The grand vizier endeavoured to bribe him, and offered to make him prince of Wallachia and Moldavia, but Morosoni was not to be corrupted. When the place surrendered in 1669 he was treated with great honour by the victors; but on his return to Venice he was arrested by order of the senate. However, he soon recovered his liberty, and was made procurator of St. Mark. The war being renewed he resumed the command, and took several places from the Turks, and gained a great naval victory near the Dardanelles. In 1688 he was elected doge. He died in 1694.—*Moreri.*

MORRIS (Lewis), a Welsh antiquary and poet, was born in the Isle of Anglesey in 1702, and died in 1765 at Penbryn in Cardiganshire. He surveyed the coast of Wales in 1737, by order of the admiralty board, and his work was published in 1748. Some of his poetical pieces in the Welsh language have been printed, and he left above 80 volumes of MSS. of antiquity now deposited in the Welsh charity school, London.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

MORRIS (Richard), brother of the above, was also a poet and critic in his native language. He was clerk in the navy pay office, and superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. He died in 1779. *William Morris*, another brother, was a great collector of Welsh MSS. and died comptroller of the customs at Holyhead in 1764.—*Ibid.*

MORTIMER (John Hamilton), an English painter, was born at East Bourne, in Sussex, in 1739. He received his first instructions from his uncle, who was an eminent painter; but afterwards he became a pupil of Hudson, at the same time with Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mortimer obtained one of the first prizes for an historical picture from the society for the encouragement of the arts. His subject was the conversion of the Britons. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a royal academician, without any solicitation; but he died the same year.—*Monthly Mag. Vol. I. Pilkington.*

MORTIMER (John), an English agricultural writer, who is known by a good practical Treatise on Husbandry. He died in 1736.—*Mortimer's Student's Dict.*

MORTON (Thomas), a learned bishop, was born at York in 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1603 he attended Lord

Pure, ambassador to the emperor of Germany, as his chaplain; after which he was advanced to the bishopric of Chester, from whence he was translated to Lichfield and Coventry in 1618, and in 1632 to Durham. He suffered many hardships in the great rebellion from the republican party, notwithstanding his great moderation and piety, which were acknowledged and esteemed by all. He died in 1659. He wrote some practical books in divinity.—*Life by Dr. J. Barwick.*

MORTON (James earl of), regent of Scotland, was born at Dalkeith in 1530, and educated under the famous Buchanan at Paris. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and greatly promoted the reformation; but being accused of a concern in the murder of lord Darnley he fled to England. He was afterwards made chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574 succeeded the earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1579. He was condemned for high treason in 1581, and what is remarkable was beheaded by a machine the model of which he had seen in England. It was called the *Maiden*, and resembled the guillotine, since so much used in France. Morton was the first and last who suffered by it in Scotland.—*Robertson's Hist. Scotland.*

MORTON (John), an English prelate and statesman, was a native of Dorchester, and became so eminent for his skill in jurisprudence as to become privy counsellor to both Henry VI. and Edward IV. He was also made bishop of Ely, from whence he was translated to Canterbury. He was in great favour with Henry VII. who appointed him chancellor of England, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He died in 1500.—*Lives of Chancellors. Biog. Brit.*

MOSCHOPULUS (Emanuel), a Greek grammarian of the 14th century. He was a native of Crete, and wrote a Treatise on Grammar, printed first in 1545, 4to. His nephew Emanuel was a good mathematician and antiquary. He composed a Greek Lexicon. 1545.—*Moreri.*

MOSCHUS and ION, two Greek poets of antiquity, who were contemporaries, and whose works are usually printed together in the *Poetae Minores*. They lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

MOSES, the celebrated Jewish legislator, was born in Egypt of Hebrew parents, 1571 B.C. and bred up in the court of Pharaoh, but having slain an Egyptian, he fled into Midian, where he received the divine commission to deliver his captive countrymen. He then returned to Egypt, and after performing a number of miracles before Pharaoh, conducted the Israelites through the Red Sea, and gave them laws and ordinances during their journey through the wilderness. He died at the age of 120.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

MOSES (Micofti), a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century, who published at Venice a folio volume entitled, *The Great Book of Precepts*, which is explanatory of the Jewish law.—*Buxtorf.*

MOSHEIM (John Lawrence), a learned German divine, was born in 1695 of a noble family at Lubeck. He became professor of divinity at Helmstadt, and was afterwards chancellor of the university of Göttingen, where he died in 1755. He translated Cadworth's *Intellectual System of the Universe* into Latin, with learned notes; but his greatest work is an ecclesiastical history, written in Latin, and translated into English by Dr. Maclaine. He was also the author of *Dissertationes Sacrae*, Leipzig, 4to. and *Sermons*.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

MOSS (Robert), an English divine and dean of Norwich, was born at Gillingham, in Norfolk, in 1666. He took his degree at Cambridge, and became chaplain to queen Anne, and a popular preacher. Dr. Moss died in 1729. His sermons have been printed in 8 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Diæ.*

MOTHE LE VAYER (Francis de la), counsellor of state, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, was born at Paris in 1588. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and obtained several advantageous posts. He died in 1672. His works consist of 15 volumes in 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MOTHE LE VAYER DE BOUTIGNI (Francis de la), master of requests, and of the same family with the preceding, died in 1685. He wrote a popular romance called, *Tharls et Zélie*, and other works.—*Ibid.*

MOTHEBY (George), an English physician, who compiled a *Medical Dictionary*, in one vol. folio, a work of great merit. He died in 1793, at the age of 62.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

MOTTE (Antony Houdart de la), an ingenious French writer, was born at Paris in 1672. At the age of 20 he produced a play, called, *Les Originaux*, which met with a bad reception. His succeeding pieces had better success. His Discourse upon Homer is a masterly production, but it was attacked by madame Dacier. He died in 1731. His works were published together in 11 vols. 8vo. in 1754.—*Novo. Diæ. Hist.*

MOTTEUX (Peter Antony), a French writer, was born in Normandy in 1660. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he visited England, and turned merchant. He translated *Don Quixote* into English, and wrote several pieces. He died in 1716.—*Gen. Biog. Diæ.*

MOTTEVILLE (Frances Bertrand, dame de), a French lady, was born in Normandy about 1615. She became an attendant on Ann of Austria, whose history she wrote, in 5 vols. which has been frequently printed. She died in 1689.—*Moreri.*

MOTTLEY (John), an English gentleman, was born in London in 1692. He wrote

Sve dramatic pieces, and the Life of the czar Peter the Great. He died in 1750.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOUCHERON (Isaac), a landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1670. He sketched a number of fine views in Italy after nature. He died at Amsterdam in 1744.—*Pilgrimage.*

MOUFET (Thomas), an English medical writer, and the first who introduced chemical remedies into this country. He took his doctor's degree abroad, and settled at Ipswich, but spent the latter part of his life near Wilton, in Wiltshire. He died about 1600. His principal work is entitled, *Theatrum Insectorum*, 1634, folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MOULIN (Charles du), a French advocate, who on account of an impediment in his speech quitted the bar and applied to the composition of several works on jurisprudence, which procured him the title of the Papiinian of France. Being a protestant the people of Paris pillaged his house in 1552, on which Du Moulin went to Basle, from whence he removed to several other places. After his return to Paris in 1564 he was sent to the prison of Conciergerie, on account of some reflections made by him on the council of Trent. At the solicitation of Jane de Albret, queen of Navarre, he obtained his liberty. At the close of his life he left the protestant communion, and died a roman catholic in 1566, aged 66. His works were printed in 1681, in 5 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Moreti.*

MOULIN (Peter du), a protestant divine, was born at the castle of Buhny, in the Vexin, in 1568. After studying at Leyden he became minister at Charenton, and in 1615 visited England, where James I. gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He afterwards went to Sedan, and became professor of divinity, and had the principal management of the concerns of the protestants in France. He died in 1658. His principal works are, the *Anatomy of Arminianism*, in Latin, folio; *Treatise on the Keys of the Church*; the *Capuchin*, or the *History of the Monks*; the *Novelty of Popery*; a *Defence of the Reformed Churches*.—*Bayle.*

MOULIN (Peter du), son of the above, was chaplain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury, where he died in 1634, aged 84. He wrote, 1. the *Peace of the Soul*, 12mo.; 2. *Clamor Regii Sanguinis*, which being anonymous was attributed by Milton to Alexander Morus; 3. a *Defence of the Protestant Religion in English*. *Levis du Moulin*, his brother, became a violent Independent, and wrote, 1. *Parænesis ad edificatores Imperii*, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; 2. *Patronus Bonæ Fidei*, a fierce invective against the church of England. He died in 1680, aged 77.—*Graet Hist. Dict. Bayle.*

MOULIN (Gabriel), a Romish ecclesiastic,

who had the benefice of Maneval in the diocese of Lisieux in France. He wrote a *History of Normandy* under the Dukes, 1631, folio; *History of the Conquests of the Normans in Naples and Sicily*, 1658, folio.—*Moreti.*

MOUNTFORT (William), an English actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire in 1659. Cibber describes him as an excellent performer in the comic line. He was murdered by captain Hill and lord Mohun in Norfolk-street, in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill made his escape, and lord Mohun, for want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. Mr. Mountfort wrote six dramatic pieces.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOUÏET (John Joseph), a French musician, was born at Avignon in 1682. He composed several elegant works, and died in 1738.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MOURGUZ (Michael), a French jesuit, who wrote a treatise on French Poetry, another on Geometry, and other works. He died in 1713.—*Moreti.*

MOUVANS (Paul Richard), surnamed the Brave, a protestant officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the civil wars of France in the 16th century, and died in battle in 1568.—*Ibid.*

MOXON (Joseph), hydrographer to Charles II. and a mathematical writer, was born at Wakefield, near Yorkshire, in 1627, and died about 1700. He taught mathematics, and made maps and globes, in Warwick-lane, London. Besides his book on Navigation, Astronomy, &c. he published one on *Mechanic Exercises*, or the *Doctrines of Handy-Work*. It is now very scarce.—*Granger.*

MOYLE (Walter), an ingenious writer, was born in Cornwall in 1672. He received his academical education at Oxford, and removed from thence to the Temple, where he studied the law with great application. He was for some years a member of parliament, and resided in London. But on quitting his seat he retired to his country estate, where he devoted himself to study, the fruits of which appeared in several ingenious pieces, the principal of which is a *Dissertation on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion*. Mr. Moyle died in 1721. His works have been published in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOYSZ (Henry), a Scotch gentleman, who was page to king James I. and one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. He wrote a diary of what passed at court in his time, which was printed in 1753. He died in 1630, aged 57.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MOZART (Wolfgang), a famous musician, was born at Salzburg in Germany in 1756. He received his instructions from his father, who was master of the chapel at Salzburg, and his proficiency was so great, that when a child he played before the emperor, who called him the "little forcerer." In 1763, he accompanied his father and sister to Lon-

don, where he performed before the king, and published six sonatas for the harpsichord. In 1766 this musical family returned to Salzburg. Three years afterwards young Mozart went to Italy, where his talents excited great admiration, and the pope conferred on him the order of the golden spur. In his twenty-fifth year he settled at Vienna, and was greatly esteemed by the emperor Joseph II. This ingenious man died in 1791. His works are highly admired by the best judges.—*Monthly Mag.*

MUDGE (John), an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, was the son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and well known by a volume of excellent Sermons, and an ingenious essay or a new version of the Psalms. Dr. John Mudge settled as a physician at Plymouth, where he wrote a Treatise on the Catarrhus Cough, 12mo. He improved the construction of reflecting telescopes, and died in 1793. His brother Thomas was an excellent watchmaker, and made great improvements in time-keepers, on which he wrote a treatise.—*Gent. Mag.*

MUNO (Hernandez), a Spanish painter, who was both deaf and dumb. He was the disciple of Titian, and was employed by Philip II. king of Spain in ornamenting the Escorial.—*Cumberland's Account of Spanish Painters.*

MURZ (Peter le), an architect, was born at Dijon in 1591. He superintended the fortifications of several towns in Picardy, and was employed by Anne of Austria in building the church of Val de Grace at Paris. He wrote some treatises on architecture, and died in 1669.—*D'Argenville, vies des Architectes.*

MUGGERON (Lodowick), an English taylor and fanatic, who wrote several books full of absurdity and blasphemy, which were burnt by the hangman, and the author pilloried; however, he obtained some followers, and his sect is not quite extinct to this day. He died in 1697, aged 90.—*Gen. Dict. Hist.*

MUIS (Simeon de), professor of Hebrew in the royal college at Paris, died in 1664, aged 57. He was well versed in the oriental languages, and wrote an esteemed Commentary on the Psalms, in Latin, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

MULLER (John), a celebrated engraver of Holland, who flourished about the year 1600. He was brought up under Goltzius, whose manner he imitated with success.—*Moreri.*

MUMMIUS (Lucius), a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, and sent the works of the ancient artists which he found to Rome, A. D. 146. He was afterwards disgraced, and sent an exile to Delos, where he died.—*Strabo. Liby.*

MUNCER (Thomas), a furious German

anabaptist, was born at Zwickaw in Misnia. He united with one Storck, and soon gained a great number of followers, who were re-baptized naked, and lived in common. These enthusiasts committed shocking outrages, and pretended to prophecy and divine visions. Muncer preached against Luther as well as against the pope. At Mulhausen he established a senate, and assumed the title of king. The landgrave of Hesse, and other princes, marched against Muncer, whose army was defeated notwithstanding his promise of victory. He then fled to Franchaufen, where he was discovered and sent back to Mulhausen, and executed in 1625.—*Plaqet, Diss. des Hérétiques.*

MUNCER (Thomas), a learned German, who published, 1. *Mythographi Latini*; 2. An edition of Hyginus, with notes. He died in 1680.—*Moreri.*

MUNDINUS, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Florence, and died at Bologna in 1318. His treatise on anatomy was printed at Paris in 1478, folio.—*Ibid.*

MUNICK (Burchard Christopher), a marshal in the service of Russia, was a native of Oldenburgh. He served with great glory against the Turks in 1737; but in 1741, by order of the empress Elizabeth, he was sent to Siberia, where he remained twenty years. At the accession of Peter III. he was recalled, and appeared at court in the sheep-skin dress which he used to wear in his exile. The emperor restored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catherine till his death, which happened at Riga in 1767.—*Tonks's Hist. Russia.*

MUNNICKS (John), professor of anatomy, botany, and physic, at Utrecht, died in 1711, aged 59. He wrote, 1. *Dissertatio de Urinis earumdemque inspectione*; 2. *Chirurgia ad praxim hodiernam adornata*; 3. *De Re Anatomica, &c.*—*Moreri.*

MUNSTER (Sebastian), a learned divine, was born at Ingelheim in 1489. He entered among the cordeliers, but afterwards became a protestant. He died of the plague at Basil in 1552. Munster was called the *Esdra* and *Strabo* of Germany. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary; and published a Cosmography in folio; and a Latin version of the Old Testament, with other learned works.—*Melch. Adam. in vit. Germ. Theol.*

MUNTING (Abraham), a learned botanist, was born at Groningen in 1626, and died in 1683. His principal works are; 1. *Phytographia Curiosa*, folio; *De Herba Britannica*, 4to.; 3. *Aloes Historia*, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

MURALT (Bent-Louis de), was born at Berne. He wrote Letters upon the French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.; and *Fables*, 1753, 8vo. Muralt died in 1760.—*Narr. Diss. Hist.*

MURATORI (Louis-Anthony), a learned writer, was born at Vignola in the duchy

of Modena, in 1672. At the age of 22 he was invited to Milan by the count Charles Borromeo, who employed him as librarian of the Ambrosian college. The duke of Modena in 1700 recalled him to his own country, and made him his librarian, and keeper of the public archives. Muratori was admitted a member of the royal society of London, and of several other learned bodies. This learned and amiable man was exposed to the calumnies and persecutions of some bigots of his church, who accused him of holding heretical notions, and even accused him to the pope Benedict XIV. That pontiff, however, had too much liberality to attend to the charge, and wrote a flattering letter, in which he did ample justice to the character of Muratori, who died in 1750. His works have been printed in 46 vols. folio. The principal are; 1. *Anecdota quæ ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ codicibus nunc primum prout, notis et disquisitionibus, &c.*; 2. *Anecdota Græca, quæ ex MSS. codicibus nunc primum erunt*; 3. *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*; 4. *Antiquitates Italicæ mediæ ævi*; 5. *Novus Thesaurus veterum Inscriptionum*; 6. *Annali d'Italia*; 7. *Della perfetta Poetica Italiana*.—*Life written by his nephew J. F. S. Muratori.*

MURET (Marc Anthony), a learned French critic, was born near Limoges, in 1526. At the age of eighteen he read lectures upon Cicero and Terence in the college of Auch; from whence he proceeded to the capital, where he taught with great reputation. But the vivacity of his character raised him enemies, and he was accused of an abominable crime, which obliged him to quit Paris. He then went to Toulouse, where he was again charged with the same offence, and to avoid capital punishment he escaped to Italy. At Rome he was well received; admitted to orders, and obtained some rich benefices. He died there in 1585. His works consist of valuable notes on the Latin Classics; poems, orations, &c. The whole were published together at Verona, in 5 vols. 8vo.; but badly printed, and on vile paper.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

MURILLO (Bartholomew), a Spanish painter, was born near Seville, in 1610, and died at Madrid in 1685. He painted historical pieces and landscapes in a beautiful style, and has been reckoned equal to Paul Veronese. The king of Spain gave him a patent of nobility.—*Cumberland's Account of Spanish Painters.*

MURRAY (Arthur), a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Cork in 1727, and educated at St. Omer's college. At the age of eighteen he returned to Ireland, and was placed under a merchant who was his relation. But not liking that profession he came to London, and having a great inclination to the stage he made an effort in the character of Othello, but

without success. He then commenced writer, and produced the Orphan of China, a tragedy, which was well received. He also wrote a weekly paper, called the Gray's Inn Journal; and two others in defence of government, entitled, the Test and Auditor. Having studied the law he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the Grecian Daughter; All in the Wrong; the Way to Keep Him, and the Citizen, experienced great success, and produced to the author wealth as well as fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his Lives of Fielding and Johnson; and above all by his translation of Tacitus. He was for some years a commissioner of bankrupts, and for the last two years of his life had a pension of 200l. a year from the king. His last literary performance was the Life of Garrick, which is by no means equal to his former works. He died at Brompton in June, 1805. Mr. Murphy was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Foote, and other eminent men of letters.—*Public Characters, vol. I. Monthly Mag.*

MURRAY (James earl of), the natural son of James V. king of Scotland, by the daughter of the earl of Mar, was born in 1529. He was created earl of Murray by queen Mary, whom he treated in the most ungrateful manner. In 1567 he assumed the regency of Scotland, during the minority of James VI. He was shot at Linlithgow, in 1571, by a man named Hamilton, whose wife he had debauched.—*Robertson.*

MURRAY (William, earl of Mansfield), an illustrious lawyer, was the fourth son of David earl of Stormont, and born at Perth in 1705. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1723. After taking his degrees in arts he went on his travels, and at his return entered of Lincoln's Inn, where he applied to the study of the law and was called to the bar. His eloquence gained him numerous admirers, and when he pleaded, the court was crowded. Pope, with whom he was intimate, complimented him with the appellation of 'silver-tongued Murray.' In 1742 he became solicitor-general, and was elected member of parliament. In 1754 he was made attorney-general, and in 1756 chief justice of the king's bench, soon after which he was created baron Mansfield. The year following he accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer, which was done merely to effect a coalition of parties; and thereby an administration was formed, which carried the British arms to the highest pitch of glory. In 1776 his lordship was created an earl, with remainder to Louisa viscountess Stormont, and her heirs male. In 1780, when the metropolis was a scene of lawless riot, his lordship's house in Bloomsbury-square was burnt down by the

mob, who threatened his life. By that disaster he lost a prodigious number of valuable manuscripts and books; yet when the house of commons voted him a compensation for the injury he had sustained, he refused to accept it. After filling his high office with great dignity many years, he resigned it on account of his infirmities in 1788. His lordship died with the reputation of a great lawyer, an upright man, an elegant scholar, and a sincere christian, at his seat of Caen Wood, in 1793. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey. The title descended to his nephew lord Stormont.—*Life by Holiday.*

MURRAY (Thomas), a portrait painter, was born in Scotland about 1666. He was employed by the royal family and several of the nobility, and died in 1724.—*Pilk.*

MURRAY (William), a dissenting minister, was a native of Scotland, and settled as pastor of a congregation at Birmingham, where he died in 1753, aged 62. He wrote a book entitled, *Closet Devotions*, 12mo.

MURRAY (James), a Scotch divine, was born at Dunkeld, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M. A. After refusing a living in his own country, he came to London, where he officiated to a congregation in Swallow-street. He wrote a work, entitled, *Aletheia, or a System of Moral Truths*, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1758, aged 55. There was another dissenting minister of this name who wrote a *History of the American War*, 4 vols. 8vo.; *Sermons to Asses*, 12mo.; and a *History of the Churches of England and Scotland*, 3 vols. He died in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MURTOLA (Gaspard), an Italian poet, was born at Genoa, and died at Rome in 1624. He wrote a poem entitled, *Della Creazione del Mondo*, which was criticised by Marini in a poem called the *Murtoloide*; and Murtola was so exasperated that he fired a pistol at Marini, and wounded him. Besides the above, Murtola wrote several other poems of indifferent merit.—*Tiraboschi.*

MUSA (Antonius), a Greek physician, who cured Augustus of a dangerous fit of illness by bathing. He was the first who advised the use of the cold bath. The Romans erected a statue to his honour. Two tracts, *De Herba Botanica*, and *De tuenda vaetudine*, are attributed to him. They were printed at Venice with the other remains of ancient physicians, in 1547, folio.—*Moreri.*

MUSEUS, an ancient Greek poet, who flourished before Homer, about 1180 B. C. All his works are lost; but there passes under his name a piece, entitled, *The Loves of Hero and Leander*, in the *Corpus Poetarum Græcorum*.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

MUSCULUS (Wolfgangus), a learned protestant divine, was born at Dieuze in Lorraine in 1497. He entered among the benedictines, and became an eminent preacher;

but on embracing the doctrines of Luther he went to Strasburg, where he was reduced to work for his bread. Bucer being apprized of his merit took him into his house. He afterwards became minister in the principal church of Strasburg, from whence he removed to Augsburg; but when that place was taken by Charles V. he retired to Switzerland, and in 1549 was appointed professor of divinity at Bern, where he died in 1563. He was a man of great learning, and translated several works of the Greek fathers into Latin. He also published Commentaries on the Scriptures. There was another Lutheran divine of this name who wrote some controversial books. He was professor of divinity at Frankfort, and died in 1580.—*Miscb. Adam. Vit. Theol.*

MUSORAVE (William), an English physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton in Somersetshire, in 1657. He was fellow of New college, Oxford, and in 1684 was chosen secretary to the royal society. He took his doctor's degree in 1689, after which he settled at Exeter, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. *Geta Britannicus*, 8vo.; 2. *Belgium Britannicum*, 8vo.; 3. *Dé Aquilis Romanis*; 4. *De Legionibus*, &c. His son became an eminent physician at Exeter; and wrote some critical pieces of merit. He distinguished himself by a charge which he brought against ministers of being bribed to make the peace of 1763; but he could prove nothing before a committee of the house of commons when examined. He died in 1777.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MUSIUS (Cornelius), or *Mys*, professor of belles lettres and the languages at Louvain, or Ghent, was born at Delft in 1503. He afterwards became director of a convent in his native country, but was inhumanly put to death, on account of his religion, by William Lumei in 1572. He wrote several Latin poems of merit.—*Moreri.*

MUSSATI (Albertin), an historian and poet of Padua, and the minister of the emperor Henry VII. died in 1329. He wrote, 1. *De Gestis Henrici VII. Imp.*; 2. *De Gestis Italarum post Henricum*. His works were collected at Venice in 1636, folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

MUSCHENBROECK (Peter de), an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Leyden in 1692. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at his native place; and he was also a member of the royal society of London, and of the academy of sciences at Paris. He died in 1761. His *Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy* is a very valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson, in 2 vols. 8vo. Muschenbroeck was also the author of *Tentamina Experimentorum*, 4to.; *Institutiones Physicæ*, 4to., and *Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis*, 12mo.—*Novæ. Dict.*

MUSO (Cornelius), an Italian prelate, was born at Placenza in 1511. Pope Paul

IV. made him a bishop, and sent him to assist at the council of Trent. He died in 1574, aged 63. His sermons are a curious mixture of mythological allusions and scriptural quotations. The author cites Homer and Virgil as of equal authority with the Scriptures and Fathers.—*Tiraboschi*.

MUSTAPHA I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his brother Achmet in 1617; but the same year he was deposed by the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released, and placed upon the throne, but deposed again by the Janissaries, and strangled in 1623.—*Univ. Hist.*

MUSTAPHA II. son of Mahomet IV. succeeded Achmet II. his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the imperialists at Temeswar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and the Russians; but, at length, his fortune turned, and he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects, and died in 1703.—*Ibid.*

MUSTAPHA III. the son of Achmet III. ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak prince, and by trusting to his favourites greatly exhausted the public treasury. He died in 1774.—*Ibid.*

MUSURUS (Marcus), a native of Candia, who taught Greek at Venice, and afterwards at Rome, with great reputation. Pope Leo X. made him archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, but he died of a dropy shortly after, in 1517. He published editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus, and his Etymologicon Magnum Græcorum is a valuable work. It appeared at Venice in 1499, folio, and again at Heidelberg in 1594.—*Fabricius de Script. Græc.*

MUTIANO (Jerome), an eminent painter, was born at Brescia in 1528, and died at Rome in 1590. He studied after Titian, and painted landscapes in an excellent style. He also painted historical subjects.—*D'Argenville*.

MUTIUS (Cælius), first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself greatly in the war against Porsenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him, and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was in consequence given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

MURIUS (Ulric), professor at Basil, who published a History of Germany in 1539, folio.—*Moreri*.

MUYS (William), a physician, was born at Sleenwick in Overijssel, and became successively professor of medicine, chemistry, and lastly of botany, at Franeker, where he died in 1744. He wrote Elements of Natural Philosophy, 4to.; Investigatio fabricæ quæ in partibus musculos componen-tibus extat, 4to.; de Virtute Seminali, quæ plantæ et animalia generi suo propagando sufficiunt, and several orations and other pieces of considerable merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MUZZIO (Jerome), or Mutius, a learned Italian, was born at Padua in 1466. He took the surname of Guistinopolitano, on account of his family's being settled at Cape de Istria. His principal works are; 1. Delle Vergeriane, lib. iv. 1559, 8vo.; 2. Lettere Catoliche; 3. Di fesa della Messa, de Santi, del Papato; 4. Le Mentite Ochiniane; this was against Ochinus; 5. Il Duello, et la Faustina. Muzzio wrote very severely against the protestants, and died in 1576.—*Tiraboschi*.

MYDORGE (Claude), a learned mathematician, was born at Paris in 1585, and died in 1677. He wrote four books of Conic Sections, and other works.—*Moreri*.

MYN (Herbert van der), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1684. He excelled in painting fruits and flowers, but afterwards applied himself to history and portrait. He died in 1741.—*Pilkington*.

MYRÆPUS (Nicholas), a physician of Alexandria, who published a Pharmacopœia collected from the Greek and Arabian writers about the close of the thirteenth century. It has been often printed.—*Friend's Hist. Physic.*

MYSON, one of the seven wise men of Greece. Anacharsis the Scythian having inquired of Apollo, who was the wisest man in Greece, was answered, "He who is now plowing his fields." This was Myson.—*Diog. Laërt.*

MYTENS (Arnold), a painter, was born at Brussels in 1541. He painted several capital pictures for churches in Italy. He died in 1602.—*Pilkington*.

MYTENS (Martin), a Swedish painter, was born at Stockholm in 1695, and died in 1755. He painted the portraits of several princes, particularly of Peter the Great, who pressed him to settle at Petersburg; which he declined from an inclination to visit Italy. He afterwards fixed his residence at Vienna, where he was held in great esteem by the emperor Charles VI.—*Ibid.*

NABI EFFENDI, a Turkish poet of the 17th century. He was a man of considerable learning, and versed in the Latin writers. His poems are much esteemed by his countrymen.—*D'Herbelot.*

NABIS, tyrant of Lacedemon, whom Philip king of Macedon appointed governor of Argos. He was guilty of the greatest cruelties, and had a statue constructed habited as a female, which, by springs, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce him through the body with sharp spikes. This machine Nabis devised as a means of extorting money from his people, and when any of them refused he threatened to introduce them to his wife. He was slain B.C. 194.—*Plutarch.*

NABONASSAR king of Babylon. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C. He is supposed to be the same with Baladan, the father of Merodach, mentioned in Scripture.—*Usher.*

NABOPOLASSAR, prince of Babylon, united with Astyages against Syria, which country they conquered, and having divided between them, founded two kingdoms, that of the Medes under Astyages, and that of the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar, B.C. 626. Necho, king of Egypt, jealous of the power of the latter, declared war against him and defeated him. Nabopolassar died after a reign of 21 years.—*Ibid.*

NAEVIUS (Cneius), a Latin poet who wrote several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus, the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. Naevus retired to Utica, where he died 230 B.C. Some fragments of his are extant. He served with reputation in the first punic war.—*Possius de Poet. Lat.*

NANUM, one of the 12 minor prophets, was a native of Galilee, and prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah. He prophesied with great force against Nineveh. His language is vehement and his descriptions glowing.—*Cray's Key O. T.*

NAIRON (Faustus), a learned Maronite and professor of the Syriac language in the college la Sapienza at Rome, was born on Mount Libanus, and the nephew of Ecchelenfis. He died at Rome, aged 80, in 1711. His works are; *Euophia fidei Catholicæ ex Syrorum monumentis Adversus ævi nostri innovatores*, 1694; *Dissertatio de origine, nomine ac religione Maronitarum*, 1679. In these books he endeavours to prove that the Maronites were orthodox, and did not take their name from Maro, a Monothelite, but from St. Maro, a celebrated anchorite in the 4th century.—*Moreri.*

NALSON (Valentine), a divine of the church of England, was born at Malton in Yorkshire, in 1611. He received his edu-

cation at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he obtained a prebend in York cathedral, and the living of St. Martin in that city. He died in 1724. Mr. Nalson published a volume of Sermons.—*Gen. Bing. Dict.*

NALTON (James), a nonconformist divine, was ejected from the living of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, by the Bartholomew act in 1662; after which he lived privately. He had been concerned in what was called Love's plot, on which account he fled to Holland, from whence he returned soon after. He died in 1663. Mr. Nalton was a pious man, and has some Sermons in print.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

NANCEL (Nicholas de), a French physician, was born at a village of the same name near Soissons. After being a professor at different places he became physician in the abbey of Fontevrault, where he died in 1610. He wrote, 1. *Stichologia Græca, Latineque, informanda et reformanda*, 8vo.; 2. *The Life of Peter Ramus*; 3. *De Immortalitate Animæ*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

NANI (John Baptist), a noble Venetian, was born in 1616. In 1641 he was admitted of the college of senators, and shortly after sent ambassador to France. He returned to Venice in 1648, having obtained from Louis XIII. considerable succours for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1654 he was sent ambassador to Germany, where he rendered considerable services to the republic. He continued to serve his country on many great occasions, and was appointed procurator of St. Mark. He died in 1678. Nani was employed by the senate to write the History of Venice; the best edition of which is that of 1679, 2 vols. 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

NANNIUS (Peter), a learned writer, and professor at Louvain, was born at Alcmæer in Holland, in 1500, and died in 1557. His works are; *Notes on classic Authors*; *Miscellaneorum decas, cum actuario et retractationibus*, 8vo.; *Dialogues of Heronius* 4to. [This is reckoned his best performance.] A translation of the Psalms into Latin verse; in *Cantica Canticorum paraphrases et Scholia*, 4to.—*Moreri.*

NANTEUIL (Robert), a celebrated miniature painter and engraver, was born at Rheims in 1630. He drew the portrait of Louis XIV. in crayons, with such elegance, that the king appointed him designer and engraver to his cabinet, with a considerable salary. He died at Paris in 1678. His engravings of portraits are highly valued.—*D'Argenville.*

NANTONI (Louis Chazot de), a French writer, was born in 1690, and died at Paris in 1755. His works are; 1. *Historical Genealogies of Kings, Emperors, and of all*

the Sovereign Houses in Europe, 4 vols. 4to.; 2. Geographical Tables, 12mo.; 3. Historical, Genealogical, and Chronological Tables, 9 vols.; 4. the Genealogies in the Supplement to Moreri, 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NAAGEORGE (Thomas), a Lutheran divine, was born at Slaubing in Bavaria in 1511, his real name being *Kirchmayer*, which he altered according to the pedantic custom of that age. He wrote many satirical poems against the romish church, the principal of which is entitled, *Regnum Papisticum*, 1559, 8vo. This author died in 1578.—*Meib. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

NARES (James), doctor of music, was born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, in 1715. He was one of the children in the royal chapel, and studied under Dr. Pepusch, after which he became organist of York cathedral. In 1755 he succeeded Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king; and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed master of the choristers, which place he resigned in 1780. He died in 1783. Dr. Nares left several compositions of merit.—*Europ. Mag.*

NARSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father Varanes in 294. He conquered Mesopotamia and Armenia. Maximianus-Galerius, sent against him by Diocletian, was repulsed, but afterwards defeated the Persians, whom he laid under tribute. Narses died in 303.—*Univ. Hist.*

NARSES, a Persian eunuch, and one of the greatest generals of his time, commanded the Roman army against the Goths, whom he defeated in two battles in 552, and put to death their king Totila. There was another of this name who revolted against Phocas, and was put to death at the end of the sixth century. Baronius makes them to be one and the same, but without any just ground.—*Ibid.*

NASH (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He entered into orders, but never obtained any preferment, on account of his profligacy. He wrote many satires against the puritans, and a humorous poem, entitled, *Pierce Pennylesis*. He died about 1600.—*Theatrum Picturum. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NASH (Richard), a singular character, was born at Swansea in Wales in 1674, and received his education at Caermarthen, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Oxford, where he remained but a short time. He afterwards had a pair of colours, but soon quitted the army, and entered of the Temple, but never followed the law. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him in 1704 to Bath, which place of amusement he contrived by his excellent management to render a place of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies; and was so much esteemed as to be called King of Bath, but commonly he was termed, from the peculiarity of his dress, *beau*

Nash. Though much given to gambling, he was very liberal, and numerous instances are recorded of his benevolence. He died in 1761.—*Life of Nash*, 8vo.

NASINI (Joseph Nicolas), an historical painter, was born near Siena in 1660. He was the disciple of Ciro Ferri, at whose recommendation he was employed by the grand duke of Tuscany. He died in 1736.—*Pilkington*.

NATALIS (Michael), an eminent engraver, was born at Liege in 1609. He studied the art under his father, after which he went to Rome, where he profited by the instructions of Joachim Sandraart, and engraved representations of some of the statues in the Justinian gallery, after Titian, Rubens, &c. He died in 1670.—*Moreri*.

NATHAN, a prophet who lived in the reign of David. At the divine command he denounced judgment on that monarch for his guilt in the murder of Uriah, and adultery with Bathsheba. On that occasion he brought the monarch to repentance by the relation of a beautiful parable of the poor man's lamb.—*Bible*.

NATHAN (Isaac, or Mordecai), a rabbi, was the first who compiled a Hebrew Concordance, which he began in 1438, and finished in 1448. It was printed at Venice in 1523, and afterwards, by the care of Buxtorf, at Basle in 1632, folio.—*Buxtorf*.

NATTIER (John Mark), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1685, and died in 1766. He was professor in the academy of painting at Paris, and was patronized by Louis XIV. The czar Peter the Great, when in France, solicited Nattier to accompany him to Russia, which he declined. His designs of the Luxemburg gallery were engraved in 1 vol. folio, 1710. There was another artist of this name who was an engraver of intaglios, and died at Petersburgh in 1763. He published a book of antique gems.—*D'Argenville*.

NAUCLERUS (John), professor of law at Tubingen, and provost of the cathedral church at that place, was born of a noble family in Suabia named *Vergeau*, which, according to the custom of his age, he altered to *Nauclerus*. He lived about 1501. His Chronicle from the beginning of the world to 1500 possesses merit, and has been continued by different writers. The best edition is that of Cologne in 1570, folio.—*Moreri*.

NAUDÉ (Gabriel), or *Naudens*, a learned writer, was born at Paris in 1600. After studying at his native place he went to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic, after which he became librarian to cardinal Bagni at Rome, and on his death was patronized by cardinal Barberini. On being recalled to France he was made librarian to cardinal Mazarine, who conferred on him several benefices. Christina queen of Sweden invited him to her court, but he soon returned. This learned man died at Abbeville in 1653. His prin-

principal works are, 1. *An Apology for Great Men who have been accused of Magic*, 12mo.; 2. *Advice for Forming a Library*; 3. *Addition to the Life of Louis XI.* 4. *Bibliographia politica*; 5. *Syntagma de studio militari*; 6. *De Antiquitate Scholæ Medicæ Parisiensis*; 7. *Syntagma de studioli-berali*; 8. *A Discourse against Libels*.—*Moreri*.

NAUDE (Philip), a mathematician, was born at Metz in 1654. Being a protestant he went to Berlin on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became a member of the academy and professor of mathematics in that city, where he died in 1729. He wrote a *Treatise on Geometry*, in quarto. He was succeeded by his son, who was an able mathematician, and died in 1745.—*Ibid.*

NAVAGERO (Andrew), or *Naugerius*, a noble Venetian of the 16th century, who was employed in different embassies, and died in 1529, aged 44. He was appointed to write the *History of Venice*, the manuscript of which he burnt in his last illness. His poems are in the collection entitled, *Carmina Illustrum Poetarum Italorum*; and his other works were printed at Padua in 1718, 4to. A relation of his, *Bernard NAVAGERO*, became bishop of Verona and a cardinal. He assisted at the council of Trent, and died in 1565, aged 58. He wrote the *Life of Pope Paul IV.*—*Tiraboschi*.

NAVARETTE (Ferdinand), a Spanish dominican, who displayed his zeal and talents as a preacher, in China, and was chosen by the other missionaries to plead against the jesuits before the pope. Charles II. king of Spain afterwards appointed him archbishop of St. Domingo in the West Indies. He died in 1689. His *Treatise*, historical, political, and moral, of the Monarchy of China, was printed at Madrid in 1676, folio, in Spanish. There were two other volumes which the inquisition caused to be suppressed. *Baltusar NAVARETTE*, another Spanish dominican, who lived at the end of the 16th century, wrote, *Controversiæ in Divi Thomæ ejusque Scholæ defensionem*, 3 vols. fol.—*Moreri*.

NAVAREE (Peter), a famous soldier in the 16th century, was a biscayan of low extraction. He commenced his career as a seaman, after which he became a menial servant in the family of the cardinal du Aragon. He next entered among the Florentine troops, and after some time returned to the sea service, where he displayed great skill and courage. The reputation he acquired recommended him to Gonfalso de Cordova, who was employed in the war of Naples. In the taking of that city Navarre was principally concerned by the construction of a mine. The emperor recompensed him for this service by the grant of Alivio in that kingdom, whence he assumed the title of count Pedro de Navarre. Being appointed to the command of a naval expedition against the Moors, he took

Oran, Tripoli, and several other places. On his return to Italy he served in the army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512. After continuing in France two years in hopes of being ransomed, he entered into the French service, and signalized himself on several occasions; but being sent to the succour of Genoa in 1522, he was taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and conducted to Naples, where he was confined in the castle del' Oeuf. After the treaty of Madrid he regained his liberty, and in 1528 served under Lautrec at the siege of Naples, but in the unfortunate retreat of that general at Averfa he was again captured, and sent the second time to l'Oeuf. The prince of Orange, by command of the emperor, having ordered a number of prisoners to be beheaded, barbarously included Navarre in the direction; but the governor, possessing more humanity, passed him over, and he died there soon after. Some pretend, however, that he was strangled in that citadel.—*Life by Paul Jovius*.

NAVIER (Peter-Touffaint), a physician, was born at St. Dizier in France, and died at Chalons in 1779. He is known by the discovery of the nitrous-ether, and of the combination of mercury with iron. He was a skilful physician, and a man of great humanity. He wrote, a *Dissertation on Popular Diseases*; *Observations on a Softness of the Bone*; *Reflections on the Danger of Hasty Burials*, and the *Abuses of Interments in Churches*; on *Arsenic*; *De Thermis Borboniensibus*, &c.—*Nova Diss. Hist.*

NAVLER (James), a quaker, was born in Yorkshire about 1616. He was a soldier in the army of Cromwell, but on hearing George Fox, he quitted the military profession and turned preacher. His extravagance was so great that he was imprisoned at Exeter in 1656. On gaining his liberty he went to Bristol, which he entered surrounded with quakers, who cried aloud, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts; Hosanna in the highest." On this the magistrates caused Nayler to be apprehended, and sent him to London, where he was tried, and being convicted of blasphemy, was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to have his tongue bored with a hot iron, and to be branded in the forehead. After this he became more reasonable, and died on his way to his native place in 1660.—*Swiss's Hist. of Quakers*.

NEAL (Daniel), an English non-conformist divine, was born in London in 1678. After receiving a preparatory education at a dissenting academy, he was sent to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he was chosen pastor of an independent congregation in Aldersgate-street, and afterwards in Jewin-street. He wrote, a *History of New England*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a *History of the Puritans*, 4 vols. 8vo. and some Ser-

mons: He died in 1743.—*Life prefixed to his Hist. of Puritans.*

NEANDER (Michael), a protestant divine, was born in Silesia in 1513. He became rector of the university of Ilfeldt, and afterwards of Pforzheim. He died in 1595. His principal works are, 1. *Erotemata Lingue Græcæ*, 8vo.; 2. a Hebrew Grammar; 3. *Pindarica Aristologia*; 4. *Gnomologia & Stobæo confecta*, 8vo. He is to be distinguished from Michael Neander, a physician of Jena, who died in 1581. He wrote, *Synopsis mensurarum et ponderum*, 1555, 4to.—*Meleeb. Adam. vit. Germ. Theol.*

NEARCHUS, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who sent him to explore the Indian seas. Nearchus made a voyage from the Indies to Harmusia, now called Ormus, of which expedition an account is extant equally curious and exact. It has been published in England, with very interesting notes and illustrations by the learned dean Vincent. Alexander rewarded Nearchus in a very liberal manner, and after the death of that prince he obtained the countries of Lybia and Pamphylia.—*Arrian.*

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. or *Nabuchadonosor*, king of Nineveh and Babylon. He is supposed to be the same with Nabopolassar, governor of Babylon, who founded the kingdom of Niniveh. He sent Holophernes against Judæa, and who was slain by Judith. NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. king of Assyria and Babylon, is supposed to have been the son of the preceding. He invaded Judæa, took Jerusalem, and carried the treasures of the temple and a number of captives to Babylon. After this he set up a golden statue in the plain of Dura, which he commanded all his subjects to adore, on pain of being cast into a fiery furnace. Three young Jews, named Shadrac, Meshac, and Abednego, refused to commit this idolatry, and the sentence was executed upon them, but they were preserved amidst the flames unhurt. The scripture relates, that having lost his senses, he became an outcast from the society of men, and lived among wild beasts in the forest, but on recovering, his reason he again ascended the throne, and died B.C. 562, after reigning 43 years.—*Ibid.* *Book of Daniel.*

NECHO, king of Egypt, called in scripture Pharaoh Necho, succeeded his father, Psammetichus, B.C. 616. He undertook to make a canal from the Nile to the Arabian gulf, which prodigious undertaking he was forced to abandon, after losing a great number of men. The ships of Necho failed from the Red Sea round the coast of Africa into the Mediterranean, and returned to Egypt, after a voyage of three years. This monarch, jealous of the power of Assyria, invaded that empire, and on his march was attacked by Josiah, king of Judah, who was slain in the battle. The king of Egypt continued his march, but was defeated in his turn by Nebuchadnezzar,

and obliged to return to his own country, where he died B.C. 600.—*Herodotus. Bible.*

NECK (John Van), a Dutch painter, was born at Naarden in 1635. He excelled in painting naked figures; but his best picture is one representing Simeon with the infant Jesus, in a church at Amsterdam. He died in 1714.—*Pittington.*

NECKER (Noel-Joseph), a physician and botanist, was born in Flanders in 1729. He applied in his youth to the study of botany, and acquired a great knowledge of plants. He died at Mannheim in 1793. His works are, 1. *Delicæ gallobelgicæ sylvestres*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Methodus mucosorum*, 8vo.; 3. *Physiologia mucosorum*, 8vo.; 4. *Eclaircissement sur la propagation des filices*, 8vo.; 5. *Hist. nat. du Tussilage*, &c. 8vo.; 6. *Elementa Botanica*, &c. 8vo.—*L'Ecu. Diß. Hist.*

NECKER (James), a celebrated financier, was born at Geneva in 1732. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the council of two hundred in his native city. He was afterwards appointed minister of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where by degrees he rose to the highest employments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the East India company; in 1775 director of the royal treasury; and twice prime minister of France. But the revolution, which his hasty projects of finance and reform greatly assisted, obliged him to retire to Switzerland, and he died at Copet in April 1804. M. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France; an excellent book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. He married the daughter of a protestant clergyman, by whom he had a daughter, madame de Stael Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador of that name. Madame Necker, who died in 1794, wrote a piece against Hasty Interments; a Memoir on the Establishment of Hospitals; and Reflections on Divorce. The daughter has gained a sort of celebrity by a very indecent and irreligious novel entitled, *Delphine*.—*Novo. Diß. Hist. Monthly Mag.*

NECKHAM (Alexander), canon of Exeter, and abbot of St. Mary's, Cirencester. He was a good poet, and a man of considerable learning for his age, particularly in the sciences. He died in 1227. He wrote, *Commentaries on the Psalms*: a *Treatise de nominibus utensilium*, &c.—*Pitt.*

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Iarusus, and elected to the patriarchate in 381. He was a man of piety, and died in 397.—*Dupin. Tillemont.*

NEEDHAM (Marchamont), an English writer, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1620, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He afterwards became a lawyer's clerk in London, and at length turned physician. In the civil war he distinguished himself by his political writings, and against

the parliament, and afterwards against the king; so that at the restoration he obtained his pardon with difficulty. He died in 1678. He conducted periodical journals somewhat in the manner of newspapers, the titles of which were, *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and *Mercurius Politicus*.—*Wood*.

NEEDHAM (John Tuberville), a roman catholic divine, was born in London in 1713, and educated at Douay, where he entered into orders. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and on his return settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the royal society. He died rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels in 1781. Mr. Needham wrote some observations inserted in Buffon's *Natural History*; also, *New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries*, and the *Generation of Organized Bodies*, 8vo. Paris; *Observations on Spallanzani's Microscopical Discoveries: Enquiries concerning Nature and Religion*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NEEDLER (Benjamin), a nonconformist minister, was born at Lalam, in Middlesex, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow. He was ejected from the living of St. Margaret Moses, London, in 1662, and died in 1682. He wrote an *Exposition on the five first chapters of Genesis*.—*Calamy*.

NEEDLER (Thomas), an English writer, had a place in the navy-office, and died in 1718, aged 28. His works in verse and prose were printed in 1 vol. 12mo. by Dr. Duncombe, in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NEEFS (Peter), a Flemish painter, was the disciple of Steenwick, and excelled in painting perspective, particularly the inside view of churches. His son was also a good painter, but not equal to the father. —*Piltington*.

NEER (Arnold van der), a painter of landscapes and moonlight scenes, was born at Amsterdam in 1619, and died in 1693. His son Hendrick painted history, portrait, and landscape. He died in 1703.—*Houbraken*.

NEHEMIAH, a celebrated Jew, was the son of Hachaliah, and born in Babylon during the captivity. He became cupbearer to Artaxerxes Longomanus, who permitted him to return to his own country, and to rebuild Jerusalem. He achieved this work B.C. 454, though greatly opposed by the enemies of the Jewish nation. After governing that people with great wisdom and zeal, Nehemiah died at Jerusalem, B.C. 400.—*Gray's Key O. T. Usher*.

NELLER (George Christopher), an ecclesiastic of the cathedral church of Treves, and counsellor to the prince elector there, died in 1783, aged 74. He wrote, 1. *Dissertatio de Decretis Basilensibus*; 2. *De Primatu Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Trevirensis*; 3. *Hermænis inauguralis in magni Balduini Trevi-*

rensis documentum anecdotum; 4. *De genuina idea et signis parochialitatis primitivæ ejusque principio, incorporatione ex chartis Trevirensibus confecta*; 5. *De Juri-bus parochi primitivi*; 6. *De sacro electionis processu*; 7. *De Solido ficto; de solidio spæciei argenteæ, de moreta rotata; de glossæ Turonensi et Trevirensi, &c.*—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NELSON (Robert), usually termed the *pious* Nelson, was born in London in 1656, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and the same year went on his travels, accompanied by Dr. Halley. In 1682 he married lady Lucy, widow of sir Kingmill Lucy, and thereby added considerably to his fortune; but the lady was a zealous Roman catholic, and it is remarkable that though they published tracts in defence of their respective religious sentiments, the controversy did not lessen their affections for each other. After the revolution, Mr. Nelson, who could not transfer his allegiance from king James, joined in religious worship with the nonjurors, and continued so to do till 1709, when he returned to the church as established. His friendship, however, with men of opposite sentiments was not abated; and the great archbishop Tillotson died in his arms. Mr. Nelson himself died in 1714. His works are; 1. *The Practice of True Devotion*, 12mo.; 2. *Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture*, 4to.; 3. *Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England*, 8vo.; [a very valuable work, of which there have been numerous editions.] 4. *The Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice*, 8vo.; 5. *The Life of Bishop Bull*, 8vo.; 6. *A Letter to Dr. Clarke on his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, 8vo.; 7. *A Letter on Church Government*; 8. *An Address to Persons of Quality and Estate*, 8vo.; 9. *The Whole Duty of a Christian*, by way of Question and Answer, 12mo.—*Biog. Brit.*

NEMESIANUS (Aurelius Olympius), a Latin poet, was a native of Carthage, and lived about A.D. 281. It is supposed that he perished in the persecutions which disgraced the beginning of Diocletian's reign. His poem, entitled, *Cynegetica*, was discovered by Sannazarius at Tours, and published, with four eclogues, by Peter Manuzio, at Venice in 1588. They have been printed also in the collection, entitled, *Poetæ rei Veneticæ*, 1730, 2 vols. folio.—*Fassius de Poet. Lat.*

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who embraced the christian religion, and was made bishop of Emessa, in Phœnicia. He flourished in the 5th century. We have by him a piece, entitled, *De Natura Hominis*, an edition of which appeared at Oxford in 1671.—*Dupin*.

NEMOURS (Mary de Longueville, duchess of), was the daughter of the duke de Lon-

gueville, and the wife of the duke de Nemours. She died in 1707, aged 82. Her Memoirs of the Court of France during the Minority of Louis XIV. are written with life and fidelity. They are commonly united with those of Joly, but have also been printed separately.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NENNUS, a British writer of the 9th century, who wrote the History of Britain; a Latin MS. of which is among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

NEPER (John), or *Napier*, commonly called lord Neper, and baron of Merchiston, was defended of an ancient family near Edinburgh, and born in 1550. He received a very liberal education, and devoted himself principally to the cultivation of mathematical learning, and has immortalized his name by the discovery of logarithms, which he published in 1614. This invention he greatly extended and improved in 1619, when he published his *Rabdologia*. Neper also invented the five circular parts in trigonometry; and a mechanical mode of arithmetic, called Neper's Bones, or Rods. He was likewise deeply read in theology, and published a mysterious book on Antichrist and the Revelations. He died in 1622.—*Life of Neper by lord Buchan.*

NEPOS (Cornelius), a Latin historian in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works, we have only his lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals; the best editions of which are, that of Leyden, 1778, and that of Glasgow, 12mo. 1761.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Biog. Classica.*

NEPOS (Flavius Julius), emperor of the west, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a niece of Leo I. that monarch gave him the western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to secure his throne; after which he fixed the seat of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general Orestes. He then retired to one of his estates in Dalmatia, where he was assassinated in 480.—*Univ. Hist.*

NERI (Philip de), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1485, of a noble family. In 1532 he was chosen by duke Alexander one of the magistrates, afterwards denominated senators. He died at Florence in 1556. His History of Florentine Affairs, from 1215 to 1537, was printed at Augsburg in 1728.—*Trivulzbi.*

NERI (St. Philip de), founder of the congregation of priests of the oratory in Italy, was born at Florence in 1515. He founded his celebrated congregation in 1550. Their engagements were to relieve poor strangers, and pilgrims, and to administer to the sick. Neri died in 1596, and was canonized in 1622 by Gregory XV.—*Nouv. Dict.*

NERI (Pompeio), a native of Florence, who became professor of law at Pisa, and was employed in state affairs of great im-

portance by the duke of Lorraine and the empress Maria Theresa. He founded the academy of botany at Florence, and died there in 1776, aged 69. He wrote Observations on the ancient and present State of the Tuscan Nobility; Observations on the Imposts of Milan; on the Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of fixing and maintaining the same. There was also of this name and family Anthony Neri, who printed, at Florence in 1612, a curious book on the Art of Making Glass, 4to.—*Ibid.*

NERO (Claudius Domitius Caesar), a Roman emperor, was the son of Catus Domitianus, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius in A. D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. The commencement of his reign promised to be very advantageous to the Romans, who regarded him as a gift from Heaven. He was just, liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and his heart seemed to possess every excellent quality. But all this was mere exterior, and a mask which hid the most depraved mind that ever disgraced a human being: he soon laid aside his artificial virtues, and released himself from the controul of his mother, whom he caused to be assassinated; and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him. Many of the courtiers shared the same fate, and Rome was deluged with the blood of her best citizens. Nero plunged himself as deep in debauchery as in cruelty. He disguised himself in female attire, and was publicly married to one of his eunuchs. He turned actor, pretended to excel in music, and even appeared as a competitor in wrestling at the Olympic games, where, though he was defeated, the assessors and spectators, out of flattery, adjudged him the victor. After putting to death his wife Octavia, he sacrificed his tutor Seneca, Lucan the poet, Petronius, and a number of other eminent persons. He also commenced a horrible persecution of the Christians; and having read of the burning of Troy, he caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration the inhuman monster beheld the dreadful scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. After this he built a magnificent palace, and said that he could now lodge like a man. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery, at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful, and Nero being abandoned by all his flatterers, put an end to himself, A. D. 68.—*Suetonius in vita Nera. Tacitus.*

NERVA (Cocceius), a Roman emperor, who succeeded Domitian, A. D. 96, became the favourite of the Romans by his mildness and generosity. He would not

allow any statues to be erected to his honour; but at the close of life his soldiers mutinied against him, on which occasion he behaved with calmness and intrepidity. He then appointed Trajan his successor amidst the acclamations of the people. Nerva died in 98, aged 72. Nerva was the first Roman emperor of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete.—*Univ. Hist.*

NESBIT (Thomas), a Scotch antiquary, was the son of the lord-president Nesbit, and born at Edinburgh in 1672. He wrote an excellent book on heraldry, and a vindication of Scottish antiquities, which is in MS. in the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He died in 1725.—*Gen. B. D.*

NESSÉ (Christopher), a non-conformist divine, was born in Yorkshire in 1621, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became lecturer at Leeds, but was ejected in 1662; after which he preached privately and taught youth till 1672, when he opened a meeting-house. In 1675 he removed to London, where he preached to a congregation of dissenters till his death in 1705. He wrote, the Crown and Glory of a Christian, 12mo.; the Christian's Walk and Work on Earth, 8vo.; A Protestant Antidote against the Poison of Popery, 8vo.; a Church History from Adam; the History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament, 4 vols. fol.; a Divine Legacy, &c.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

NESTOR, a Russian monk, was born in 1056, and died about 1115. He wrote a description of Russia, and the annals of that country from 858 to about 1113; a German translation of which was published by Muller in 1732.—*Newc. Dict.*

NESTORIUS, a bishop of Constantinople, in 431. He was a native of Syria; and was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the incarnation, or the two natures of Christ. His opinions spread widely over the East, and still have followers in those parts.—*Bayle.*

NETSCHER (Gaspard), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Prague in 1636, and died in Holland in 1684.—*D'Argenville.*

NEUBAUER (Ernest Frederick), a protestant divine, was born at Magdeburgh in 1705. He was professor of antiquities and afterwards of theology at Gießen, where he died in 1748. His works are, Academic Disertations; Explications of Passages of Scripture; Sermons; Lives of Professors of Divinity at Gießen.—*Newc. Dict. Hist.*

NEUBAUER (Francis), a musician, was born in Bohemia and educated at Prague and Vienna. He became music-master in the chapel of the prince of Nassau, and distinguished himself by some beautiful compositions; but he was excessively addicted to drinking. He died in 1795.—*Necrology.*

NEVE (Timothy), an English divine, was born in Shropshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Hunt-

ington, and rector of Alwalton, in Huntingdonshire, where he died about 1740. He communicated to the Spalding Society an Essay on the Invention of Printing, and on our first Printers.—*Biblioth. Topog. Brit.*

NEVERs (Philip-Julien Mazarin Mancini, duke de), was the nephew of the cardinal Mazarin, and born at Rome in 1631. He distinguished himself as the patron of Pradon against Racine, which produced sharp controversies among the wits. The duke wrote some sonnets on that occasion, and other poems of little merit. He died in 1707.—*Newc. Dict. Hist.*

NEWCOMB (Thomas), an ingenious divine, was born in Herefordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1734 he became rector of Stopham, in Sussex, after which he kept a respectable school at Hackney. Mr. Newcomb wrote a number of excellent poems, and turned Hervey's Meditations into blank verse.—*Gen. Bing. Dict.*

NEWCOMB (William), successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and archbishop of Armagh, was a divine of profound learning and amiable manners. He was a member of the royal Irish academy, and died in 1800. His grace published a Harmony of the Gospels; a letter to Dr. Priestley on the Duration of our Lord's Ministry, 8vo.; Observations on our Lord's Conduct, 4to.; an improved Version of the twelve Minor Prophets, 4to.; another of Ezekiel; a Review of the chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's Resurrection; an Historical Review of the English Biblical Translations. After his death was published his Version of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

NEWCOMEN (Matthew), a non-conformist divine, who was ejected from the living of Dedham, in Essex, in 1662. He had been of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He was also a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, and had a concern in drawing up their catechism. Mr. Newcomen was one of the five who wrote Smectymnus, a piece against bishop Hall's Vindication of Episcopacy. That barbarous word, pretty well suited to the treatise itself, was made up of the initials of the author's names, viz. Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurlow. After Newcomen was ejected for non-conformity he went to Leyden, where he died in 1669.—*Calamy.*

NEWHOFF (Theodore Baron), commonly called king of Corsica, was the son of Anthony, baron de Newhoff, and de Stein, in Westphalia; who, marrying the daughter of a merchant, thereby incurred the hatred of his relations, and was obliged to emigrate to France. By the interest of the dukes of Orleans he obtained a place at the court of Lorraine. Theodore-Steven, his son, was born at Metz about 1696. He was for

some time in the suite of the famous baron de Gortz, the Swedish minister, but when that intriguing statesman was executed at Stockholm, Theodore entered into the Spanish service. Soon after this he married mademoiselle Kilmanseg, maid of honour to the queen, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards known in this country by the name of Colonel Frederick. Theodore next went to France, and had some concern with Law, the Scotch adventurer. From thence he passed into Holland and England, and in 1736 was at Leghorn. The Corsicans being at that time in a state of insurrection, Theodore went to that island, where he was esteemed by the inhabitants, who chose him for their king. The state of Genoa declared him and his adherents traitors, but Theodore having mustered an army of 25,000 men, was enabled to capture the city of Bastia. He greatly relied on some foreign powers for support, but England and France forbade their subjects from assisting the mal-contenta. However, he received large sums of money, and instituted a military order on the island, called the order of deliverance; but the failure in the expected succours soon changed the face of his affairs. He therefore resolved on quitting the island, but first appointed deputies to manage affairs in his absence. He went from thence in disguise, but was seized at Naples, and cast into the fortress of Cueta. On obtaining his liberty he visited England, where he was reduced to poverty, and thrown into the king's bench for debt. In 1756 he took the benefit of the act of insolvency, and registered his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guildhall. He died at his tailor's in 1756, and was interred in the burying-ground of St. Anne's, Soho, where a marble monument was erected to his memory by Horace Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford—*Neurology*, 1798.

NEWLAND (Peter), the son of a carpenter at Dimmermeer, near Amsterdam, was born in 1764. In his childhood he evinced proofs of an extraordinary genius, and at the age of ten produced some pieces of poetry, and resolved problems in the mathematics without having had a master. The learned professors, Beret and Van Swinden, became his patrons and tutors, and he soon surpassed his masters. The Batavian government appointed him one of the commissioners of longitude; and he was successively professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam. He died in 1794. His works are, 1. Poems in Dutch; 2. On the Means of enlightening a People; 3. On the general Utility of the Mathematics; 4. Of the System of Lavoisier; 5. On the Form of the Globe; 6. On the Course of Comets, and of the Uncertainty of their Return; 7. On ascertaining the Latitude at Sea; 8. A Treatise on Navigation.—*L'Ecuycr. Dict. Hist.*

NEWTON (John), an English divine and mathematician, was born at Oundle, in

Northamptonshire, in 1622, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. In 1661 he was created D. D., appointed king's chaplain, and rector of Rois, in Herefordshire, where he died in 1678. His works are, 1. *Astronomia Britannica*, 4to.; 2. *Help to Calculation*, with Tables of Declination, Ascension, &c.; 3. *Trigonometria Britannica*, folio; 4. *Geometrical Trigonometry*; 5. *Mathematical Elements*, &c.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

NEWTON (sir Isaac), justly called the prince of philosophers, was descended of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and born at Woolstrop, in that county, on Christmas day in 1642. Losing his father in his childhood the care of him devolved on his mother; who gave him an excellent education, though he married a second time. In 1654 he was sent to Grantham school, and at the age of eighteen removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Barrow for a tutor. Under that able mathematician Mr. Newton made a rapid progress. After going through Euclid's Elements, the most difficult problems in which were very easy and familiar to him, he proceeded to the study of Descartes's geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis, and Kepler's Optics, in all of which he made marginal notes as he went along; and this always continued to be his method of study. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions, which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz, who had obtained a knowledge of it in 1676 from the author himself. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts, and about the same time he applied to the grinding of optic glasses for telescopes; and having procured a glass prism in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. On the breaking out of the plague in 1665 he retired to his country seat, where, secluded from conversation and books, his active and penetrating mind started that hint which gave rise to his celebrated system of the universe. He was sitting alone in his garden when some apples falling from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity; and reflecting on the power of that principle, he began to consider that as it is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This subject he afterwards resumed on the occasion of the great comet in 1680, and in 1687 the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published under the title of *Philosophiæ Naturalis principia Mathematica*. On our author's return to the university, in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded

Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. He had not finished them in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the royal society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. When the privileges of the university of Cambridge were attacked by James II. Mr. Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the high-commission court, where he pleaded with so much strength that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen a member of the convention parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved. In 1696 he was made warden of the mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he discharged with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge with all the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. The same year our author was chosen president of the royal society, in which station he continued twenty-five years. He was also a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light, which was afterwards translated into several languages, and went through many editions. The next year queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the succeeding reign he was very often at court, and the princes of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him on philosophical subjects. About 1718 he communicated to her royal highness the outlines of his treatise on ancient chronology, with which she was so pleased that he never would part with it. A surreptitious copy of it was, however, obtained and carried to France by the abbe Conti, who translated and printed it with observations. On this Sir Isaac published a paper on the subject in the Philosophical Transactions, and the work at length in English, in quarto. After enjoying an uncommon share of health, owing to his activity and temperance, till he was fourscore years old, this great man began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine, which was followed by a stone in the bladder. The last twenty days of his life were attended with much pain, yet amidst the severest agonies he never cried out or expressed the slightest impatience. He died March 20th, 1726, and after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber the body was interred in Westminster abbey, the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and three earls, bearing the pall. A stately monument has been erected over his remains at the entrance into the choir. Sir Isaac was of a middling stature, and his countenance was pleasing and venerable. He never made use of spectacles, and during his whole life lost

but one tooth. He was of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace. To his other great qualities he added a serious and devout reverence for religion. His favourite study was the Bible; the prophecies of which he illustrated by his researches. He conformed to the church of England, but he lived in friendship with good men of all communions; and he was an enemy to every kind of persecution. Sir Isaac had a great abhorrence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove those who made free with revelation in his presence, of which the following is an instance: The learned Dr. Halley was sceptically inclined, and sometimes took the liberty of sporting with the scriptures. On one such occasion Sir Isaac said to him—"Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject which you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of christianity, for you have *not* studied it; I *know*, and know you know nothing of the matter." Sir Isaac was never married, and, perhaps, had never time to think of it, being constantly immersed in the profoundest studies, and not being willing to have them broken by domestic concerns. A complete and elegant edition of his works was published with illustrations by Dr. (now bishop) Horsley, in 1779, in five volumes, quarto.—*Big. Brit.*

NEWTON (Thomas), a divine and physician, was born at Prestbury, in Cheshire, and educated first at Oxford and next at Cambridge. He afterwards taught school at Macclesfield, and practised physic, after which he obtained the living of Ilford, in Essex, where he died in 1607. He wrote the History of the Saracens, &c.; Approved Medicines and cordial Receipts, 8vo.; *Flustrina aliquot Anglorum encomia*, &c.; A Direction for the Health of Magistrates and Students; Herbal of the Bible, 8vo. &c.—*Wood.*

NEWTON (Richard), an English divine, was born in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. In 1710 he was appointed principal of Hart-hall; which house was converted into a college by his means in 1740, under the name of Hertford college. Dr. Newton was also canon of Christ church, and died in 1753. He wrote a book against pluralities and non-residence; another on University Education; and he published an edition of Theophrastus with notes.—*Gen. Bing. Dict.*

NEWTON (Thomas), an eminent prelate, was born at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, in 1704. After finishing his education at Westminster school he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. After entering into orders he became curate of St. George, Hanover-square, and assistant preacher to the rector, Dr. Trebeck, whose daughter he married. He was also reader and afternoon preacher at Grosvenor chapel. In 1744 he obtained the

rectory of St. Mary le Bow, London, and the year following took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer of St. George, Hanover-square; and in 1749 he published an edition of the *Paradise Lost*, with numerous notes selected from various authors and many of his own. He also prefixed a very curious and well-written life of the author. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; and afterwards obtained a prebendal stall in St. Peter's church, Westminster. Having lost his wife, he married in 1761 the widow of the rev. Mr. Hand, and daughter of John lord Lisburne. The same year he kissed the king's hand on being promoted to the bishopric of Bristol. He was offered the primacy of Ireland in 1764, but declined it. Four years afterwards he accepted the deanry of St. Paul's, London, which, with his bishopric, he held to his death in 1782. Bishop Newton was a man of considerable learning and piety, of much observation and liberality. His principal work is a course of *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, in two vols. 8vo. After his death were published his *Miscellaneous Works*, with his own *Memoirs*, written by himself.

NICAISE (Claude), a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, was born at Dijon. He resided many years at Rome; and died at Vellely, in his own country, in 1701, aged 78. He published, 1. *De Nummo Pantheo*; 2. *A Discourse on the Form and Figure of the Syrens*; 3. *A Dissertation on two of Raphael's Pictures*.—*Moreri*.

NICANDER of Colophon, a grammarian, poet, and physician, who flourished B. C. 140. Two poems of his are extant, entitled, *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca*, which have been printed in the *Corpus Poetarum Græcorum*, 2 vols. folio; and separately at Florence in 1764, 8vo.—*Vestus de Poet. Græc.*

NICAUSIS, or, according to the Arabians, *BALKIS*, queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon upon the report of his wisdom. Her country was probably that part of Arabia Felix which was inhabited by the Sabeans; but Josephus pretends that she reigned over Egypt and Ethiopia.—*Moreri*.

NICOLLS (Richard), an English poet, was born in 1684. He wrote additions to the *Mirror for Magistrates*; *England's Eliza*; and other poems.—*Philipp's Theatrum Poetarum*.

NICEPHORUS I. emperor of the east, was chancellor of the empire, but took the throne, in 802, from the empress Irene, whom he banished to the isle of Mitylene. The first part of his reign was auspicious; but afterwards he committed such cruelties that his subjects revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes, surnamed the Turk, emperor. Bardanes however was defeated, and sent to a monastery, where he was deprived of his eyes. The Bulgarians having invaded the empire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicepho-

rus marched against them, but was vanquished and slain, A.D. 811.—*Univ. Hist.*

NICEPHORUS II. (Phocas), a nobleman of Constantinople, whose character was so popular, that he was raised to the imperial seat in 963. He married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus the Younger, and drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. He was assassinated by John Zimisces, and other conspirators, in 969.—*Ibid.*

NICEPHORUS III. was invested with the purple by the army which he commanded in 1077. He was deprived of this dignity in 1081, by his general, Alexis Comnenus, who sent him to a convent, where he died shortly after.—*Ibid.*

NICEPHORUS (Gregorius), a Greek historian of the 14th century, who compiled a history of the Eastern empire from 1204 to 1341; which was printed in France in 1702, in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

NICEPHORUS (Callistus), a Greek historian of the same age with the preceding. He wrote an ecclesiastical history from the birth of Christ to A.D. 610, the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1630.—*Ibid.*

NICEPHORUS (Blemmidas), a monk of Mount Athos, in the 13th century. He refused the patriarchate of Constantinople from his partiality to the Roman church. He wrote two treatises concerning the precession of the Holy Ghost, printed at Rome in 1659.—*Ibid.*

NICERON (John Francis), an ingenious divine and mathematician, was born at Paris in 1613. He distinguished himself by his skill in optics, on which subject he wrote some curious works, the best of which is that entitled, *Thaumaturgus Opticus*: five, *Admiranda Optices*, *Catoptrices*, et *Dioptrices*. He died in 1646.—*Ibid.*

NICERON (John Peter), an eminent biographer, was born at Paris in 1685. He entered into the religious order known by the name of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. He died in 1738. His works are, 1. *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters*, with an Account of their Works, in 44 vols.; 2. a Translation of Dr. Hancock's book on the Virtues of Common Water, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. the Conversion of England to Christianity, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NICTAS (David), a Greek historian of the 9th century, who wrote the Life of St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, of which a Latin translation was printed at Ingolstadt in 1504.—*Moreri*.

NICTAS (surnamed Serron), bishop of Heraclea in the 11th century, who wrote Panegyrics on St. Gregory Nazianzen; Commentaries on the Scriptures; and other works.—*Ibid.*

NICTAS (Achinates), a Greek historian, who died at Nice in 1206. He wrote

Annals from 1118 to 1205, of which a Latin version appeared at Basil in 1557, and at Geneva in 1593.—*Moreri*.

NICHOLAS (Abraham), an English penman, was born in London in 1692. He published Examples of Penmanship; the Penman's Assistant; and the Complete Writing-master. He died about 1744.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NICHOLS (William), an English divine, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1664, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton college, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selfey in Sussex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works: the principal of which were, 1. A Conference with a Theist, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1707, 12mo; of this useful book he afterwards published an edition in English in octavo; 3. A Commentary on the Book of Common-prayer, folio and octavo.—*Id.*

NICHOLLS (Frank), an eminent English physician, was born at London in 1699. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became reader of anatomy. On leaving the university he settled in London, and in 1743 married a daughter of Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children. He was eminent as a lecturer on anatomy and the practice of physic; but he was guilty of a very culpable custom in perverting the minds of his pupils to infidelity while teaching them the principles of medical science. He was physician to George II. an account of whose death he published in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1779. Dr. Nicholls was also the author of a tract De Anima Medica, and a dissertation De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NICIAS, an Athenian commander, who, by his merit, rose to the highest offices in his country. He signalized himself in the war of the Peloponnesus, which he had the honour of finishing. Afterwards he was appointed to command in conjunction with Eurymedon and Demosthenes against Sicily. These three generals laid siege to Syracuse for two years, but finding it impregnable they were about to retire, but were attacked by the Syracusans, and Nicias and Demosthenes, with a great part of their troops, made prisoners. Nicias was put to death by the Syracusans B. C. 413. There were two others of this name, the one a painter, mentioned by Pliny, and the other a grammarian, who was the friend of Pompey and Cicero.—*Plut. Plin. Suet.*

NICODEMUS, a Jewish senator, who visited our Saviour by night, and afterwards became his disciple, though secretly. But when Jesus Christ was crucified he avowed himself, and, together with Joseph of Arimathea, paid the last duties of regard to his master. The Jews, it is said, intended to

have put him to death, but were hindered by his relation Gamaliel. They, however, depofed and excommunicated him. There is a pretended gospel under the name of Nicodemus; but it is full of errors, and was composed by the Manichees.—*Dupin. Cave. Mosheim.*

NICOLAÏ (John), a dominican, was born at Monza, in the diocese of Verdan, in 1594. He professed theology above twenty years with great reputation at Paris, and died in 1673. He published a complete edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas, in 19 vols. folio; also five learned dissertations on points of ecclesiastical discipline; a piece against Arnould, and other works.—*Moreri.*

NICOLAS, one of the seven deacons mentioned in the Acts. He was a proselyte of Antioch; but afterwards founded a sect which went by his name, and which allowed adultery, and to eat meats that had been offered to idols. Some writers, however, distinguish the author of this heresy from Nicolas the deacon.—*Dupin. Cave.*

NICOLAS I. pope, called the Great, was a native of Rome, and succeeded Benedict III. in 858. He had a warm contest with Photius, the intruding patriarch of Constantinople. Nicolas died in 867.—*Dupin. Beauv.*

NICOLAS II. was a native of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Florence, and was elected pope in 1058. He was opposed by a rival who called himself Benedict X. who was soon depofed. Nicolas died in 1061.—*Ibid.*

NICOLAS III. an Italian of noble family, obtained the tiara in 1277. He sent missionaries to convert heathen countries, and died in 1280.—*Ibid.*

NICOLAS IV. a native of Arcoli, was chosen pope in 1288. He endeavoured to excite a new croisade, but without success. This disappointment hastened his death, which happened in 1292. He composed some Commentaries on the Scriptures, and on the Sentences of Lombard.—*Ibid.*

NICOLAS V. cardinal bishop of Bologna, was elected pope after Eugenius IV. in 1447. He restored peace to the church and to Europe, and celebrated on that account a grand jubilee at Rome in 1450. The misfortunes experienced by the christians in the east oppressed him with grief, and he died in 1455.—*Ibid.*

NICOLAS DE LYRA, so named from the place of his birth, a town in Normandy. He is said to have been a Jew, but on turning christian; became a member of the order of friars minors in 1291. He afterwards read lectures in divinity with great reputation, and was admitted to the confidence of Jane, wife of Philip VI. which princefs named him one of the executors of her will. Nicolas died at Paris in 1340. His works are, Commentaries upon the Bible, Antwerp, 6 vols. folio; a Disputation against the Jews; another in defence of the New Testament, against a Rabbi.—*Moreri.*

NICOLAS of Munster, author of a sect which was called the *family of love*, about 1540. He pretended to inspiration, and that, as the divine spirit resided in him, he was greater than Jesus Christ. He wrote some books, as, the Gospel of the Kingdom; the Land of Peace, &c. His sect made their appearance in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the succeeding one they addressed a confession of their faith to James I.—*Messheim. Neal's Puritans.*

NICOLAS of Pisa, an architect and sculptor, who flourished in the 13th century. He built a magnificent church at Bologna, where also he constructed a superb monument for St. Dominic, the founder of the order of his name.—*D'Argenville.*

NICOLE (Claude), counsellor to the king of France, was born at Chartres in 1611, and died in 1685. A collection of his poems, of indifferent merit, was printed at Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. 1693.—*Moreri.*

NICOLE (Peter), a relation of the preceding, was born at Chartres in 1625. He became a member of the society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his best works. In 1677 he quitted France on account of the persecution which raged against the jansenists; but some time afterwards he obtained leave to return to Paris. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the quietists, and was engaged in some other controversies. He died in 1695. His moral essays are justly esteemed; as also is his treatise on preserving peace in society. His other works are chiefly polemical.—*Niceron.*

NICOLE (Francis), a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1683, and died in 1758. He became a member of the academy of sciences in 1706. Nicole was a profound geometrician, and gave to the academy several valuable papers, particularly one on lines of the third order.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NICOLO del Abbate, an eminent painter, was born at Modena in 1512. He obtained his surname from being patronized by Primatice, abbot of St. Martin, who took him to France in 1552; and employed him in several works. The style of Nicolo approached to that of Julio Romano, and of Parmesan.—*De Piles.*

NICOLSON (William), a learned prelate, was born at Orton in Cumberland, about 1655, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was at first archdeacon, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, from whence in 1717 he was translated to the bishopric of Derry in Ireland. He died in 1727, just as he was promoted to the archbishopric of Cashel. The bishop was a learned antiquary, and published several curious works, the chief of which is his English Historical Library, folio, 1714.—*Biog. Brit.*

NICOMEDES, an ancient mathematician, who is celebrated for his discovery of the

curve called the conchoid. He flourished in the second century of the christian era.—*V. Juss de Mathem.*

NICOT (John), a French courtier, who was sent by Francis I. ambassador to Portugal, from whence he brought the plant named tobacco, but which in France has been, out of compliment to the importer, called *nicotiana*. He died in 1600. Nicot wrote a book on navigation; and the Treasury of French Language, a Dictionary, &c.—*Moreri.*

NIDHARD (John Everard), a German jesuit, who accompanied the archduchess Maria to Spain, when she married Philip IV. That monarch made him his confidant and minister, which occasioned many disputes between the jesuit and his rival the duke of Lerma, to whom Nidhard once said, "It is you that ought to respect me, as I have every day your God in my hand, and your queen at my feet." He was, however, a miserable minister, and brought the affairs of the nation to a very poor condition. He was in consequence disgraced, on which he retired to Rome, where he was made ambassador by the pope to the court of Spain, with the title of cardinal. He died in 1681. Nidhard wrote some books on the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary.—*Moreri.*

NIEUHOFF (John de), a Dutch voyager in the middle of the 17th century. He wrote a curious account of his embassy from the Dutch East India company to the emperor of China; to be seen in Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels.—*Moreri.*

NIEUWENTYT (Bernard), an eminent Dutch philosopher and mathematician, was born at Westraadvte, in North Holland, in 1654. He studied medicine, and became an eminent physician and magistrate at Purmerend, where he died in 1730. His works are, Considerations on the Analysis of Quantities infinitely small; Analysis of Curves by the Doctrine of Infinites; Considerations on the Principles of the Differential Calculus; Contemplations on the Universe; this has been translated into English, under the title of The Religious Philosopher, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

NIGER (C. Pescennius Justus), governor of Syria, and so distinguished by his valour and prudence, that the Roman soldiers proclaimed him emperor at Antioch A.D. 193. He had many virtues, but did not long enjoy his high dignity, being defeated and slain by Severus in 195.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (Publius), a learned Roman in the time of Cicero, whom he assisted in defeating the conspiracy of Cataline, but having taken part with Pompey against Caesar, he was exiled, and died in 45, B. C. He was greatly addicted to astrology; and some of his pieces are extant.

NIERNOLI (Jerome), a learned physician, who died at Ferrara in 1689, aged 69. He wrote, *Progymnasmatum Medica*, printed at Guastalla in 1665. His son *Francis* was also a physician, and a learned writer. He died in 1727, aged 79. He wrote some medical works; but it is uncertain which of these persons was the author of a curious book *De charta veterum, ejusque usu*.—*Moreri*.

NIKON, patriarch of Russia, was born of an obscure family in Novogorod. He was advanced to the patriarchate in 1652, and enjoyed the particular favour of the czar Alexiowitz. Nikon introduced into the Russian church the method of chanting, and called a council for restoring the sacred text according to the ancient versions. A new edition of the Bible was accordingly published at Moscow, under the sanction of the patriarch; but it gave great dissatisfaction to the priests. Nikon afterwards composed a Chronicle of Russian Affairs to the reign of Alexiowitz, which was printed at Peterburg in 1767, in 2 vols. 4to. By the intrigues of his enemies the patriarch was deprived of his dignity and sent to prison; but the emperor Feodor gave him his liberty. He died in 1681.—*Hist. Russica. Moreri*.

NINUS, the founder of the Assyrian empire, was the son of Belus. He built Nineveh, after which he conquered the Bactrians, as he had before a part of Egypt and India. Ninus married Semiramis, to whom he left his throne about 2164 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.*

NIPHUS (Augustin), an Italian writer of the 16th century, was born in Calabria. Pope Leo X. made him count palatin, and gave him other marks of his favour. He died about 1550. His principal works are, *Commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes*, 14 vols. folio; and *treatises de Amore, and de falsa diluvii prognosticatione*, 4to.—*Tiraboschi*.

NISBET (sir John), lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. He distinguished himself by pleading against the standing militia in that country, and he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with those of England, concerning the union of the two kingdoms.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE (Peter Claude), a French poet, was born of a wealthy family at Paris in 1692, and died there in 1754. He was a member of the French academy, and distinguished himself by some esteemed plays, as the *School of Mothers*; *Melanides*, and the *Governant*, comedies; and *Maximian*, and *George Barnwell*, tragedies. His works were printed at Paris in 1763, 5 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NIVERNOIS (Louis-Julius Mancini, duke de), minister of state, member of the French academy, and of that of belles-lettres, was born at Paris in 1716. After serving in the army some time he was sent ambassador to Rome, next to Berlin, and lastly to London, where he negotiated the peace of 1763. On his return to France he devoted himself

chiefly to literary pursuits, and produced several poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Ariosto, and Milton, which display a fine taste. He also wrote *Letters on the Use of the Mind*; *Dialogues of the Dead*; *Reflections on the Genius of Horace*, that of Boileau, and that of John Raptist Rousseau; the *Life of Abbé Barthelemi*; *Reflections on Alexander and Charles XII.*; Translation of Tacitus's *Life of Agricola*; another of Pope's *Essay on Man*; *Collection of Fables*, &c. The duke died in 1798.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NIZOLIVS (Marius), an Italian grammarian, who published in 1553 a treatise *De veris Principiis et verâ Ratione Philosophandi contra pseudo-philosophos*. He also compiled a Latin dictionary of the words and expressions which are in Cicero, folio.—*Tiraboschi*.

NOAH, the son of Lamech, was born 2978 B.C. The Almighty, designing to punish the wickedness of mankind, commanded Noah to build an ark to save himself and family; and when it was completed a deluge of waters overwhelmed the globe, and every living creature perished, except such as were in the ark. Seven months after the commencement of the flood, the ark rested on mount Ararat; and Noah offered a sacrifice to the Lord, who made a covenant with him. After this, Noah cultivated the land, and planted the vine; but having drank of the juice of the grape, he was discovered lying asleep by his son Ham, who, instead of being concerned at his father's weakness, called his brothers Shem and Japhet to witness the indecent spectacle. They, however, covered Noah with a mantle, and when he awoke and understood what had passed, he uttered a prophetic curse on the posterity of Ham. The patriarch died B. C. 2029. Almost all nations have retained traditional notions of the deluge, and vestiges of it are to be seen in various parts of the world. Noah evidently appears to be the same with the Saturn of the heathen mythology.—*Bible. Univ. Hist.*

NOAILLES (Adrian Maurice, duke de), a celebrated French general, was born of a noble family, and evinced early in life eminent talents for the military profession. He served with his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under Vendôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Roussillon, and gained several advantages over the enemy. In the winter of 1710 he made himself master of Gironne, one of the most important places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him field marshal. In the succeeding reign he was appointed president of the council of finances; but when Dubois obtained the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was disgraced and exiled. On the death of that minister the duke was recalled and restored to his place in the state. In the war of 1733 he com-

wounded at the siege of Philippsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy. The duke died in 1766.—*Novo. Dis. Hist.*

NOAILLES (Louis-Anthony, de), uncle of the preceding, was born in 1651. He devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state, and in 1676 was nominated bishop of Cahors, from whence he was removed to Chalons, and lastly to the see of Paris, in 1695. He made excellent rules for the conduct of his clergy; but his peace was disturbed by the jesuits in consequence of the approbation which he gave to father Quesnel's Reflections on the New Testament. In 1700 he was honoured with the dignity of cardinal, on which occasion Louis XIV. said to him, "I have more pleasure in procuring for you the cardinal's hat than you have in receiving it." Notwithstanding this the king was afterwards prejudiced against him by the means of father Tellier, the jesuit. Pope Clement XI. was also set against the archbishop, and issued his famous bull of *Unigenitus*, on occasion of Quesnel's book, which the latter had functioned. The cardinal was exiled; but after the death of Louis, Tellier was banished in his turn, and the archbishop recalled. He died in 1729. His brother Gaston succeeded him in the bishopric of Chalons, and died in 1720.—*Moreri.*

NOALX (Eustache de), a French writer, was born at Troyes in 1643. He became procurator-general in the parliament of Metz, but being accused of corruption in that office he was sent to the prison of the Chatelet, and condemned to be banished for nine years. From this sentence he appealed, and was then removed to the Conciergerie, where he contracted an intimacy with a female prisoner called Gabrielle Perreau, but generally known by the name of *La Belle Epiciere*. The consequence of this connection was three children. After leading a wandering and dissolute life he died in 1711. He wrote a History of the Republic of Holland; Relation of the State of Genoa; Dissertation on the Year of Christ's Nativity; Secret History of the Conspiracy of the Family of Pazzi against that of the Medici; and several romances and other works.—*Novo. Dis. Hist.*

NOGAROLA, the name of several ladies of Verona who were distinguished in the 16th century. *Antoinette*, celebrated for her beauty and learning, married Salvatico Bonacolti, a gentleman of Mantua. Her daughter *Angela* devoted herself to the study of the scriptures, and wrote an Explanation of the Prophecies. *Isotta* understood the languages, philosophy, and theology; and acquired so great a fame that cardinal Bessarion made a journey to Verona on purpose to converse with her. She died in 1468, aged 38. Her letters are highly esteemed. She also wrote a dissertation on

this question, whether the sin of Adam or Eve was the greater? She took the part of the woman against Louis Foscaro, who defended Adam as the least culpable. *Genevieve* and *Laura*, sisters of Isotta, were also distinguished for their literary talents. *Louis Nogarola*, of the same family, published several translations from the Greek. He appeared with advantage at the council of Trent, and died at Verona in 1559.—*Tiraboschi.*

NOLDIUS (Christian), a Danish divine, was born in 1626. He became rector of the college of Landfroom, and afterwards professor of divinity at Copenhagen, where he died in 1683. His Concordantia particularum Hebræo-Chaldaicarum Veteris Testamenti is an excellent work. The best edition is that of Jena in 1734, 4to. Noldius was also the author of Historia Idu-mæa; Sacrarum Historiarum et Antiquitatum Synopsis; Logica, &c.—*Moreri.*

NOLLET (John Anthony), a French divine and philosophical writer, was born at Pimbre in the diocese of Noyon in 1700. He studied at Beauvais and Paris, and in 1734 visited London with Duhamel and Jussieu, and while here was admitted a member of the royal society. On his return to Paris he commenced a course of lectures in experimental philosophy, to which also he added illustrations of chemistry, anatomy, and natural history. In 1738 he was appointed, by the count de Maurepas, professor of experimental philosophy at Paris, and the year following he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. About the same time he went to Turin on an invitation from the king of Sardinia, who appointed him professor of philosophy in that university; but he was recalled in 1744 to give lessons to the dauphin of France. In 1753 he was nominated first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre. He was also appointed philosophical tutor to the royal family. The abbé Nollet died in 1770. His Lectures in Experimental Philosophy were printed in 6 vols. 12mo. Besides these he wrote some excellent works on Electricity; the Art of making Experiments; and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.—*Novo. Dis. Hist.*

NOLLET (Dominick), a painter of history, landscape, and battles, was born at Bruges in 1640, and died in 1736.—*Pilkington.*

NOLLIKINS (Joseph Francis), a painter, was born at Antwerp, and settled in England. His subjects were landscapes, conversations, and children playing. He died in 1748.—*Pilkington. Walpole.*

NONIUS (Marcellus), a grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, whose treatise de Proprietate Sermonum was printed in 1471, and again at Paris in 1614, 8vo. with the notes of Josias Mercier. It is a work of value.—*Moreri.*

NONNIUS (Louis), a learned physician

of Antwerp in the 17th century. He wrote a famous book, entitled, *Dieteticon*, five De Re Cibaria, full of learning and curious disquisition. He also printed a commentary on the Greek medals; a Description of Spain, in Latin; a Commentary on Greece; Ichthyophagia, and other works.—*Moreri*.

NONNIUS (Peter), or *Nünnes*, a Portuguese mathematician, was born in 1497 at Alcazar. He became professor of mathematics at Coimbra, and was preceptor to don Henry, son of king Emanuel. He died in 1577. Nonnius wrote a Treatise on Navigation, folio; De Crepusculis, 4to.; Opera Mathematica, folio. His book on Algebra is esteemed.—*Moreri*. *Martin's Biog. Phil.*

NONNUS, a Greek poet, who was a native of Panopolis in Egypt in the 5th century. He wrote an account of his embassy to Ethiopia and among the Saracens: also a work entitled, *Diouyniaca*, printed at Antwerp, in 1569; and a paraphrase in Greek verse, on the gospel of St. John, edited by Heinsius, 1627.—*Moreri*.

NOODT (Gerard), a famous civilian, was born in 1647 at Niméguen, where he was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards accepted the professorship at Franeker, from whence he removed to Utrecht; but in 1686 he settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector. He died in 1725. He published a collection of his works in 1713, 4to.; they are wholly on subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority.—*Niceron*.

NORADIN, the son of Sanguin, or Ema-deddin, sultan of Aleppo and Nineveh. When his father was slain by his eunuchs at the siege of Calgembur in 1145, Noradin and his brother Seïfeddin divided his states between them. The former obtained the sovereignty of Aleppo, and by his prudence became one of the most potent princes in the east. He distinguished himself greatly against the christians in the time of the crusades, and defeated Joscelyn, count of Edessa, and Raymond, prince of Antioch, after which he made himself master of Egypt. He died in 1174. He was a brave and generous prince, and many instances are related of his liberality.—*Maimbourg's Hist. of Crusades*. *D'Herbelot*.

NORDBERG (J. A.), chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns, and whose history he wrote in Swedish. The author died about 1745.—*Nov. Di. Hist.*

NORDEN (Frederick Lewis), a Danish gentleman, was born at Gluckstadt in Holstein, in 1708. He entered into the sea service, and was a volunteer in the English fleet under sir John Norris in the Mediterranean. The king of Denmark sent him to Egypt to make drawings and observations of the ancient monuments of that country. These he executed with great fidelity, and his travels with plates have been splendidly

printed in 2 volumes folio. Being elected a member of the royal society of London, he presented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and colossal statues at Thebes. Captain Norden died in 1742.—*Gen. Biog. Di.*

NORDEN (John), an old English writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He had his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity with very whimsical titles, as the Sinful Man's Solace, 1583, 8vo.; Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear, 1517. He was also the author of the Surveyor's Dialogue, 4to.; Labyrinth of Man's Life, a poem; and a Survey of the County of Middlesex, and another of Hertfordshire. He was surveyor of the king's lands, and died about 1625.—*Wood, A. O.*

NORDENLZICHT (Chederig Charlotte de), a Swedish lady, was born at Stockholm. She wrote several esteemed and elegant poems, particularly one on the Passage of the Belts, two straits in the Baltic which Charles Gustavus passed when frozen over in 1658. She is also known as the author of an ingenious piece, entitled, An Apology for Women. She died in 1793, aged 44.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swede, who was governor of Finland, and knight of the order of the sword. He was distinguished for his knowledge of political economy. He died in 1764. Several of his Memoirs are in the collection of the academy of Stockholm, of which he was a member.—*Nov. Di.*

NORES (Jafon de), a native of Nicofia in the isle of Cyprus, on the taking of which place by the Turks he went to Padua, where he became teacher of moral philosophy. His Explication of Horace's Art of Poetry is very scarce. He died in 1500.—*Moreri*.

NORGATE (Edward), an English illuminator, who died in 1641. In the initial letters of an old patent done by him are the portraits of James I. sitting on his throne, delivering the patent to earl Stirling; and round the border, representations in miniature of huntings, fishings, &c.—*Walpole*.

NORIS (Henry), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Verona in 1631, and educated by his father, who was a native of Ireland. He afterwards entered into the monastic order of St. Augustine, and acquired great reputation on account of his learning. In 1673, he published the History of Pelagianism, which gave offence to several persons, who accused him to the pope as being heretically inclined, but Clement X. so little regarded the charge that he made Noris under-librarian of the Vatican. In 1695 he was honoured with the purple. He died in 1704. His works were published at Verona in 1730, in 5 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

NORRIS (John), an English divine, was

born at Collingbourne in Wiltshire, in 1657, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of All Souls college, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of Newton St. Loo in Somersetshire; and afterwards to that of Bemerton in Wiltshire. He died in 1711. Mr. Norris was a very pious, learned, and ingenious man; but strongly tinged with the Platonic mysticism. He wrote against Mr. Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul; an Idea of Happiness, 8vo.; Poems and Discourses, 8vo.; the Theory and Regulation of Love, 8vo.; some pieces against the Quakers, the Calvinists, and Mr. Locke's Essay on Understanding. He was also the author of several volumes of Sermons written in a clear and pathetic style.—*Biog. Brit.*

NORRIS (John), an English gentleman, was born in Norfolk, and educated at Eton school, and King's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he settled on his estate. He was twice married, and left a daughter when he died, which was in 1777, aged 43. Mr. Norris was of a serious disposition, but not enthusiastic. He left to the university of Cambridge an estate of 190l. a year for the purpose of establishing a theological professorship, and paying an annual prize on some subject of divinity.—*Europ. Mag.* vol. v.

NORTH (Francis), lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. was the third son of Dudley lord North, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. After being solicitor and attorney-general, he was made chief justice of the king's bench, and in 1683 he was appointed lord keeper with the title of lord Guildford. He died in 1685. His lordship wrote, 1. An Index of Verbs neuter, printed with Lilly's Grammar; 2. A paper on the Gravitation of Fluids in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in the Philosophical Transactions; 3. A philosophical Essay on Music; 4. Several Concertos, &c. &c.—*Life of the Lord Keeper North*, 4to.

NORTH (John), brother of the preceding, was born in 1645. He became successively fellow of Jesus college, Greek professor, clerk of the king's closet, prebendary of Westminster, and master of Trinity college, Cambridge. Dr. North died in 1583. He published some of the works of Plato.—*Ibid.*

NORTH (Frederic), earl of Guildford, an eminent English statesman, was born in 1732. He succeeded Mr. Charles Townshend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 was made first lord of the treasury, in which office he continued till the close of the American war. He was a man of strong powers, an excellent orator, and his private life very amiable. Before his death he became

wholly blind. He died in 1792.—*English Peerage. Gen. B. D.*

NORTH (George), a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school; from whence he removed to Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He was a fellow of the society of antiquaries, and vicar of Codicote in Herefordshire. He died in 1772. He wrote a Table of English Silver Coins, from the conquest to the commonwealth.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

NORTON (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Bedfordshire, and is supposed by Wood to have been a barrister. He was a zealous calvinist, and wrote an Epistle to the Queen's poor deceived Subjects of the North Country, 1569; a Warning against the dangerous Practices of the Papists; and some other tracts against Popery. He also translated Calvin's Institutions into English, and the larger Catechism of Alexander Nowell. Norton translated twenty-seven of the Psalms of David, in the version of Sternhold and Hopkins; and he assisted Thomas Sackville in writing his tragedy of Ferrex and Porrex. He died about 1600.—*Wood, A. O.*

NORTON (lady Frances), was descended from the ancient family of the Frekes in Dorsetshire, and was born about the middle of the 17th century. She received a learned education, and was first married to sir George Norton of Somersetshire, by whom she had three children, one of whom was married to sir Richard Gethin [see GETHIN]. On the death of that amiable woman lady Norton wrote two books: one entitled the Applause of Virtue, 4to. 1705; the other *Memento Mori*, or Meditations on Death. After the death of sir George, she married colonel Ambrose Norton, and on his death she gave her hand to Mr. Jones. She died in 1720.—*Bulke's British Ladies.*

NORTON (John), a writer in the reign of Charles II. who published a curious book, called, The Scholar's Vade-mecum, in which he endeavoured to alter the orthography of the English language.—*Granger.*

NOSTRADAMUS (Michael), a French astrologer and physician, was born at St. Remi in Provence in 1503. He studied physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree. Having rendered some eminent service to the inhabitants of Aix when the city was visited by a contagion, he received a yearly pension many years. In 1555 he published his prophecies, which, though very obscure and absurd, soon gained the author a considerable reputation. These were followed by several others: the whole making one volume folio, in barbarous verse. Nostradamus was honoured with marks of distinction by persons of the highest rank, particularly Charles

IX. king of France. He died in 1566.—*Moreri.*

NOUZE (Francis dela), surnamed the *Arm of Iron*, a French soldier, was born in Brittany in 1531. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and on his return to France espoused the party of the protestants, then in arms against the catholics. He took Orleans in 1567. He had a principal share in the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, after which he made himself master of Fontenoy, on which occasion he lost his left arm, and had another constructed of iron, from whence he had his name. He was afterwards at the siege of Rochelle, and in 1578 entered into the service of the States General in the Low Countries, where he took the count Egmont prisoner, but he was himself a prisoner in 1580, and did not gain his liberty till five years afterwards. In the time of the league he served the king with great glory, and was killed by a musquet shot at the siege of Lamballe in 1591. He wrote a discourse political and military, printed in 1587, 4to. His son was also a brave officer and a writer. He died in 1618, leaving some religious poems printed at Geneva in 8vo.—*Moreri.*

NOUZE (Stanislaus-Louis de la), count de Vair, was of the same family as the preceding, and born in 1729. He distinguished himself as a gallant officer in the war of 1741, and again in that of 1756; but was slain in the action of Saxenhausen, in 1760. Louis XV. said, on hearing of his death, that "he had lost the Loudon of France." The count wrote New Military Constitutions, printed at Frankfurt in 1760, 8vo. with plates.—*Novus, Dict., Hist.*

NOUZE (John-Sauve de la), a French actor and dramatic writer, was born at Meaux in 1701. The duke of Orleans gave him the direction of his theatre at St. Cloud, and Voltaire wrote some pieces purposely for him. He died in 1761. His tragedies and comedies were published at Paris in 1765, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

NOVATIAN, a pagan philosopher, who embraced christianity, and was admitted to orders. Being of an ambitious turn, he was persuaded by Novatus to get himself ordained bishop, which was done in an irregular manner by three of that order in Italy. He then endeavoured to get possession of the see of Rome, after the death of pope Fabian, but was opposed by Cornelius. Novatian started the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed to idolatry, to communion; a practice then universal in the church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites, or pure. By others, however, they were named Novatians. To the above error they added many others, particularly those of the Montanists. There are several of the pieces of Novatian extant, published

by Jackson at London in 1738, 4to.—*Ibid.*

NOVATUS, a priest of Carthage, who, being cited to appear before his superiors, for sacrilege, and other crimes, in the 3d century, started an opinion, that it was proper to admit persons who had fallen into idolatry again to communion, without penitence. He afterwards joined Novatian, spoken of in the article above, against St. Cyprian, and then he embraced an error opposite to his former. This union caused a great schism in the church.—*Dupin. Cera. Mosheim.*

NOWELL (Alexander), a learned divine, was born at Read in Lancashire. At the age of 19 he was entered of Brasenose college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was successively master of Westminster school, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of St. Paul's. In the reign of Elizabeth he was chosen member of parliament, but the election was set aside on account of his being in orders. He died in 1602. Dean Nowell is advantageously known by a catechism which he drew up for public use in Latin, printed first in 1572, and again in 1578. It was afterwards translated into Greek, and also into English. His brother, *Laurence Nowell*, was also a divine, of considerable abilities, and died dean of Litchfield in 1576. He left in MS. a Saxon-English Dictionary, which is in the Bodleian library, Oxford.—*Faller's Worthies. Biog. Brit.*

NOY (William), an eminent lawyer, was a native of Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's inn. At the beginning of the reign of Charles I. he sat in parliament, and opposed the court; but being made attorney-general in 1631, he aided the most unpopular measures, particularly that of ship-money, which was wholly of his proposing. He died in 1634. He wrote a Treatise of the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, 4to.—*Wood.*

NUCK (Anthony), a Dutch physician, and professor of anatomy at Leyden. His principal works are, *Adenographia, Sedlographia, et operationes et experimenta Chirurgica*, 5 vols. 1722.—*Græ. Biog. Dict.*

NUMA-POMPILIUS, successor of Romulus, king of the Romans, B.C. 714. He was of a philosophical turn, and introduced among his subjects religious festivals, and a code of laws. He died B.C. 672.—*Livy.*

NUMENIUS, a Greek philosopher of the second century, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato; but he charges the latter philosopher with having stolen, without acknowledgement, from the works of the jewish legislator, and calls him, "Moses speaking Greek." There are fragments of Numenius extant.—*Moreri.*

NUMERIANUS (Marcus Aurelius), son of

the emperor Carus, by whom he was honoured with the title of Cæsar, and succeeded him with his brother Carinus in 284. He was murdered shortly after by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who also fell a sacrifice to the irritated soldiers.—*Ibid.*

NYE (Philip), a non-conformist divine, was born in Suffex about 1596, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, after which he entered into orders, and in 1620 became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill; but turning puritan he went to Holland, and did not return till the civil wars, when he was chosen a member of the assembly of divines. He was a zealous champion for the solemn league and cove-

nant. He died in 1672. He wrote several sermons and tracts. Butler whimsically alludes to this person in his Hudibras: 'Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard.'—*Calamy.*

NYE (Nathanael), an English mathematician in the reign of Charles II. and the master-gunner of Worcester. He wrote a Treatise called the Art of Gunnery, 1670, —*Granger.*

NYMANNUS (Gregory), professor of anatomy and botany at Wirtemberg, died there in 1638, aged 43. He wrote a Treatise on Apoplexy, 4to.; a Dissertation on the Life of the Fœtus, 12mo. This last is a curious work.—*Moreri.*

O.

OATES (Titus), a singular character, was born about 1619. He was originally of the baptist persuasion, but afterwards obtained orders in the church of England, and was appointed chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service on account of his immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London; and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended plot, of which several persons were accused, on the testimony of Oates, and executed. For this discovery Oates received a considerable pension, but in the succeeding reign he was convicted of perjury, pilloried, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. He obtained his release at the revolution, and died in 1705.—*Collier's Hist. Diæ.*

OBADIAH, the fourth of the minor prophets, by some supposed to have been contemporary with Hosea, but St. Jerome maintains that he is the same with the Obadiah who was a servant of Ahab, and the friend of Elijah.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

OBRECHT (Ulric), a learned German, was born at Strasburg in 1646. He became professor of law at his native place; but in 1684 he turned roman catholic, on which Louis XIV. made him president of the senate of Strasburg. He died in 1701. His works are, 1. *Prodrômus rerum Alfatinarum*, 4to.; 2. *Excerpta historica de natura successionis in monarchia Hispaniæ*, 3 toms. 4to.; 3. an edition of Quintilian, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. the Life of Pythagoras, from Jamblichus.—*Moreri.*

ORSEQUENS (Julius), a Latin writer, who flourished about A.D. 895. He wrote a Treatise De Prodigis, published by Aldus Manutius in 1508; but the best edition is that of Scheffer in 1679.—*Moreri.*

OCCAM, or OCCHAM (William), an English scholastic divine of the 14th century. He was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained the name of invincible doctor. Occam was a member of the order of cordeliers, the general of which, Michael de Cezena, appointed him to write against pope John XXII. who excommunicated

both. Occam afterwards made his submission, and was absolved. He died in 1347. His works were published at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1476.—*Pitt.*

OCELLUS, a Greek philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, and called on account of his birth-place Lucanus. He wrote a piece on kings and kingdoms, of which only some fragments remain; but his work on the universe is extant. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1688, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

OCHIN (Bernardin), an Italian monk, was born at Sienna in 1487. He entered when young into the religious order of St. Francis, but quitted it and turned physician. He afterwards in a fit of repentance took the religious habit among the capuchins, and became general of that order. His eloquence was so much admired, that pope Paul III. made him his confessor. Ochin, however, on meeting with the works of Luther, turned protestant, and went first to Geneva, and next to England, where he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, but on the accession of Mary he retired to Strasburg, from whence he removed to Zurich, and became minister of the Italian church there; but was banished from that city in 1563 for writing his dialogues in defence of polygamy. He then went into Moravia, where he joined the socinians, but died of the plague the year following. His sermons in Italian, 5 vols. 8vo. are scarce. Some of them have been translated into English. He wrote several controversial books.—*Bayle.*

OCKLEY (Simon), a learned divine, was born at Exeter in 1678, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. and in 1705 was presented to the vicarage of Swaveley, in Cambridgeshire. In 1711 he was chosen professor of Arabic, and died in poor circumstances in 1720. He published, 1. *Introductio ad Linguas Orientales*, 1706; 2. *The History of the present Jews throughout the World*, 12mo. 1707; 3. *The Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan*, written by Abu Jaafar

Ebn Tophail, 8vo. 1708; but his most considerable work is, 4. The History of the Saracens, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Great Hist. Diet.*

OCTAVIA, daughter of Caius Octavius, and sister to Augustus. She was first married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had two children before his death, which happened a little after the war of Persia, when she was pregnant of a third child. She then married Antony, to whom she behaved with the greatest respect; his conduct, however, was so base as greatly to inflame the people against him. But the loss of her son Marcellus, an accomplished youth, gave her the deepest concern. She died B.C. 11.—*Tacitus.*

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina. She was betrothed to Lucius Silanus, but that marriage was broken off by the intrigues of Agrippina, and Octavia married Nero, who afterwards divorced her on the plea of sterility. That monster, at the instigation of Poppæa, sent her to a small island, where she was put to death at the age of twenty years.—*Ibid.*

ODAZZI (John), a celebrated painter and engraver, was born at Rome in 1663, and died in 1731. He was a member of the academy of St. Luke, and the pope conferred on him the order of knighthood.—*D'Argenville.*

ODELL (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born in Buckinghamshire. He built a theatre in Goodman's-fields, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Gifford. In 1738 he was appointed deputy-master of the revels. He died in 1749. Odell was the author of four dramatic pieces of little merit.—*Biog. Dram.*

ODENATUS, king of Palmyra, who made war against Sapor, king of Persia, with great success. The emperor Gallienus associated Odenatus with him in the empire, and conferred the title of Augusta on his wife Zenobia. Odenatus was assassinated with his favourite son Herodian, by Meonius, a relation on whom they had conferred many favours, A.D. 267. Zenobia then assumed the government, under the title of queen of the East.—*Mereri.*

ODIN, a northern hero, who lived about 70 years B.C. in Denmark. He was monarch, priest, and a poet; and after his death was regarded by his countrymen as a god. The mythological work called the Edda, and a poem entitled, Havtnaal, are attributed to him.—*Mallet's Hist. of Denmark.*

ODO (St.), abbot of Clugni, in France, was born at Tours in 879. His piety greatly contributed to increase the congregation of Clugni, and his talents were respectable. He wrote several religious pieces, and died about 943.—*Mereri.*

ODO of Kent, a benedictine monk, abbot of the benedictines in his native country in the 12th century, who wrote a legend on the Miracles of Thomas à Becket.—*Ibid.*

ODORAN, a monk of Sens, who flourished about 1045.

He wrote a chronicle entitled, *Chronica rerum in orbe gestarum*, which ends in 1032.—*Ibid.*

OECOLAMPADIUS (John), a German divine, was born in Franconia in 1482. In 1522 he became professor of divinity, and principal preacher at Basle. Oecolampadius joined with Zuinglius against Luther on the sacrament, and wrote a smart book on the subject. In 1528 he married, on which Erasmus thus writes, "Oecolampadius hath taken to himself a wife, a pretty girl. He wants, I suppose, to mortify the flesh. Some call Lutheranism a tragedy, I call it a comedy, where distress usually ends in a wedding." Oecolampadius died in 1531. His works are numerous.—*Melch. Adam.*

OECUMENIUS, a Greek writer of the 10th century, whose works on the New Testament were printed at Paris, with those of Aretas, in 2 vols. folio.—*Mereri.*

OFFA, king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. To make atonement for his guilt he gave the tenth of his goods to the church, made a journey to Rome, instituted the tax called Peter-pence, and built the monastery at St. Alban's. He died in 794.—*Rapin.*

OGDEN (Samuel), an English divine, was born at Manchester in 1716, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1740. In 1744 he was appointed master of the free-school at Halifax in Yorkshire, but resigned that situation in 1753, and returned to the university, where he was chosen Woodwardian professor, and took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1766 he was presented to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex, and to that of Stansfield, in Suffolk. Dr. Ogden died in 1778. His sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. are very ingenious, and written in an animated style. They were, however, animadverted on by Mr. Mainwaring, and defended by bishop Halifax.—*Life prefixed to his Sermons.*

OGILBY (John), a voluminous writer, was born near Edinburgh in 1600. He was originally a dancing-master, and was employed in the family of the great earl of Strafford, as teacher to his children. That nobleman appointed him deputy-master of the revels at Dublin, where Ogilby erected a theatre. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he applied to the study of the learned languages. He was appointed to conduct the ceremonies at the king's coronation in 1661, and of which he published a very pompous account in large folio with plates. Ogilby translated Virgil and Homer into English verse, and published a magnificent Bible with prints, for which he was remunerated by the house of lords. He was appointed

geographical printer to the king, and died in 1676. The other works of this industrious writer are, an Account of Japan, folio; an Atlas, folio; the Fables of Æsop in Verse, 2 vols. 8vo.; and a Book of Roads, 8vo. This last went through numerous editions, but has been superseded by Patter-son's.—*Biog. Brit.*

OISEL (James), professor of law at Groningen, was born at Dantzic in 1631, and died in 1686. His works are, *Corrections and Notes on various Authors*; a Treatise, entitled, *Thesaurus selectorum Numismatum antiquorum ære expressorum*, 4to.; and a Catalogue of his Library, which was very large and valuable.—*Moreri.*

OKOLSKI (Simon), provincial of the order of jacobins in Poland in 1649. He wrote a very curious history of his native country, under the title of *Orbis Polonus*, 3 vols. folio, printed at Cracow in 1641.—*Moreri.*

OLAF, king of Norway in the 10th century. He sent missionaries into Greenland to convert the inhabitants of that country to christianity.—*Moreri.*

OLAHUS (Nicholas), archbishop of Strigonia, in Hungary, and chancellor of that kingdom, was born at Hermanstadt in 1463, and died in 1568. He was a liberal prelate, and published a Chronicle of his own Times; a History of Attila; and a Description of Hungary.—*Moreri.*

OLAVIDES (the count de), was born in Spanish America, but had his education at Madrid, where, on account of his abilities, he became secretary to the count de Aranda, whom he accompanied in his embassy to France. On his return to Spain Charles III. created him a count, and appointed him superintendent of Seville. While there he undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or the Black Mountain; a desert region barren to the very summit. By his perseverance, however, and the colonies of Germans which he brought there, the place soon assumed a new face. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had thus rendered his country, he fell into disgrace, and was sent to prison, from whence he effected his escape to Venice, where he died aged 65. There is attributed to him an excellent book, entitled, *Et Evangelio in triumpho*, the Triumph of the Gospel, 4 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Di. Hist.*

OLDCASTLE (sir John), lord Cobham, was born in the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Henry IV. he commanded the English army in France, where he compelled the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. He was an adherent of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he propagated with such zeal, that in the reign of Henry V. he was sent to the Tower, from whence he made his escape, but was taken in Wales. Being conveyed to London he was condemned to be hanged and burnt, which was executed with circumstances of peculiar

barbarity in St. Giles's, in 1417. He wrote Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the parliament of England.—*Great Hist. Di. Fox A. & M.*

OLDENBURG (Henry), a native of Germany, who was appointed consul for the town of Bremen, at London, during Cromwell's usurpation. He afterwards became tutor to some English gentlemen, and resided at Oxford, where he was admitted a member of the philosophical society, of which he was appointed secretary, and published thirty-six numbers of their Transactions. He died in 1678.—*Great Hist. Di.*

OLDENBURGER (Philip Andrew), professor of history and law at Geneva, where he died in 1678. His principal work is entitled, *Thesaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis*, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

OLDERMAN (John), a learned German writer, was born in 1686. He became Greek professor at Helmstadt, where he died in 1723. He wrote several ingenious Dissertations, as, *De Imperfectionis Sermonis humani*; *De Phraarte fluvio*, &c.—*Ibid.*

OLDFIELD (Ann), a celebrated dramatic performer, was born in London, in 1683. Sir John Vanburgh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the king's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her abilities were of the first order, and her person extremely pleasing. She was at first the mistress of Mr. Arthur Maynwaring, and after his death of general Churchill. She had a son by each of those gentlemen, and died in 1730. Her remains were interred in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

OLDHAM (John), an English poet, was born at Shipton in Gloucestershire, in 1653. He received his academical education at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he proceeded B. A. and afterwards became usher to the free-school at Croydon. Some of his poems being read by the earls of Rochester and Dorset, they released him from that situation, and he was appointed tutor to the grandsons of sir Edmund Thurkand, and afterwards to a son of sir William Hickes. He next resided with the earl of Kingston, and died of the small-pox in 1683. His works have been printed in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Gibber's Lives of the Poets.*

OLDISWORTH (William), an English writer, who was one of the authors of a periodical paper called the Examiner. He also published a volume, called *State Tracts*, and another entitled *State and Miscellany Poems*, 8vo. &c. He died in 1734.—*Gen. Biog. Di.*

OLDMIXON (John), a political writer and historian, was born near Bridgewater in Somersetshire. He became a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of queen Anne, and attacked the best writers of that period with so much violence, that Pope gave him a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. He became collector of the cus-

tems at Bridgewater, where he died in 1742. He wrote, 1. A History of the Stuarts, folio; 2. A Volume of Poems, 8vo.; 3. The Life of Queen Anne, and other works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

OLDYS (William), an historical and biographical writer, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys chancellor of Lincoln, and advocate of the court of admiralty. Of the early life and education of the son little is known, but he is said to have squandered in extravagance the patrimony which had been left him. He afterwards became keeper of lord Oxford's library, of which he formed the catalogue when that noble collection was sold by Osborne the bookseller. He was also employed to superintend the publication of the Harleian miscellany. The only public post he ever had was that of norrey king at arms. His manners were low, and he died in consequence of irregular living in 1761, aged 74. His principal works are: The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; some articles in the General Historical Dictionary; those in the Biographia Britannica signed G; The British Librarian, 8vo.; Introduction to Hayward's British Muse, 3 vols. 12mo.; Life of Richard Carew the Antiquary.—*Europ. Mag.*

OLEARIUS (Adam), minister to the duke of Holstein, who appointed him secretary to the embassy which he sent to Muscovy and Persia. Olearius was six years in this employment, and on his return drew up an account of his travels, which was published in 1656. folio. He also wrote an Abridgment of the Chronicles of Holstein from 1448 to 1663. He died in 1671, aged 68.—*Moreri.*

OLEARIUS (Godfrey), a German divine, was born at Hall in Saxony, in 1639, and died professor of divinity at Leipzig in 1713. He was one of the principal writers of the *Acta Eruditorum*; and also the author of an Introduction to Divinity; and a work on theology, positive, polemic, exegetic, and moral. His son Godfrey was born at Leipzig in 1672. He studied under his father, after which he went to Holland and England, and on his return to his native place became professor of the Greek and Latin languages. In 1708 he succeeded to the divinity chair. He died in 1715. Olearius published a Dissertation on the Worship of God the Father by Jesus Christ; a good edition of Philostratus, Greek and Latin, folio; a translation of Stanley's History of Philosophy, 4to.; a History of Rome, and Germany, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

O'LEARY (Arthur), a Roman catholic divine, was a native of Cork, and received his education at St. Omer's, after which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He was for some time chaplain in a French regiment, but having refused to engage his countrymen in that service in the time of war he was dismissed. He then returned to Cork, where he officiated to a congregation

some years; and in the American war he so serviceable in encouraging the Irish catholics to loyalty as to be rewarded with a pension. He afterwards settled in London, where he was greatly admired as a preacher. He died in 1801. Mr. O'Leary published some excellent political tracts in 1 vol. 8vo. 1783; and some Sermons.—*Public Character, vol. 1.*

OLEASTER (Jerom), a Portuguese dominican who assisted at the council of Trent as chaplain to John III. king of Portugal. He refused a bishopric on his return, but accepted the office of grand inquisitor. He died in 1563. His works are: Commentaries on the Pentateuch, 1 vol. folio; a Commentary on Isaiah, folio, Paris, 1622.—*Moreri.*

OLEN, a Greek poet, who lived before Orpheus. He composed hymns which were sung upon solemn festivals, but none of these are extant.—*Vossii.*

OLESNICKI (Sbigneus), a Polish prelate and statesman, was born of a noble family, and became secretary to king Ladislaus Jagellon. He afterwards embraced the ecclesiastical state, and obtained the bishopric of Cracovia, and a cardinalship. He was also employed on several embassies. He died in 1455, aged 66.—*Moreri.*

OLIMPO (Balthasar), an Italian poet of the 16th century, who wrote *Pagusa in stanza Amorse*, Venice, 1525, 8vo.; *La Gloria d'Amore*, 1530, 8vo. All his works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1559.—*Tiraboschi.*

OLIVA (Alexander), a cardinal and general of the order of St. Augustin, was born at Sassoferrato in Italy in 1408. On account of his talents and virtues pope Pius II. made him a cardinal, and also employed him in several important negotiations. He died at Tivoli in 1463. His works are: *De Christi ortu Sermones centum*; *de Cena cum apostolis facta*; *De peccato in Spiritum sanctum*.—*Moreri.*

OLIVA (John), a learned writer, was born at Rovigo in the states of Venice in 1689. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and in 1722 became librarian to cardinal Rohan, by whose interest he was also appointed secretary to the conclave. He died at Paris in 1757. He wrote several dissertations on antiquarian subjects; and published an edition of the works of Poggio, and another of Silvestri's work on an ancient monument of Castor and Pollux, with the life of that author.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

OLIVARES (Gasper de Guzman count de), an eminent Spanish statesman who was in great favour with Philip IV. He became prime minister in the room of the duke de Uzeda, and began his political career by several useful regulations; but his haughty conduct occasioned a revolt in Catalonia, and the separation of Portugal from Spain. Olivares was disgraced, and died of chagrin at Toro in 1643.—*Moreri.*

OLIVAR (Isaac), an English painter in the

reign of queen Elizabeth. He painted historical pieces, but chiefly miniatures in a style of exquisite beauty. His pictures are marked with Φ . He died in 1617.—*Vertus. Walpole.*

OLIVER (Peter), the eldest son of the preceding. He was also an excellent painter of portraits in miniature, and died in 1661, aged 59.—*Ibid.*

OLIVER (Claude Matthew), advocate of the parliament of Aix, was born at Marseilles in 1701. He was one of the institutors of the academy of Marseilles, and distinguished himself by his eloquence. He died in 1736. His works are; 1. History of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2, Memoir on the Succour given to the Romans by the People of Marseilles in the 2d Punic War, and in that of the Gauls.—*Moreri.*

OLIVER of Malmesbury, a benedictine monk, who was well skilled in mechanics, but in attempting to fly from a tower with wings of his own contrivance, he fell and broke his legs. He died 1060.—*Gen. Hist. DiA.*

OLIVER (William), an eminent physician, who resided many years at Bath, and wrote a treatise on the virtues of the Bath waters. He professed himself an unbeliever till a short time before his death, when he became a sincere penitent. He also wrote on tar water, and died in 1764.—*Gen. Mag.*

OLIVET (Joseph Thouliez de), a learned critic, was born at Salins in 1682. He studied under his uncle who was a jesuit, and acquired a great knowledge of the learned languages. In 1740 Olivet published an excellent edition of the works of Cicero in 9 vols. 4to., with notes. He died in 1768. Besides the above he published a translation of Cicero's Treatise on the Nature of the Gods into French; a translation of some of the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero; a History of the French Academy, of which he was a member; and some other works.—*Nouv. DiA. Hist.*

OLIVETAN (Robert), a printer of Neuchatel, was a near relation of Calvin. He printed in 1535 a translation of the Bible into French, which was the first done from the Hebrew and Greek. It is called the Bible of the Sword, on account of that emblem having been adopted by the printer. This is now a very scarce book.—*Moreri.*

OLIVEIRA (Chevalier Francis de), an ingenious Portuguese, who was employed by his court in several embassies, but on turning protestant he retired to England, where he died in 1783, aged 83. He wrote a consolatory pamphlet to his countrymen on the occasion of the earthquake at Lisbon, and some other pieces.—*Gen. Biog. DiA.*

OLYBIUS (Flavius Anicius), emperor of the East after Anthemius, and son-in-law of the emperor Leo. He was soon after his accession slain by the Goths, who

placed Glycerius on the throne, A. D. 472.—*Univ. Hist.*

OLYMPIODORUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Egypt, who lived in the time of Theodosius II. and wrote a history of Honorius in Greek; also Commentaries on the Meteors of Aristotle, and the Life of Plato.—*Diogenes Laertius.*

OLZOFSKI (Andrew), archbishop of Guesne in Poland, and chancellor of the crown, was born in 1618. He was a man of learning, and an accomplished statesman. He refused the dignity of cardinal, and died in 1678.—*Moreri.*

OMAR I. second caliph of the mussulmans after Mahomet. He defeated Ali, whom the impostor had appointed to be his successor. After this Omar made rapid conquests in the east, and committed the greatest violence to establish the mohammedan faith. This barbarian, after taking Alexandria, burnt the famous library which had been founded there by Ptolemy Philadelphus. In 638 he took Jerusalem, after a siege of two years, but was assassinated in that city in 644, by a Persian slave.—*D'Herbeldt. Univ. Hist.*

OMAR II. the 13th caliph of the race of the Omniades, succeeded his cousin Solymann, in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to raise it on account of a violent storm which destroyed a great part of his fleet. He was poisoned at Emesa in Syria, in 720.—*Ibid.*

OMERIS (Magnus Daniel), professor of belles-lettres at Altorf, where he died in 1708, aged 63. He wrote *Ethica Pythagorica*; *Ethica Platonica*; *Theatrum virtutum et vitiorum ab Aristotele omisforum*; *Juveni historica Evangelica cum notis*.—*Moreri.*

ONESICRITUS, a cynic philosopher, who attended Alexander the Great in his Indian expedition. Onesicritus had several conferences with the Brahmans, particularly Callanus, who was so pleased with him as to resolve on following him to Persia. Onesicritus wrote a History of Alexander.—*Diog. Laertius.*

ONESIMUS, a Phrygian, was the slave of Philemon, the friend of St. Paul. Having fled from his master, he met with the apostle at Rome, by whom he was converted to christianity, and sent back to Philemon with an affectionate epistle. He is said to have been made bishop of Berea in Macedonia, where he suffered martyrdom.—*Baronius. Dupin. Goss.*

ONKLOS, surnamed the Profelyte, a Jewish rabbi in the time of our Saviour. He was the author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch, which is held in high esteem among the Jews.—*Buxtorf.*

ONOMACRITUS, a Greek poet, to whom has been attributed by some the poems which go under the names of Orpheus and Musæus. He flourished B.C. 516.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

ONURMIUS (Panvinus), an Augustin

monk of Verona, was born in 1529. He continued the Lives of the Popes, which had been begun by Platina. He died in 1568. Onuphrius was the author of several other works.—*Moreri*.

OGART (Adam van), a painter of perspective and architecture, was born at Antwerp in 1557. He was the master of Rubens and Jordaens, and died in 1641.—*Houbraken*.

OOST (James van), an historical painter, was born at Bruges in 1600. He studied the manner of Annibal Caracci with success. His principal painting is a descent from the cross at Bruges. He died in 1671. His son James was also a good artist, and died in 1713, aged 76.—*Pilkington*.

OPITIU^s (Henry), a Lutheran divine, was born at Altenburg in Misnia in 1642. He became professor of theology and of the oriental languages at Kiel, where he died in 1712. He published an edition of the Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. 4to. and some works on Hebrew antiquities.—*Moreri*.

OPITIUS (Martin), a poet, was a native of Breslaw. He distinguished himself by his poems in Latin and German. They were printed at Amsterdam in 1638. The author died in 1639.—*Moreri*.

OPORINUS (John), a German printer, was born at Basil in 1507. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in Greek, and died in 1568. He wrote Notes on Cicero and Demosthenes; and published an edition of the Bucolic poets.—*Ibid*.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet and grammarian in the second century. He was a native of Cilicia, and wrote a poem on fishing, entitled, Halieutics, which is extant; also some works on painting. He died at the age of 30. The best edition of Oppian is that of Rittershuius, Leyden, 1597, 8vo.—*Vossius de Poet. Grec.*

OPSOPEUS (John), a German critic and physician. He was professor of physic at Heidelberg, and published some pieces of Hippocrates, and an edition of the Sibylline oracles. He died in 1596, aged 40. His brother, Simon Opsopæus, was also a learned physician, and died in 1619, aged 44. There was also one Vincent Opsopæus, a German, of the same age, who wrote a Latin poem on the art of drinking, 1578, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

OPTATUS, an African bishop in the 4th century, who wrote a piece on the schism of the donatists in a fine style. It was published by Dupin with notes in 1700. Optatus died in 384.—*Dupin*.

ORELLANA (Francis), a Spaniard, who deserted from Pizarro, and discovered the river of the Amazons. On his arrival in Spain he gave a marvellous account of the countries he had passed through, and asserted that he had seen a nation of women, whence the name of Amazons was given to that river. He afterwards perished at the mouth of the same river about 1550.—*Herrera's Hist. of Mexico and Peru*.

ORGAGNA (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1529. He was also a sculptor and architect. In a picture of the Last Day he represented his friends in paradise, and his enemies in hell. He died in 1389.—*De Piles*.

ORIBASIU^s of Pergamus, physician to Julian the Apostate. He wrote Medical Collections, composed from the works of Galen, and two others on anatomy. His works were published at Leyden in 1745, 4to.—*Friend's Hist. Physic.*

ORIGEN, a father of the church, was born at Alexandria A.D. 185, of christian parents. He devoted much of his time to the study of the scriptures, and by his exhortations his father was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen taught grammar for his support, and that of his mother and brethren. Demetrius bishop of Alexandria relieved him from this employment by appointing him catechist of his church. His austerities were very great, and taking the scripture in the most rigid sense, he castrated himself, to become qualified for heaven. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous Hexapla, or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his bishop he returned to Alexandria, and in 228 was ordained. Soon after this he began his Commentaries on the Scriptures; but Demetrius, who envied his great reputation, persecuted him with extreme violence, and in a council, which assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. On this he went to Cæsarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach, which gave additional offence to his persecutors, who caused him to be excommunicated. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greatest respect wherever he went. He was also consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius he was thrown into prison, where he was put to the rack. On his release he applied himself again to his ministerial labours, and to writing. He died in 254. In the works of Origen, which make 4 vols. folio, there are many conjectural opinions, particularly with respect to the Trinity, and the punishment of devils and sinful men.—*Cave. Dupin*.

ORIGEN, a platonic philosopher, who was the disciple and friend of Porphyry. He made a panegyric on the emperor Gallienus. There was an Egyptian of the same name, who said that marriage was the invention of the Devil.—*Moreri*.

ORIONY (Peter Adam de), a French soldier and writer, who published a History of Ancient Egypt; and a System of Egyptian Chronology. He died at Rheims in 1774.

ORKAN, son of Othoman, emperor of the Turks, seized the throne in 1326, after defeating his elder brothers. He extended the bounds of his empire by taking Galli-

poly and several cities from the Greeks. His reign was long and cruel. He married the daughter of John Cantacuzenus, and died in 1360.—*Univ. Hist.*

ORLANDI (Pellegrini-Antony), an Italian bookseller, who died in 1730. He wrote on the Origin and Progress of Printing from 1457 to 1500, in Italian; a History of Writers of Bologna, 4to.; Abecedario Pittorico, 4to.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

ORLAY (Bernard van), a Flemish painter, was born at Brussels, about 1490. He was the disciple of Raphael, and became principal painter to the governor of the Netherlands. He died in 1560.—*Pilkington.*

ORLEANS (Charles, duke of), the son of Louis of France, bore the title of duke of Angouleme during the life of his father. He was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. He remained in England twenty-five years, and on his return to France he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, successful in this enterprise, and died in 1465. Charles was an encourager of letters, and wrote some poems, which have been printed.—*Moreri.*

ORLEANS (Louis, duke of), a prince of the blood royal of France, was the son of Philip regent of the kingdom, and born at Versailles in 1703. In his youth he led rather a dissipated life, but after the death of his father and spouse, he resolved to renounce his former course, and to devote himself to works of piety, and to the study of religion and science. In 1730 he retired to the abbey of St. Genevieve, where he practised extreme austerities, but performed numerous acts of humility and charity. He died in 1752. The duke understood the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; and was well versed in ecclesiastical and civil history, botany, geography, philosophy, and the fine arts. He translated the Psalms from the original Scriptures, and wrote Paraphrases on several books of the Old Testament; Dissertations against the Jews; a literal translation of St. Paul's Epistles, and several other works. His son, Louis Philip, duke of Orleans, died in 1785, aged 60. He was also a very benevolent prince.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

ORLEANS (Philip Louis Joseph, duke of), was born at St. Cloud in 1747. He had the title of duke of Chartres in his youth. In 1778 he served on board the fleet commanded by count d'Orvilliers, and in the action with admiral Keppel, the young duke went down into the hold, and would not come up till the engagement was over. His conduct afterwards was extremely dissipated, and he joined all the parties of malecontents against the court, for which he was exiled. On the death of his father he took the title of duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the revolution he displayed the greatest hatred to his royal relations,

and became a member of the national assembly. He also assumed the title of citizen *Egalist*. This sanguinary monster voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but some time afterwards he was abandoned by his partisans, seized at Marseilles, from whence he was removed to Paris, where he was condemned to suffer death by the revolutionary tribunal, which sentence was executed Nov. 6, 1793.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

ORLEANS (Louis), an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who signalized himself by his fanaticism in the wars of the league. He wrote against Henry IV. with great virulence; but was pardoned by that monarch. He died in 1627, aged 87. He wrote an Address to the Catholics of England; Commentaries on Tacitus and Seneca, and other works.—*Moreri.*

ORLEANS (Peter Joseph), a jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1641. He was professor of the belles lettres in his society, and died at Paris in 1698. Father d'Orleans wrote a History of the Revolutions of England, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit; History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 5 vols. 12mo.; a History of the two Tartar Conquerors, Chunchi and Canhi, 8vo.; the Life of Father Cotton, the Jesuit, 12mo.; Lives of Lewis de Gonzaga, and other Jesuits; 2 vols. of Sermons, &c.—*Moreri.*

OROSIO (Balthasar), a famous Spanish jew, was born at Seville, and secretly bred up in the jewish religion, though he outwardly professed the roman catholic, and became professor of metaphysics at the university of Salamanca. He applied to the study of medicine, but being suspected of judaism, he was seized by the inquisition, and kept in prison three years, during which he suffered dreadful tortures. On regaining his liberty he went to France, and from thence to Amsterdam, where he practised physic, and was circumcised, on which occasion he changed the name of Balthasar to Isaac. He died in 1687. Orosio wrote a book against Spinoza, entitled Certamen philosophicum. Limborch had a conference with this jew on the subject of the christian religion, and of which he published a celebrated book with this title, Amica Collatio cum erudito Judeo, 4to.—*Basnage's Hist. of the Jews.*

OROSIUS (Paul), a Spanish divine in the 5th century, was the disciple of St. Augustin, who sent him to Jerusalem to consult Jerome concerning the origin of the soul. By the advice of the same father, he undertook a History of the World to A.D. 916. He also wrote a Treatise on Free Will, and other works.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

ORPHEUS, of Thrace, a Greek poet, who flourished before Homer. He was the disciple of Linus, and the master of Musæus. His works are lost, except a few fragments, but their authenticity is doubted.—*Vossius.*

ORSATO (Sertorio), an Italian writer, was

born at Padua in 1617. He wrote several volumes of lyric poetry in Italian; the History of Padua, and several works on antiquarian subjects. He died in 1678.—*Tiraboschi*.

ORSATO (John Baptist) a learned physician and antiquary, was born at Padua in 1673, and died in 1729. He wrote, *Dissertatio epistolaris de Lucernis antiquis*; *I'c Sternis veterum*; *Dissertatio de Paterna antiquorum*.—*Tiraboschi*.

ORSI (John Joseph), an Italian writer, was born at Bologna, in 1652, of a noble family. He studied mathematics and natural philosophy with ardour, and had also a good taste for poetry. He died in 1733. His works are, *Sonatas*, *Pastorals*, and other poems; a *Defence of some Italian Authors*; *Letters*; *Life of Louis de Sales*. He is not to be confounded with *Francis Joseph Orsi*, a dominican and cardinal, who wrote an *Ecclesiastical History* in 20 vols. 4to.; and a Treatise entitled, *Infallibilitas Act. Romani Pontificis*, 3 vols. 4to. He was a native of Tuscany, and died in 1761.—*Ibid*.

ORTELIUS (Abraham), a celebrated geographer, was born at Antwerp in 1527. He became so eminent for his mathematical and geographical knowledge as to be called the Ptolemy of his age. He was also appointed geographer to the king of Spain. He died at Antwerp in 1598. His works are, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, folio; *Synonyma Geographia*; *Aurei Seculi Imago*; *Itinerarum per nonnullas Gallie Belgice partes*; *Syntagma herbarum encomiasticum*.—*Moreri*.

ORTON (Job), an eminent non-conformist divine, was a native of Shrewsbury, where he received part of his education, which was completed under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton. On entering into the ministry he became pastor of a congregation at Kidderminster, and afterwards at Shrewsbury: some years before his death he retired from ministerial duty, and died in 1783, aged 66. Mr. Orton wrote, 1. the *Life of Dr. Doddridge*, which is a very excellent piece of biography; 2. *Sermons to the Aged*, 12mo.; 3. *Sacramental Meditations*, 12mo.; 4. *Discourses on Christian Worship*, 12mo.; 5. *Discourses on Practical Subjects*, 8vo. After his death was printed his *Practical Exposition of the Old Testament*, 6 vols. 8vo.; and Mr. Stedman, a clergyman at Shrewsbury, published a volume of excellent Letters, which shew Mr. Orton's piety and liberality of sentiment to great advantage.—*Biog. Brit. Orton's Letters*.

ORVILLE (James Philip de), a learned critic, was born at Amsterdam in 1696. He became professor of history, eloquence, and Greek, at his native place, but resigned that office in 1742, and died in 1751. He wrote, 1. *Observationes miscellanee novæ*, in conjunction with Burman; 2.

Critica Vannus in iuanes Joannis Cornelii Pavonis paleas, &c. 3. *Observations on Sicily*.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

OSBORNE (Francis), an English gentleman, was born in Bedfordshire about 1588. He became master of the horse to the earl of Pembroke, and in the troubles during the reign of Charles I. he joined the parliament. Mr. Osborne wrote, *Advice to a Son*, and *Letters and Poems*, 2 vols. which were once popular. He died in 1638.—*Great Hist. Diss.*

OSIANDER (Andrew), a German divine, was born in Bavaria in 1498. He studied at Wittenberg and Nuremberg, and was one of the first disciples of Luther. Osiander became minister and professor at Konigsberg, where he distinguished himself by a peculiar doctrine on justification, which he asserted to be effected in us by the union of God with our souls. This notion he zealously defended, and opposed Luther with great fury. He died in 1552. He wrote, *Harmonia Evangelica*, folio; *Epistola ad Zuinglium de Eucharistia*; *Dissertationes duæ de Lege et Evangelio et Justificatione*; *Liber de Imagine Dei*, quid sit. His son, *Luke Osiander*, became a Lutheran minister, and died at Tübingen in 1604. He wrote, an Institution of the Christian Religion; an Abridgement of the Centuriators of Magdeburg, and other works. There was another *Luke Osiander*, who was chancellor of Tübingen, and died in 1638. He wrote on the Omnipresence of Christ as Man, &c.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Teol.*

OSIUS, bishop of Cordova in Spain, was born in 257. He became the confidant of the emperor Constantine in ecclesiastical matters, who, by his persuasions, convened, in 323, the council of Nice, where Osius presided. The emperor Constantius persecuted him with so much cruelty to make him turn Arian, that Osius, at the age of 100, was induced to sign a confession of faith prescribed to him. He was then permitted to return to his diocese, where he died soon after extremely penitent for the weakness which he had betrayed, and renouncing the arian heresy with great fervour.—*Dupin*.

OSIUS, or OSIO (Felix), a learned Italian, was born at Milan in 1587. He became professor of rhetoric at Padua, where he died in 1631. His principal works are, 1. *Romano-Græcia*; 2. *Tractatus de Sepulchris et Epitaphiis Ethnicorum et Christianorum*; 3. *Elogia Scriptorum illustrium*; 4. *Orationes*; 5. *Epistolarum duæ*; 6. *Remarks on the History of Mussati*; 7. *Collection of Writers on the History of Padua*.—*Tiraboschi*.

OSMAN I. emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I. and succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1618. He declared war against Poland in 1621; but after several defeats he was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Attributing his bad success to the

janissaries, he resolved to substitute a militia of Arabs in their room, which so provoked them that they deposed Osman, and placed Mustapha on the throne, who caused the young emperor to be strangled in 1622.—*Univ. Hist.*

OSMAN II. succeeded his brother Mahomet in 1754, and died in 1757.

OSMOND (St.), was born in Normandy of a noble family. In 1066 he followed William the Conqueror to England, and was made by him chancellor of the kingdom, and bishop of Salisbury. He reformed the liturgy for his diocese, which form became general throughout the kingdom, under the name of the liturgy of Salisbury. He died in 1099, and was canonized by Calixtus III.—*Dupin.*

OSORIO (Jerome), a Portuguese bishop, was born at Lisbon in 1506. He was professor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards bishop of Sylves. He died in 1580. His works were collected at Rome in 1592, into 4 vols. folio. On account of the elegance of his Latin style he was called the Cicero of Portugal. His nephew, Jerome Osorio, wrote his Life. He was canon of Evora.—*Moreri.*

OSSAT (Arnaud d'), a cardinal, was born in the county of Armagnac, of poor parents, in 1536. By the kindness of a gentleman he received a good education, and was appointed tutor to some young noblemen. He afterwards practised the law; but forsook this profession, and became secretary to cardinal d'Este, and afterwards to cardinal de Joyeuse. In 1593 he obtained the papal absolution for Henry IV. for which he was made bishop of Rennes in 1596; and the year following counsellor of state. In 1598 he was made cardinal. He died in 1604. His Letters have been printed in 2 vols. 4to. and 5 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

OSSIAN, an ancient Scotch bard, was the son of Fingal, whom he accompanied in several military expeditions. He lived to an advanced age, and at the close of life became blind. Mr. Macpherson published a translation of poems, in a sort of poetical prose, which he ascribed to Ossian; but their authenticity has been disputed by several critics, and as zealously defended by others.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

OSTADE (Adrian van), a painter, was born at Lubec, in 1610. His subjects are people smoking and drinking in alehouses and kitchens, which he represented in a masterly manner. He died at Amsterdam in 1685.—*Houbraken. Pilkington.*

OSTERVALD (John Frederic), a protestant divine, was born at Neuchâtel in 1663, and died in 1747. His works are, 1. A Catechism of the Christian Religion, 8vo.; 2. Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Treatise against Uncleaness, 8vo.; these have been translated into English; 4. Treatise

on the Sources of Corruptions, 12mo.; 5. A Collection of Sermons, 8vo. His son, John Rodolph Osterwald, was pastor of the French church at Basil, where he was greatly esteemed. He wrote a Discourse on the Duties of Communicants, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

OSTERWYCK (Maria van), an ingenious female artist, was born near Delft in 1630, and died in 1693. Her favourite subjects were flowers and still life, which she painted in a delicate manner, and with great freedom.—*Pilkington.*

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrid his father, to take refuge in Ireland; his uncle, Edwin, having taken possession of the throne. He became a christian in his retreat; and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald re-united the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, A.D. 643. The monkish historians relate many miracles performed by his relics, for which he was canonized.—*Moreri. Rapin.*

OSWALD (Erasmus), professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Friburg. He published a translation of the New Testament into Hebrew, and other works. He died in 1579.—*Moreri.*

OSYMANDYAS, an Egyptian king, and the first monarch who formed a library. He caused a colossal statue of himself to be erected, on which was this inscription: "I am Osymandyas, king of kings: whoever will dispute this title with me, let him surpass my works."—*Ibid.*

OTHO (Marcus Salvius), Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 32, of a family which descended from the ancient kings of Tuscany. Nero, whose companion he was in his debaucheries, elevated him to the highest offices in the empire. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba, but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated, on which he slew himself, after reigning three months.—*Crevier.*

OTHO I. emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and crowned in 936, at the age of 14. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards leagued with Berenger, on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo XIII. in his place in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited Rome, where he severely exercised his vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated,

and, after cutting off their noses, sent the prisoners to Constantinople. John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho, who died in 973.—*Univ. Hist.*

OTHO II. furnished the bloody, succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, at the age of 18. His mother Adelaide opposed his accession, on which he expelled her from court. Her party proclaimed Henry duke of Bavaria emperor; but he was defeated by Otho, who also repulsed the Danes and Bohemians. He afterwards marched into Italy against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner in 982, but ransomed for a large sum. He died at Verona the year following.—*Ibid.*

OTHO III. the son of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father. On coming to age he took the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having re-established order, returned into Germany, and made Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy, to quell a revolt, and died there in 1002, aged 22 years.—*Ibid.*

OTHO IV. called the Superb, was the son of Henry duke of Saxony, and chosen emperor in 1197. He was excommunicated by the pope for seizing the lands which the countess Matilda bequeathed to the holy see. The princes of the empire elected Frederic king of Sicily in the room of Otho, who retired to Brunswick. He died in 1218.—*Ibid.*

OTHO (Venus), a painter, and the instructor of Rubens, was born at Leyden in 1556. After residing at Rome several years, he went to Germany, where he was employed by the emperor. He died at Brussels in 1634. He had two brothers, Gilbert, an engraver, and Peter, a painter.—*Houbraken.*

OTROKOTSKIPORIS (Francis), an Hungarian, who completed his studies at Utrecht, and became a minister in his native country. He afterwards renounced the protestant religion, and obtained some preferment in the state. He died at Tirmau in 1718. He wrote, 1. *Origines Hungaricæ*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Antiqua Religio Hungarorum vere Christiana et Catholica*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

OTT (Henry), a Swiss divine, was born in 1617. He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Zurich, and died there in 1682.—*Moreri.*

OTTER (John), a learned Swede, was born in 1707, and died in 1748. He published *Travels in Turkey and Persia*, and an *Account of the Expeditions of Kouli Khan*.—*Ibid.*

OTWAY (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born in Suffex in 1651, and educated at Winchester school; from whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, where he became a performer and

writer for the stage. The earl of Plymouth gave him a cornetcy in a regiment in Flanders, but Otway being disgusted with the army, returned to London, where he died miserably in 1685. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and haunted by the terrors of the law, he retired to a public-house on Tower-hill, where he died of want, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. Otway excels in touching the tender passions in tragedy, of which his *Orphan* and *Venice Preserved* are proofs. His works have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

OUBENARDE (Robert van), a painter, was born at Ghent in 1663. He was the disciple of Carlo Maratti, after which he settled at his native place, where he painted many fine pictures for churches, convents, and noblemen's palaces. He died in 1743.—*Pilkington.*

ODIN (Cassim), a French monk, was born at Mezieres in 1638. In 1690 he quitted France, and went to Leyden, where he professed the protestant religion, and was made under-librarian of the university. He died there in 1717. His works are, 1. *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ antiquis, illorumque scriptis*, 3 vols. folio; 2. *Veterum aliquot Galliarum et Belgii Scriptorum Opuscula sacra nunquam edita*, 8vo.; 3. *Supplement to Ecclesiastical Authors*, omitted by Bellarmine, 8vo.; 4. *the Monk of Premontre unfrocked*.—*Moreri.*

ODIN (Francis), a French jesuit, was born in 1679 at Vignori in Champagne. After professing theology and the languages at Langres with reputation, he settled at Dijon, where he died in 1752. His principal works are, 1. *Somnia*, a Latin poem of great merit; 2. *Poemata Didascalica*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*; 4. a *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*; 5. *Celtic Etymologies*; 6. *Historia Dogmatica Conciliorum*; 7. *Lives of several persons in the Collection of Nicéron*.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

ODINET (Mark Antony), a medallist, was born at Rheims in 1643. He was professor of law at his native place, and afterwards keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. He was also a member of the academy of inscriptions, and died in 1712. He wrote three *Memoirs on Medals*.—*Ibid.*

ODRI (John Baptist), a French painter, was born in Paris in 1686, and died there in 1755. He was the disciple of the celebrated Largillieres, and excelled in painting animals, and historical subjects, with landscape scenery.—*D'Argenville.*

OUCHTRED (William), a divine and mathematician, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1573, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1603 he was presented to the living of Albury in Surry, where he devoted himself to

mathematical pursuits, and wrote several treatises, particularly his *Clavis*, the plan of which was adopted by sir Isaac Newton. In the rebellion he suffered considerably for his loyalty, and died of joy in 1660, on hearing that the king was about to be restored. His *Opuscula* were printed in 1676.—*Biog. Brit.*

OUSSEL (Philip), a learned protestant divine, was born at Dantzic in 1671, of a family which originally came from France. He was professor of theology at Frankfurt on the Oder, where he died in 1724. His works are, 1. *Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum metricam*, 4to. in this work he supports the singular notion, that the Hebrew points and accents are of equal antiquity with the sacred books; 2. *De Accentuatione Hebræorum profana*, 8vo.; 3. *De Lepra*, 4to.—*Moreri.*

OUWALER (Albert), a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1444, and died in 1515. He painted historical subjects.—*Ibid.*

OVERALL (John), a learned prelate, was born in 1559, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, in which university he became regius professor of divinity. In 1601 he was preferred to the deanry of St. Paul's, and in 1614 to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, from whence he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1619. Bishop Overall wrote a book on *Convocations*, and some other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

OVERBURY (sir Thomas), an English gentleman, was born in Warwickshire in 1581, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple, after which he attached himself to Car, earl of Somerset, by whose means he was knighted. Though he had assisted that unprincipled nobleman in his amour with the countess of Essex, he opposed his marriage with her, for which he incurred the hatred of both. On a frivolous charge he was sent to the Tower, where, by the contrivance of Somerset and his wife, he was poisoned in 1613. Two years afterwards the circumstance of Overbury's death was discovered, but though the instruments were executed, the noble delinquents received the royal pardon. Sir Thomas was the author of several pieces in verse and prose, which were reprinted in 1753 in 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

OVID (Publius Ovidius Naso), a Latin poet, was born at Sulmo in Italy, B. C. 43. Being intended for the law, he was sent to Rome for education, and from thence to Athens. He made a considerable progress in eloquence; but poetry had more charms for him than the art of pleading. Having settled at Rome, his accomplishments procured him many great friends, particularly Augustus, who, however, ordered him to be banished to the banks of the Euxine sea, where he died, A. D. 17. The occasion of his disgrace is variously related. Some as-

sert that it was for having written his *Art of Love*; others say, that it was for having had an intrigue with Livia, the wife of Augustus; and there are those who maintain, that the true cause was Ovid's discovering the emperor's unnatural attachment to his own daughter Julia. The works of Ovid which are extant are, his *Metamorphoses*; the *Art of Love*; *Elegies*; *Epistles*; and *Fragments*. They are characterised by sweetness of style, glowing expression, and elegance of description, mixed, however, with much licentiousness. The best edition is that of Burmann, 4 vols. 8vo.

OVIEDO (John Gonfalso de), was born at Madrid in 1478. He became one of the pages of Ferdinand king of Arragon, and Isabella queen of Castile. He afterwards accompanied Columbus on his first voyage to Hispaniola. In the war of Naples he rendered great services to Spain, for which Ferdinand appointed him inspector-general of the commerce of the New World; in which capacity he went to Hispaniola, where he took great pains in enquiring into the causes and remedies of the venereal disease, which is supposed to have been carried thither from Naples, and the virtues of the guaiacum in that disease are said to have been discovered by him. On his return to Spain he published *Summario de la Historia general y natural de las Indias Occidentales*; printed at Salamanca 1535, folio.—*Moreri.*

OWAIN, son of Cadwygan ab Bleddyn, a prince of Powys. Having carried off Nest, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke, he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland, but they afterwards returned to their own country. Owain succeeded his father in 1110, and the year following was in Normandy with Henry I. who knighted him. He was killed by Gerald, the husband of Nest, in 1114.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

OWAIN, the son of Maren Wledig, an eminent character in the Welsh annals. He broke off the connexion between Britain and the Romans, and was in consequence chosen sovereign of the country. He was also accounted a saint in the British church.—*Ibid.*

OWAIN, commonly called *Owen Tudor*, lord of Penmynydd in Mona, or Anglesea, was born about 1385. He studied the law, which profession he abandoned, and went abroad. Catherine, the wife of Henry V. after her husband's death, fell in love with Owain, and privately married him in 1426. They had three children; the eldest entered into a monastery, Edmund became earl of Richmond, and Jasper was earl of Pembroke. After the death of Catherine, Owain was confined in Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but was retaken; however he soon obtained his liberty, and died on his estate.—*Ibid.*

OWAIN CYVELLOG, a prince, a warrior, and a poet, who made war against Hywel ab Cadwygan and Rhys ab Gruffydd. He

died in 1197. A fine specimen of his poetry is in the Welsh Archæology.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

OWAIN GLANDWR, commonly called *Owen Glendower*, the last of the descendants of the Welsh princes who struggled for their independence, was born in 1348. He was bred to the law, and became esquire to Richard II. but Henry IV. confiscated his lands, which he gave to lord Grey, who had represented Owain as a disloyal subject. On this Owain assembled his friends, burnt the town of Ruthyn, and took lord Grey; whom, however, he ransomed for a considerable sum. In 1402 Owain defeated Edward Mortimer in Radnorshire, and made him prisoner; after subduing Glamorgan-shire, he assembled a Welsh parliament, by which he was acknowledged sovereign of Wales. In 1404 Owain solicited and obtained some succours from France, but the capture of Caermarthen was the only consequence. His affairs soon declined, and Owain was obliged to lead a secluded life; and died in the disguise of a shepherd in 1415.—*Ibid.*

OWEN (John), the epigrammatist, was born in Caernarvonshire, and bred at Winchester school, and from thence elected to New college, Oxford, after which he became schoolmaster, first at Trylegh in Monmouthshire, and next at Warwick. He died in 1622. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and are little inferior to those of Martial.—*Wood.*

OWEN (George), a physician, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Merton college in 1519. Henry VIII. to whom he was physician, left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. He served in the same capacity Edward VI. and queen Mary, and died in 1558. Dr. Owen wrote, *A Meet Diet for the New Age*, 1558, folio.—*Aikin's Biog. Ann. of Medicine.*

OWEN (John), a learned independent divine, was born at Hadham in Oxfordshire in 1616, and educated at Queen's college. In the civil wars he was a zealous advocate of the parliament against the king, and obtained some preferment. Cromwell made him his chaplain, and gave him the deanry of Christ church, Oxford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652, and the year following took his doctor's degree. He is said to have been of very tolerant principles, though a rigid Calvinist. At the restoration he was deprived of his deanry; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. He died in 1683. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His greatest works are, an *Exposition of the Hebrews*, 4 vols. folio; *Discourse on the Holy Spirit*, folio; *The Use of Original Sin*, 8vo.; and *Sermons and Tracts*, 1 vol. folio.—*Calamy. Wood.*

OWEN (Charles), a native of Montgomery, was ordained minister of a dissenting congregation at Bridgenorth in Shropshire, which place he was forced to leave, till

king James published his declaration granting liberty of conscience. He died in 1712, aged 58. Mr. Owen wrote several pieces in defence of the nonconformists.—*Ibid.*

OWEN (Henry), a learned divine of the church of England, was born in Monmouthshire, and educated first at Ruthin school, and next at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.B. but afterwards he entered into orders, and obtained the vicarage of Edmonton in Middlesex, and that of St. Olave, Hart-street. He died in 1795, aged 80. His works are, 1. *Observations on the Scripture Miracles*; 2. *Remarks on the four Gospels*; 3. *An Enquiry into the Septuagint Version*; 4. *Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture*, 2 vols.; 5. *An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism*; 6. *The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated*; 7. *Posthumous Sermons*, 2 vols.—*Europ. Mag. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

OWTRAM (William), a learned English divine. He was prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II. and wrote an excellent treatise *De Sacrificiis*. He died in 1679. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death by bishop Gardiner.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

OZENSTERN (Axel), grand chancellor and prime minister of Sweden, was born in 1583. He became the confidential favourite of Gustavus-Adolphus, which distinction he merited by his ability and integrity. After the death of that monarch he had the entire management of the affairs of the Swedes, and of their allies in Germany, in the quality of director general. He died in 1654. The History of Sweden, written in German, has been attributed to him. He had three sons who came to distinguished rank. *John* was ambassador and plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster. *Gabriel* became grand marshal of Sweden; and *Benedict* was grand chancellor of that kingdom.—*Moreri.*

OZANAM (James), a French mathematician, was born in 1640. He was educated for the ecclesiastical state, which he renounced for the study of mathematics and philosophy, which he taught with great reputation at Paris, where he died of an apoplexy in 1717. His principal works are, 1. *a Dictionary of the Mathematics*, 4to.; 2. *a Course of Mathematics*, 5 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Mathematical Recreations*, 4 vols. 8vo.; 4. *Use of the Compass of Proportion*, 12mo.; 5. *Elements of Algebra*, 4to.; 6. *Practical Geometry*.—*Moreri. Hutton.*

OZELL (John), an industrious writer, was born in Leicestershire, and educated at the school of Athby de la Zouch. He was auditor-general of London, and of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Thomas's hospital. He died in 1743. Mr. Ozell translated Moliere, and other French authors, and wrote some poems. Mr. Pope gave him a place in the Dunciad.—*Cisber.*

PAAS (Crispin), an able engraver, was a native of Cologne, and the disciple of Cornhard. The king of Denmark invited him to his court, and he died there about the commencement of the 17th century. He engraved plates of the History of the Bible, and a great number on other subjects. His daughters, Magdalena and Barbara, inherited his talents. There were two other engravers of this family, namely, Simon and Crispin Paas, called *the younger*.—*Sandraart*.

PAAW (Peter), a physician and botanist, was born at Amsterdam in 1564. He became eminent as a professor at Leyden, where he died in 1617. His works are, 1. Commentary on Vesalius, 4to.; 2. a Treatise on the Plague, 4to.; 3. Hortus-Lugduno-Batavus.—*Holleri Bibl. Anat. Moreri*.

PASQ, a British prince and distinguished warrior in the latter part of the fifth century, was defeated and sought refuge in Wales, where he was hospitably entertained by the king of Powys, who gave him lands. He afterwards led a religious life, and was accounted a saint. He founded a church in Mona, where his monument with an inscription yet remains.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

PACATIANUS (Titus Julius Marinus), a usurper, who excited the Gauls to revolt in his favour in the reign of the emperor Philip; but he was defeated and put to death, A. D. 249, by the troops which raised Decius to the throne. There are medals of Pacatianus existing.—*Moreri*.

PACZ (Richard), a learned divine, and dean of St. Paul's, London, was employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies, but Wolsey being jealous of his rising merit, procured his disgrace. He died of chagrin in 1532. Pace was held in great esteem by the most learned men of his time, particularly Erasmus, sir Thomas More, cardinal Pole, &c. He wrote, 1. Epistles; 2. De fructu scientiarum, 4to.; 3. De lapsu Hebraicorum Interpretum, &c.—*Erasmii Epist. Pilfius*.

PACHECO (John de), marquis de Villena, the favourite and prime minister of Henry IV. king of Castille. His authority was so great that he disposed at pleasure of all places in the kingdom. Louis XI. of France corrupted him by a pension, and this perfidious minister betrayed his master's interests in the peace of 1443, by many articles prejudicial to the kingdom of Castille. Henry having discovered his treachery reproached him with it, which so provoked Pacheco that he conspired against him, and proclaimed prince Alphonso king of Castille in 1465. But this infamous minister caused the young king to be poisoned soon afterwards, and was reconciled to Henry, who continued him in his high authority and favour till the death of Villena, which happened in 1473.—*Mariana's Hist. of Spain*.

PACHYMERUS (George), a Greek writer, was born at Nice. His eminent talents introduced him to the favour of Michael Palæologus, who conferred on him several offices both in the church and state. Pachymerus died in 1310. He wrote a valuable History of the East, which is inserted in the collection of Byzantine historians, and was published at Rome in 1669, in folio, with a Latin translation.—*Moreri*.

PACIAUDI (Paul Marie), a religious, of the order of Theatins, correspondent of the academy of belles-lettres at Paris, and librarian to the duke of Parma, was born at Turin in 1710, and died of an apoplexy in 1785. His works are, 1. Monumenta Peloponnesiaca, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Memorie de gran maestri dell'ordine Gerofolimitano, 3 vols. 4to.; 3. Letters between him and count Caylus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PACIFICUS MAXIMUS, a Latin poet, was born at Alcoli, of a noble family, in 1400. His poems were printed at Florence in 1489, 4to. under the title of Hecatelegiam sive Elegiarum; this is a very scarce edition. That of Parma, with his other works, in 1691, 4to. is purged of many licentious passages, which occur in the former. Pacificus mentions the venereal disease in his poems, before the voyage of Columbus.—*Tiraboschi*.

PACIUS (Julius), chevalier of the order of St. Mark at Venice, was born at Vicenza in 1530. He wrote a Treatise on Arithmetic at the age of thirteen, after which he studied the law, and professed it with reputation in various universities. He died in 1635. His principal works are, 1. De Contractibus, folio; 2. Synopsis Juris, fol.; 3. De Jure Maris Adriatici, 8vo.; 4. Decretales, lib. v. 8vo.; 5. Corpus Juris civilis, fol.; 6. Aristotelis Organum, 8vo.; this last is a translation of Aristotle's Logic. Pacius was a zealous protestant, and his friend Peiresc endeavoured in vain to recover him to the roman catholic religion.—*Tiraboschi*.

PACORUS, the son of Orodes king of Parthia, signalized himself by the defeat of Crassus, whose army he nearly cut to pieces, B. C. 53. He took the part of Pompey, and declared himself for the assassins of Cæsar. After ravaging Syria and Judæa, Ventidius defeated him, and Pacorus was slain in the battle, B. C. 39.—*Justin. Florus. Eutropius*.

PACUVIUS (Marcus), nephew of the poet Ennius, distinguished himself both in poetry and painting. He wrote satires and several dramatic pieces, among the rest one entitled Orestes. Some of his fragments are in the *Corpus poetarum Latinorum* of Maittaire. Pacuvius died at Tarentum, B. C. 154, aged 90.—*Moreri*.

PADARN, a British bishop and saint, to whom several churches in Wales are dedicated. He is ranked with Dewi and Teilo, under the appellation of the three blessed

visitors; because they went about preaching the Gospel to all ranks of people.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

PADERNA (Paul Anthony), an historical and landscape painter, was born at Bologna in 1649, and died in 1708. His pictures are executed in a fine style, and much valued.—*Pilkington.*

PADUAN (Louis Leo, surnamed the), a painter, was a native of Padua, and died about 1615, aged 75. He excelled in portrait painting, and was also skilled in engraving of medals. His son Octavian was also a good portrait painter.—*Felibien. De-pules.*

PADUANINO (Francisco), an historical painter, was born in 1552, and died in 1617. There is a fine picture of his at Venice, representing the deliverance of two malefactors at the intercession of a saint.—*Pilkington.*

PAEZ (Francis Alvarez), a Portuguese divine. He was of the order of cordeliers, and became a favourite with pope John XXII. who gave him several dignities, and appointed him his nuncio in Portugal. Paez wrote a famous book entitled *De Planctu Ecclesie*, in which he supported the authority of the pope in the highest degree. He was also the author of a Summary of Divinity, and other works. He died in 1352.—*Moreri.*

PAGAN, or **PAGANUS** (Peter), a German poet, and professor of poetry and history at Marburg, was a native of Wanfrid in the Lower Hesse, and died in 1576. He wrote, *Praxis Metrica*; the history of the Horatii and Curiatii, in Latin verse, and other poems in the same language.—*Moreri.*

PAGAN (Blaise-Francis), a celebrated French mathematician, was born near Marseilles in 1604. He bore arms in his early youth, and demonstrated a valour beyond his years, particularly in the passage of the Alps, and at the barricade of Susa. Louis XIII. for his merit made him field marshal, and sent him envoy to Portugal in 1642. The same year he became entirely blind by the loss of his eye at the siege of Montauban, having before been deprived of the sight of the other by a disorder. He now turned his attention to mathematical studies, and wrote, 1. a Treatise on Fortifications; 2. Geometrical Theorems; 3. Theory of the Planets; 4. Astronomical Tables; 5. an Historical Relation of the River of the Amazons, 8vo. He died in 1665.—*Moreri.*

PAGANI (Gregorio), an eminent painter of Florence, was born in 1529, and died in 1560. His pictures have been sometimes taken for those of Michael Angelo Buonarroti.—*Pilkington.*

PAGANO (Paul), a painter, was born at Milan in 1661, and died in 1716. There is a beautiful picture by him at Venice, representing one of the works of mercy, viz. that of cloathing the naked.—*Ibid.*

PAGE (William), a learned divine, was a native of Middlesex, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1619. He suffered considerably in the civil wars, and died in 1669. He wrote, 1. *Genusflexionis ad nomen Jesu defensio*, Oxford, 1631; 2. *Animadversiones on John Hales's Tract of Schism*; 3. a Translation of Thomas à Kempis de *Imitatione Christi* into English.—*Wood, A. O.*

PAGET (William, the first lord), was the son of a serjeant at mace in the reign of Henry VIII. who taking a liking to the son, made him clerk of the signet, afterwards of the council, and of the privy seal. He conducted himself with so much discretion and skill that Henry sent him ambassador to the French court, and on his return conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He also made him secretary of state, and appointed him one of the executors of his will. At the beginning of Edward's reign he was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V. and on his return received new dignities, of which he was deprived and sent to the Tower in consequence of his connection with the duke of Somerset. Paget was re-established in his employments by queen Mary, and continued in favour by Elizabeth. He died in 1564, and was magnificently buried at the public expence.—*Dugdale's Baronage of England. Collins's Peer.*

PAGI (John Baptist), a painter and engraver, was born at Genoa in 1555, and died there in 1629. He wrote a book on painting entitled, *Definizione & divisione della Pittura*, folio.—*De Piles.*

PAGI (Anthony), a cordelier, was born at Rogné in Provence in 1624. He became provincial of his order, and undertook the laborious work of examining the Annals of Baronius. The first volume of his critique appeared at Paris in 1669, folio, with this title, *Critica Historico-Chronologica in Annales Ecclesiasticos Cardinalis Baronii*. The three remaining volumes were printed after his death at Geneva. Father Pagi died at Aix in 1699. Besides the above he wrote *Dissertation hypatica*, seu de *Confusilibus Cœfareis*, 4to. His nephew *Francis Pagi* was born at Lambesc in 1654, and died in 1721. He assisted his uncle in his critical examination of Baronius, and published the three posthumous volumes. He was the author of a History of the Popes, 4 vols. 4to. There was also an ex-jesuit of this name who was nephew of the last mentioned, and wrote a History of Cyrus the younger, Paris 1736, 12mo. and a History of the Revolutions in the Low Countries, 1727, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

PAGNINUS (Sanctès), a learned dominican, was born at Lucca in 1466. He employed twenty-five years in examining the Vulgate Bible by the originals; in the course of which he completed an entire new translation from the Hebrew and Greek. He also compiled a Hebrew grammar and

Lexicon of great merit. Pagniaul died in 1586.—*Moreri*.

PAJON (Claude), a French protestant divine, was born at Ramorantin in 1626. He became professor of divinity at Saumur, and minister at Orleans. Pajon had a warm controversy with Jurieu upon the efficacy of grace, and on the manner of conversion. He died in 1685. His other works are a Defence of the Calvinists, 2 vols.; and Remarks upon the Pastoral Advertisement—*Bayle*.

PAJOT (Louis-Leo), count of Ofembray, was born at Paris in 1678. He studied philosophy and mathematics with great success; and enjoyed the particular confidence of Louis XIV. His cabinet was enriched with a great number of curiosities, particularly in mechanics and natural history, on which account it was visited by Peter the Great and other princes. In the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member, are several of his papers. He bequeathed his museum to that learned body on certain conditions. Pajot died in 1753.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PAKINGTON (Dorothy, lady), an ingenious Englishwoman, was the daughter of Thomas lord Coventry, and wife of sir John Pakington of Worcestershire. She was the intimate friend of Dr. Henry Hammond, bishop Fell, Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Hickes, and other eminent divines. She died in 1679, and was buried in the church of Hampton-Lovet, Worcestershire. There seems to be little doubt but that she was the author of the whole Duty of Man, of which we have the testimony of no less a man than Dr. Hickes.—*Ballard's British Ladies*.

PALEMON (Q. Rhemmius), a celebrated grammarian, was originally a slave at Rome in the reign of Tiberius, but by attending his master's son to the academy he acquired so great a stock of knowledge that his master gave him his freedom. He then became a preceptor, and gained great reputation both as a rhetorician and poet. His piece de Ponderibus et Mensuris was printed at Leyden in 1587, 8vo.—*Juvenal. Vossius*.

PALEPHATUS, a Greek philosopher, of whom remains a treatise on incredible things, printed at Amsterdam in 1688, 8vo., and by Elzevir in 1649, 12mo. He lived before the christian æra and after Aristotle. *Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PALAFOX (John de), a Spanish prelate, was born in the kingdom of Arragon in 1600, of a noble family. He studied at Salamanca, after which he was appointed a member of the council of war, and next of that of the Indies; but he renounced civil distinctions for the ecclesiastical state, and was made a bishop in Spanish America with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. While there he administered justice with strict impartiality, and had a sharp contest with the jesuits. His conduct gave such satisfaction

to the king of Spain that he made him bishop of Osma. This excellent prelate died in 1659. Palafox wrote, the History of the Siege of Fontarabia, 4to.; History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars; Sermons, and a variety of religious pieces amounting to 13 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

PALAPRAT (John), a French lawyer and poet, was born at Toulouse in 1650. He distinguished himself at the bar, and was made chief of the consistory in 1685. He was also employed in state affairs, which he discharged with reputation. He died at Paris in 1721. Palaprat wrote some dramatic pieces of the comic cast, and poems, making in all 5 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

PALATI (John), a Latin historian, was born in the states of Venice, and died about 1680. His principal work is entitled, Monarchia Occidentalis, five Aquila inter lilia, et aquila Saxenica, 2 vols. folio. This book is ornamented with figures of medals, &c.—*Ibid.*

PALAYE (N. de la Curne), member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions and belles lettres, was born at Auxerre in 1697, and died at Paris in 1781. He wrote Memoirs of Antient Chivalry, 3 vols. 12mo.; a work full of curious research. He is also the author of a Memoir upon the Chronicle of Glaber in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PALEARIUS (Aonius), a learned writer, was born at Veroli in Italy, and after studying at different places he became professor of Greek and Latin at Sienna, but being suspected of favouring lutheranism, he found it necessary to withdraw to Lucca, and from thence to Milan, where he was arrested and sent to Rome. Being tried by the inquisition, he was condemned to be burnt as a heretic, which sentence was executed in 1570. He wrote a Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1696, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi*.

PALEY (William), a learned divine of the English church, was born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, in 1743, and educated under his father, who was master of Giggleswick school in Yorkshire. Afterwards he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, where in 1763 he took the degree of B. A. Soon after this he became assistant in the school at Greenwich, where he continued three years, and then returned to his college, of which he was elected fellow. He distinguished himself eminently as a tutor, and had for his coadjutor Dr. John Law, now bishop of Elphin; by whose recommendation Mr. Paley was patronized by his father, Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle; who gave him a living in Cumberland, and afterwards that of Appleby in Westmorland. He also obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, with the living of Dalston. About 1780 he became chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785 he published his Elements of Moral and Poli-

tical Philosophy, in one vol. 4to.; since frequently printed in 2 vols. 8vo., and above all praise. His next work was *Hore Paulinae*, or Observations upon the Epistles of St. Paul, in 1 vol. 8vo. In 1789 the bishop of Ely offered him the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, which he politely declined; but in gratitude to his lordship he dedicated to him in 1794 his incomparable work on the Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. After this Dr. Paley obtained a prebend of St. Paul's from the bishop of London; the sub-deanry of Lincoln from the bishop of that diocese; and the very valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth from the bishop of Durham. To the last-mentioned prelate he dedicated his book, entitled, *Natural Theology*, in one vol. 8vo. Besides the above excellent and original productions Dr. Paley published some sermons and tracts. He died at Bishop Wearmouth May 25, 1805.—*Monthly Mag.*

PALEIN (John), an eminent surgeon, was a native of Ghent, where he gained a great reputation as a lecturer, and died in 1790. His principal works are. 1. *An Osteology*, which is much esteemed; 2. *Anatomy of the Human Body*, translated into French by Devaux, 1753, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Halleri Bibl. Amst.*

PALINGENIUS (Marcellus), a latin poet of the 16th century, whose true name was *Peter Angelo Monzoli*. He was a native of Stallada, in Italy, and was entertained at the court of the duke of Ferrara, to whom he dedicated a very curious and elegant poem entitled, *Zodiacus Vitæ*; which contains many severe strokes against the Romish clergy, for which the poem was publicly burnt and proscribed.—*Elys.*

PALISSI (Bernard de), a French potter and chemist, was born at Agen, and for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works was patronized by Henry III., who endeavoured to persuade him to become a roman catholic. But Palissi was an inflexible calvinist, and would not comply. He wrote several works, which were printed at Paris in 1636, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and again in 1777 in quarto, with the notes of M. Faujas de St. Fond. Palissi made considerable discoveries in natural history, and is said to have been the first who gave a true theory of fountains. He died in 1590.—*Nov. Litt. Hist.*

PALLADINI (Arcángela), an ingenious female artist, was born at Pisa in 1599, and died in 1622. She learnt the principles of the art of painting from her father, and afterwards became distinguished as a portrait painter.—*Pillington.*

PALLADINO (James), an ecclesiastical author of the 14th century, known by the name of *Jame de Tarant*, on account of his being born in that city in 1349. After receiving several preferments he became archbishop of Speleita, and legate in Poland, where he died in 1427. He wrote a

pious romance entitled, *Jacobi de Teramo per breve, Consolatio peccatorum nuncupatum*, et apud nonnullos *Belial* vocitatum; *id est*, processus Luciferi contra Jesum, printed at Augsburg in 1572, folio.—*Moreri.*

PALLADIO (Andrew), a celebrated architect, was born at Vicenza in 1508. His parents were in middling circumstances, but he rose by his merit to the rank of nobility. He began with sculpture; but Trissino the poet perceiving his inclination for the mathematics, explained to him the architecture of Vitruvius, and made with him three journeys to Rome, where Palladio studied and designed after the ancient monuments of that city. In these pursuits he discovered the true principles of an art which, in his time, was buried in gothic barbarity. Among the noble structures which this illustrious architect built, one of the principal is the theatre called *Degli Olimpici* at Vicenza. He published a valuable treatise on architecture in 1570, in folio, with plates; and after his death, which happened in 1580, was published a work of his on the antiquities of ancient Rome.—*D'Argenville. Felibien.*

PALLADIUS (Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus), a Latin writer and physician, who lived after the decline of letters at Rome, but in what year is uncertain. He left a treatise de Re Rustica, which is in the collection of ancient writers who have treated on rural affairs, at Leipzig, 2 vols. 4to.—*Vander Linden, de Script. Med.*

PALLADIUS, a native of Cappadocia, became a hermit in 388, and in 401 was chosen bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia. On account of his attachment to St. Chrysostom he was greatly persecuted and driven from his diocese. At the desire of Lausus, governor of Cappadocia, he wrote the History of Anchores, to which he gave the title of *Historia Lusitana*. It was printed at Paris in 1555, 4to. There is also attributed to him the Life of Chrysostom, in a dialogue, Greek and Latin, printed at Paris in 1680; but this is supposed to be the work of another bishop of the same name.—*Dupin.*

PALLAJUOLO (Antony and Peter), two painters of Florence, who were among the first that painted in oil. They were remarkable for their affection as brothers, and worked together. They both died in 1498, aged above 70.—*De Piles. Pillington.*

PALLAS, the freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great ascendancy as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius. Nero caused him to be put to death secretly, but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.—*Suetonius. Tacitus.*

PALLAVICINI (Antony), a cardinal and bishop of Pampeluna, was born at Genoa in

1441 of a noble family, from whence has issued many great men. He rendered eminent services to the papal see, and was employed by several popes in important concerns. He died in 1507.—*Lives of the Cardinals*, 8vo.

PALLAVICINI (Sforza), a cardinal, was born at Rome in 1607. Though the elder son of a noble family, he renounced the advantages of birth, and entered among the jesuits. After his noviciate he professed philosophy and theology in his society. Pope Innocent X. employed him in several important affairs, and Alexander VII. made him cardinal. He died at Rome in 1667. His principal work is a History of the Council of Trent, written in opposition to that of father Paul. The style is good, but the book is partial. The best edition is that of Rome, 1656, 2 vols. folio. Besides this history, Pallavicini wrote a treatise on style, and on dialogue in Italian; also letters, 12mo.—*Tirab.*

PALLAVICINI (Ferrante), an Italian writer, was born at Placentia about 1615. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, of the congregation of Latran; but having written some severe satires against pope Urban VIII. and the whole family of Barberini, he found it expedient to retire to Venice, as a price was set upon his head. A perfidious Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to France, with the offer of great advantages. Ferrante followed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory, than he was seized and conducted to Avignon, where he was beheaded in 1644. The traitor who had betrayed him was assassinated some time after by a friend of Pallavicini's. His works were printed at Venice, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1655. The principal is entitled, *The Celestial Divorce, or the Separation of Jesus Christ from the Roman Church*.—*Bayle*.

PALLIOT (Peter), a printer and bookseller of Dijon, was born at Paris in 1608, and died in 1698, in the former city. He had a great knowledge of heraldry and genealogy, and published two works, embellished with plates of his own engraving, one on the genealogies of Burgundy, and the other on the science of heraldry and emblazoning of arms, both in folio. He also left 13 folio volumes in manuscript on the same subjects.—*Moreri*.

PALLISER (sir Hugh), an English admiral, was born in 1721. He early distinguished himself in the navy, was with admiral Matthews in the Mediterranean, in 1744, and made post captain in 1746; he was also at the taking of Quebec, and was made comptroller of the navy, and created a baronet in 1773. Serving as second in command under admiral Keppel in the famous engagement off Ushant, July 27th, 1778, a misunderstanding arose between them; and sir Hugh preferred a charge against Keppel, who was acquitted. Sir Hugh was then tried in his turn, and

reprimanded. He was, however, a very brave and experienced officer, and was made governor of Greenwich hospital, where he died in 1796.—*Cent. Mag.*

PALLUZZI (Francis Crette de), an eminent agriculturist, was born at Dugny in France in 1742. After receiving an ordinary education at Paris, he returned to his father, the post-master of St. Denis, who appointed him at the age of seventeen superintendent of his farms at Dugny, which he very greatly improved. He became one of the first members of the society of agriculture at Paris on its revival under Maleherbes in 1779; and he discussed very ably a prize question offered by the society at Laon, on the best mode of draining marshes. The records of the society contain a number of his memoirs and observations. In the revolution he became a member of the legislative assembly, and was also appointed a justice of peace, in which latter capacity he formed a collection of the laws relative to agricultural police, which was printed with reflections on the office of a justice of peace. This useful man died in 1799.—*Memoir read before the Society of Agriculture*.

PALMA (James), called the elder, a painter, was born at Sermaletta in Italy in 1548. He studied under Titian, whose manner and that of Giorgione he adopted, but in an inferior degree. His talents, however, were respectable, and his pictures are in esteem. He died in 1588.—*D'Argenville, Felibien*.

PALMA (James), the younger, was nephew of the above, and born at Venice in 1544. Tintoret was his master, and Palma added considerable elegance to the style of that master. His figures are very expressive, and the draperies beautiful. He died in 1628.—*Ibid.*

PALMER (Samuel), a learned printer, who exercised his profession with great reputation in London, and in whose office the celebrated Dr. Franklin was employed. Mr. Palmer died in 1732. He wrote a *History of Printing*, in quarto.—*Anecd. of Bowyer*.

PALMER (John), an eminent actor, was born in 1741. His father was door-keeper of Drury-lane theatre, by which means the son had every opportunity of gaining an inclination for the stage. He was at first placed with a fruiterer, which profession he quitted, and became an under performer at so low a salary that he went to Norwich, where he played with credit, and married. On leaving that place he became an itinerant performer, and also a lecturer on heads. After pursuing this course some time he returned to London, and was engaged, first at the Hay-market, and next at Drury-lane, where he rose to the first order as a comedian; but he involved himself in embarrassments by building a theatre near Wellclose-square, for which he could not obtain a license. Owing to this, and other

extravagancies, he was reduced to low circumstances, and died suddenly while playing in the *Stranger* at Liverpool, July 29, 1798.—*Monthly Mao.*

PALMIERI (Matthew), a native of Florence, who distinguished himself with great applause at the council held at that place. He died in 1475, aged 70. His works are, 1. a Continuation of Prosper's Chronicle to 1449; 2. a Treatise on Civil Life, in Italian, 1529, 8vo.; 3. a Poem, entitled, *Citta Divina*, in 3 books; in this piece he supposes, that our souls are those angels which in the revolt of Lucifer neither preserved their allegiance to God, nor joined with that apostate, and in consequence were sent hither to pass through a probationary state. This poem was condemned to be burnt. There was one *Matthias Palmieri*, a native of Pisa, in the same age, who translated Aristæus's History of the Septuagint Version, printed with the Bible at Rome in 2 vols. folio, 1471. He also continued Prosper's Chronicle to 1481.—*Moreri.*

PALOMINO (Anthony), a Spanish painter, was a native of Cordova. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and many of his paintings are in the cathedral of Valencia. He wrote a work on Painting, and the Lives of Painters, in 2 vols. folio.—*Pilkington.*

PALSGRAVE (John), an English divine, who studied at Cambridge and afterwards at Paris. He became tutor in the French language to princess Mary, on her marriage with Louis XII. of France; and after his return to his own country he obtained some considerable preferment. He translated a Latin comedy called *Acæstus* into English. He died about 1550.—*Langbaine. Biog. Dram.*

PALUDANUS (John), a learned divine of the Roman church, and professor of theology at Louvaine, where he died in 1630. He wrote, 1. *Vindiciæ Theologicæ, adversus Verbi Dei corruptelas*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Apologeticus Marianus*, 4to.; 3. *De Sancto Ignatio Concio Sacra*, 8vo.; 4. *Officina Spiritualis sacris Concionibus adaptata*, 4to. He is not to be mistaken for *Bernard Paludanus*, professor of philosophy at Leyden, where he died in 1634. He wrote *Notes on Linschoten's Voyages*, and other works.—*Moreri.*

PAMELIUS (James), was born at Bruges in 1536. He entered into orders, and became canon of Bruges and archdeacon of St. Omer's. Philip II. of Spain nominated him bishop of that diocese in 1587, but he died the same year. His works are, 1. *Liturgica Latinorum*, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. *Micrologus de Ecclesiasticis observationibus*; 3. *Catalogus Commentariorum veterum Selectorum in universam Bibliam*, 8vo.; 4. *Conciliorum Paralipomena*, &c. He also published the works of Tertullian and St. Cyprian with notes; the Treatise of Cassiodorus de divinis nominibus, &c.—*Moreri.*

PAMMACHUS (St.), a senator of Rome, who had also enjoyed the consular dignity. He espoused Paulina, the second daughter of St. Paula, the friend of St. Jerome, who speaks highly of the talents of Pammachus. He built an hospital at Porto, and attended the poor therein himself. He discovered and refuted the errors of Jovinian, and died in 410.—*Dupin.*

PAMPHYLIDIS, a painter of Macedon, who flourished under king Philip; he was the first who applied the mathematics to his art, which he honoured by his manners and his talents. He founded a school at Sicyon, and procured an edict that none but those of noble birth should be instructed in painting. The same law was afterwards extended throughout Greece. Apelles was the disciple of this master.—*Sandraarti Academia Pictura.*

PAMPHYLUS (St.), a priest and martyr of Cæsarea in Palestine, to which city he presented a large library, consisting of most of the works of the antients. He transcribed the Bible with his own hand, and with the utmost exactness. Montfaucon has published his Explication of the Acts of the Apostles. He was put to death under Maximian about 308.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

PANAGIOTIS, a noble Greek, who was principal interpreter to the grand signior, was born in the isle of Chios, and died in 1673. He opposed the patriarch Cyril Lucar with great fury, and wrote a book in the modern Greek, which was printed in Holland under this title, the Orthodox Confession of the Catholic and Apostolic Eastern Church.—*Moreri.*

PANARD (Charles Francis), a French poet, was born at Courville near Chartres in 1691, and died at Paris of an apoplexy in 1765. He wrote several comedies and comic operas, fables, anacreontic pieces, and allegories, which possess considerable merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PANCIROLIUS (Guy), a celebrated professor of jurisprudence, was born at Reggio in 1523, of a distinguished family. He made a great progress in the study of the law, and in 1547 was named by the senate of Venice second professor of institutes at Padua. He filled the chair in that university with great reputation several years, and in 1571 was invited to Turin. He afterwards returned to Padua, where he died in 1597. His works are, 1. *De rebus inventis et perditis*; it was written in Italian, but translated into Latin by Henry Salmuth; 2. *Commentarii in notitiam utriusque Imperii et de magistratibus*, folio; 3. *De numismatibus antiquis*; 4. *De Juris Antiquitate*; 5. *De claris Interpretibus*, 4to.; 6. *De magistratibus municipalibus et corporibus artificum*; 7. *De quatuordecim regionibus urbis Romæ, earumque ædificiis tam publicis quam privatis*, &c.—*Moreri.*

PANCKOUCKE (Andrew Joseph), a bookseller of Lisle, was born in 1700, and died

at Paris in 1753. He wrote, 1. *Studies serviceable for Young Ladies*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Chronological Abridgement of the History of the Counts of Flanders*, 8vo.; 3. a *Collection of Bon Mots*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 4. *Dictionary of French Proverbs*, 8vo.; 5. *Philosophical Manual*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 6. *Elements of Geography and Astronomy*, 12mo.; 7. *Essays on Philosophers*, 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PANCOUCKE (Charles-Joseph), son of the above, was born at Lille in 1736. He followed his father's profession at Paris with great reputation, and his knowledge of typography made him celebrated all over Europe. His works are, 1. *Mathematical Memoirs* addressed to the Academy of Sciences; 2. *Translations of Lucretius, of Tasso's Jerusalem, and the Orlando of Ariosto*; 3. *Philosophical Discourse on Beauty*, 8vo.; 4. another on *Pleasure and Grief*, &c. He died at Paris in 1799.—*Ibid.*

PANEL (Alexander Xavier), a jesuit, was born in Franche-comté, but resided the greatest part of his life in Spain, where he was preceptor to the children of the king, and died in 1777, aged 82. He wrote a number of works on antiquities and numismatics; the principal are, *Dissertation on a Medal of Alexander; De Cistiphoris; De Coloniz Tarraconæ nummo*.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PANETIUS, a stoic philosopher of Rhodes, who flourished about 150 B. C. He studied at Athens with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "a modest man will be content with one country." He afterwards went to Rome, where he had numerous disciples, among the rest Lælius and Scipio. Panetius accompanied the latter in his various expeditions, and rendered eminent services to the Rhodians by his interest with that commander. Cicero mentions a work of his on the Duties of Man, which is lost.—*Suidas. Moreri.*

PANIGAROLA (Francis), an Italian prelate, was born at Milan in 1548. Sixtus V. made him bishop of Asti, and sent him with the jesuit Bellarmine and cardinal Gaetan to France, to strengthen the party of the league against Henry IV. On that occasion Panigarola displayed great zeal and eloquence. After his return he set about reforming his diocese, which is said to have given such offence that he was poisoned in 1594. His Sermons were printed at Rome in 1596, 4to.; but his principal work is a treatise in Italian on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, under the title of *Il Predicatore*, Venice 1609, 4to.—*Moreri.*

PANIN (Nakita Ivanowitz, count de), a Russian statesman, was born in 1718. His father, who was a lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I. was originally of Lucca in Italy. Young Panin commenced his career by being a soldier of the horse-guards of the empress Elizabeth; but by means of

the prince Kourakin he became gentleman of the chamber. By his artful address he gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him in 1747 to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand duke Paul Petrowitz, and lastly prime minister to Catherine II. He was a man of considerable powers, and of enlarged views; but during his stay in Sweden he conceived a great admiration of its form of government, which he wished to have introduced into Russia, but could not attempt it. He died in 1783.—*Coxe's Russia. Tooke's Hist. Catherine.*

PANINI (Paul), an Italian painter, was born at Placentia in 1691, and died in 1758. He painted subjects in architecture with great accuracy and beauty.—*Pilkington.*

PANNONIUS (James), or rather *John the Hungarian*, was born in 1434. He was a bishop, and died in 1472. His poems, elegies, and epigrams, were printed at Venice in 1553, 8vo.; they are also in the *Deliciz poetarum Hungarorum*, 1619.—*Moreri.*

PANOPION, a Roman, who was proscribed. A slave belonging to Panopion, hearing that the soldiers were coming, changed cloaths with his master, then went into his bed and suffered himself to be slain in his room.—*Valerius Maximus.*

PANORMITA (Anthony), an Italian poet of the 15th century, was a native of Sicily, and became private secretary to Alphonsus king of Naples. He is said to have sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He died in 1471.—*Tirabocchi.*

PANSA (Caius Vibius), a Roman consul, and the intimate friend of Cicero. He joined Cæsar, and afterwards took the part of Octavius against Antony, but died of a wound received in a battle near Bologna.—*Moreri.*

PANTÆNUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Sicily, and became president of the school at Alexandria in the reign of Commodus. He was a christian, and was employed in the conversion of the Ethiopians. On his return to Alexandria he employed himself in writing Commentaries on the Scriptures, which are lost.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

PANTIN (William), a physician of Bruges, who died in 1583. He wrote a Commentary on Celsus's treatise *De Re Medica*, Basle 1552, folio. His nephew, *Peter Pantin*, was professor of the learned languages at Louvain, and dean of the church of Brussels. He died in 1611. He wrote a Treatise *De dignitatibus et officiis regni ac domus regiz Gothorum*, folio.—*Moreri.*

PANZACHIA (Maria Helena), an ingenious artist of Bologna, was born of a noble family in 1668. She painted landscapes in a beautiful manner, and also historical subjects.—*Pilkington.*

PAOLI (Sebastian), an Italian antiquary, was born at Lucca in 1684. He became an ecclesiastic, and died in 1751. Several of

the Italian Journals are enriched with papers by him on subjects of antiquity, sacred criticism and philosophy. He wrote the lives of some eminent Italians.—*Tirabeschi*.

PAOLI (Hyacinth), a native of Corsica, who was elected one of the chief magistrates of the island in 1735. On account of the revolutions which distracted his country, and the oppressions of the Genoese, he retired to Naples, where he died. His son Pascal made a considerable figure in the history of Corsica, which he endeavoured to rescue from the Genoese and French, but after a hard struggle was forced to abandon the island and seek an asylum in England in 1769.

PAOLUCCIO (Paul-Anafeste), the first doge of Venice. Before him that republic was governed by tribunes chosen every year. But in 697 the Venetians elected Paoluccio doge or duke. He died in 717.—*Univ. Hist.*

PAPEBROCH (Daniel), a jesuit of Antwerp, was born in 1628. He professed the belles-lettres and philosophy with great success, and was associated with the fathers Bollandus and Heuschenius in making a collection of the Acts of the Saints; the historical part of which fell to Papebroch, who was in consequence the subject of a violent persecution for having denied some of the most absurd legends of the Roman church. The Carmelites were his bitterest enemies, because he denied that Elijah was their founder. The inquisition condemned the work, but afterwards only prohibited any farther controversy on the subject. Papebroch died in 1714. He was also the author of an historical catalogue of the popes.—*Dupin. Mereri*.

PAPNUTIUS, bishop of Thebais in Egypt, who in the persecutions of Galerius and Maximinus suffered great tortures, and had his right eye wrenched out, after which he was sent to the mines. He assisted at the council of Nice in 325, and was lodged in the palace of Constantine. He opposed a motion for enforcing celibacy on the clergy; and strenuously defended the cause of Athanasius at the council of Tyre.—*Eusebius. Tillemont*.

PAPIAS, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, is said to have been the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. He was the author of the millenarian notion, or the visible reign of Christ upon earth one thousand years before the resurrection. He is not to be mistaken for *Papius* a grammarian who lived about 1053, and wrote *Vocabularium Latinum*, printed at Milan in 1176, folio.—*Dupin*.

PAPILLON (Thomas), advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the greatest pleaders of his age, was a native of Dijon, and died at Paris in 1596, aged 82. He wrote, 1. *Libellus de jure accrescendi*; 2. *De directis Hæredum substitutionibus*, 8vo.; 3. *Commentarii in quatuor priores titulos libri primi Digestorum*, 12mo.—*Mereri*.

PAPIN (Isaac), a learned divine, was born at Blois in 1657. He studied at Geneva and Orleans, under his uncle Payon, whose sentiments on the doctrine of grace he espoused and defended against Jurieu. That violent controvertist in return accused Papin with being a papist. Being greatly persecuted by the Calvinists, Papin retired to England, from thence to Germany, and returned about 1690 to France, where he abjured the protestant religion. He died at Paris in 1709. In 1723 his works were collected into 3 vols. 12mo. His uncle *Nicholas Papin* was an able physician, and wrote a treatise on the saltiness of the sea, and its flux and reflux; the origin of rivers and fountains, &c. *Denis Papin*, the cousin of Isaac, was also a physician, and the author of some medical works.—*Mereri*.

PAPINIAN, an eminent advocate of the 3d century. He was prefect under the emperor Septimius Severus, who had a great esteem for him, and recommended to his care his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. The former of these having murdered his brother, required Papinian to vindicate the deed to the senate, and for his refusal put him to death in 212. He wrote Determinations of Questions of Law, and other works.—*Ibid.*

PAPIRIUS, surnamed *Curfor*, or the courier, from the swiftness of his course, was dictator of Rome about 320 B.C. He defeated the Samnites; and his son Lucius Papirius having obtained also a great victory over the same enemy, appropriated the spoils to the building of a temple to Fortune.—*Livy*.

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a Roman youth, so called from an extraordinary stratagem which he practised. He was the son of a senator, and according to the custom of that period was taken by his father to hear the debates. On his return he was pressed by his mother to inform her what had passed in the assembly. After resisting her importunities a long time, young Papirius told her that the question then under the consideration of the senate was whether it would not be more advantageous to the republic for every man to have two wives instead of one? The mother immediately revealed this important secret to several Roman ladies, who assembled in a great body, and besieged the senate, uttering violent complaints. The senators were surprised, but on being made acquainted with the stratagem made use of by young Papirius, they passed a decree that no youths should be admitted into their assembly for the future, with the honourable exception of himself.—*Aulus Gellius. Bayle*.

PAPON (John Peter), an ingenious writer, was born at Pujet near Nice in 1736. He was a priest of the congregation of the oratory, and died at Paris in 1803. His works are; an *Ode upon Death*; the *Art of the Poet*, and the *Orator*, with an Essay on

Education; this went through five editions; Funeral Oration for Charles Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia. 8vo.; Travels in Provence, 2 vols. 12mo.; History of Provence, 4 vols. 4to.; History of the French Government, from the Assembly of the Nobles, Feb. 22, 1787, to the end of 1788, 8vo.; Memorable Epochs of the Plague, &c.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

PAPPUS, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria in the 4th century. The most considerable of his works are. Mathematical Collections, a Latin version of which appeared in 1588; a Comment upon the Almagest of Ptolemy; Description of the Rivers of Libya, Treatise on Military Engines; Commentaries on Aristarchus concerning the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon. An edition of this was published by Dr. Halley.—*Vossius de Mathematicis. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

PARABOSCO (Jerome), an Italian dramatic writer of the 16th century, was born at Placentia. He was the author of several comedies in prose; and some novels in the style of Boccaccio, printed in 8vo. at Venice, 1558, under the title of "Diporti di Girolamo Parabosco."—*Tiraboschi.*

PARACELSUS (Aurelius - Philip-Theophrastus Bombast de Hohenheim), was born at Einsiedlen, in Switzerland, in 1493. His father was the natural son of a prince, and gave him an excellent education. Paracelsus, who had a fertile genius, applied to the study of physic, in which he made a great progress. He travelled into France, Spain, Italy, and the empire, for improvement, and on his return to Switzerland settled at Basil, where he acquired a great name by his practice, in which he made use of those two powerful medicines mercury and opium, and was famous for curing the venereal disease. His charges, however, like those of empyrics in general, were exorbitant; and having recovered one John Lichtenfels, a canon, of a dangerous complaint, his demand was so great that the churchman refused to pay it, which produced a hearing before the council, who ordered the canon to pay only the accustomed fee. This so irritated Paracelsus that he left Basil and went into Alsatia, where he became noted as an alchemist, and pretended to have found not only the philosopher's stone, but also the art of prolonging life by an elixir. Notwithstanding his boast he died poor at the age of 48, in 1541. The best edition of his works is that of Geneva, 1658, 3 vols. folio.—*Melch. Ad. Am. Vit. Germ. Med. Moreri.*

PARADIN (William), an industrious French writer of the 16th century, who published, 1. Aristæus's History of the Sep-tuagint, 4to.; 2. History of his own Times, 1552; 3. Annals of Burgundy, folio; 4. De Moribus Gallie Historia; 5. Memoirs of the City of Lyons; 6. Historiz Ecclesiaz

Galliarum, &c. Paradin was dean of Beaujeu, and died about 1581.—*Moreri.*

PARAMO (Louis de), a Spanish inquisitor, who published at Madrid in 1598, folio, a curious work called The Holy Office. It is a History of the Inquisition, written with great candour and accuracy.—*Ibid.*

PARCELLES (John), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1567. He excelled in painting sea pieces, particularly storms. His son Julius was also a good artist in the same line.—*Houbraken.*

PARCIEUX (Anthony de), a French mathematician and member of the academy of sciences, was born in the diocese of Uzès in 1703. He taught the mathematics at Paris with great reputation, and died there in 1763. His works are, a Treatise of Trigonometry, 4to.; Essays on the Probability of the Duration of Human Life, 4to.; Memoirs on the Practicability of bringing to Paris the Water of the River d'Yvette, 4to.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

PARCIEUX (Anthony), nephew of the preceding, was educated at the college of Navarre at Paris, where he studied the mathematics and philosophy with great diligence, and at the age of twenty-four gave lectures. In 1779 he began a course of experimental philosophy in the military school of Brienne, and lastly occupied the philosophical professorship at the Lyceum in Paris, where he died in 1798. He wrote an Elementary Book on Geometrical and Astronomical Calculations; and in his youth he composed a tragedy entitled, Ozorio.—*L'Ecu. Dict. Hist.*

PARDIES (Ignatius Gaston), a mathematician, was born at Pau in 1656. He entered into the order of jesuits at the age of sixteen, and became afterwards professor of rhetoric in the royal college at Paris. He died in 1673. His principal works are, 1. Horologium Thaumantium duplex, 4to.; 2. Dissertatio de Motu et Natura Cometarum, 8vo.; 3. Discourse on Local Motion, 12mo; 4. Elements of Geometry, 12mo.; 5. Discourse on the Knowledge of Beasts, 8vo.—*Niceron.*

PARÉ (Ambrose), a celebrated surgeon, was born at Laval in the province of Maine. Though a protestant he became surgeon to several kings of France, and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew Charles IX. saved him by shutting him up in his own closet. Paré made several discoveries in anatomy, and wrote some esteemed books on surgery. He died in 1590.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

PARÉ or **PARÆUS** (David), a protestant divine, was born at Franckenstein, in Silesia, in 1548. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, which profession he quitted and studied at Heidelberg, where he obtained the theological professorship, and died in 1622. He wrote several treatises against Bellarmine; and Commentaries on the

Scriptures. That on the Epistle to the Romans, being translated into English, was publicly burnt by order of James I. for maintaining seditious principles. *John Philip PARZUS*, the son of the above, was a learned grammarian, and died in 1650. He published, 1. *Lexicon Criticon*, 8vo.; 2. *Lexicon Plautinum*, or a Vocabulary to the Comedies of Plautus, of which author he printed a good edition; 3. *Galligraphia Romana*, 8vo., and other works. His son *Daniel* published *Mellificium Atticum*, 4to.; *Historia Palatina*, 4to.; *Medulla Historiz Ecclesiasticæ*, &c.—*Brundt's Hist. Ref. Bayle*.

PARZA (Juan de), a painter, was born in the West Indies, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja amused himself in drawing and copying his works, but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV. king of Spain, coming one day to visit Velasquez, Pareja contrived to place one of his own pictures in his way, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty; but the faithful Pareja would not quit Velasquez till his death. His portraits are very fine. He died in 1670, aged 60.—*Cumberland's History of Spanish Painters*.

PARENIN (Dominic), a celebrated jesuit, who was a missionary in China, where he was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese several articles from the memoirs of the academy of sciences. A difference having arisen between the Chinese and Russian courts, Parenin was charged to negotiate the means of reconciliation, which he effected. He died at Pekin in 1741, aged 77, and was magnificently interred by order of the emperor. In the Letters, edifying and curious, relative to China, are several of this father.—*Novi. Dict. Hist.*

PARENT (Anthony), a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1666. He was bred to the law, which he renounced for the study of the sciences. He became a member of the academy, and enriched its memoirs with many valuable papers. He died of the small pox in 1716. His works are, *Mathematical and Philosophical Researches*, 3 vols. 12mo.; *Theoretical and Practical Arithmetick*, 8vo.; *Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy*, 12mo.—*Ecloga by Fontenelle*.

PARFAIT (Francis), was born at Paris in 1698 of a distinguished family, and died in 1753. His works are, 1. *General History of the French Theatre*, 15 vols. 12mo.; 2. *History of the antient Italian Theatre*, two vols.; 3. *Dictionary of Theatres*, 7 vols. 12mo; 4. *Some dramatic pieces never acted*.—*Novi. Dict. Hist.*

PARIS (Matthew), an English historian, was a monk of the order of benedictines at

St. Alban's in the 13th century. He was a man of general knowledge and integrity; and was employed in reforming the monasteries, which service he discharged with wisdom and zeal. His principal work is a *History of English Affairs* from the Conquest to the 4th of Henry III. It was published by archbishop Parker at London in 1571, folio, and since with additions by Dr. William Watts, in 1640, 2 vols. folio.—*Cass Hist. Lit. Nicolson's Hist. Biog. Brit.*

PARIS (Francis), was born at Chatillon, near Paris, of a poor family. He became a servant to the abbé Varet, grand vicar of Sens, by whose means he was ordained and obtained the benefice of St. Lambert. He died at Paris in 1718. He wrote the *Lives of the Saints*, and other works.—*Moreri*.

PARIS (Francis), a celebrated deacon of Paris, was the eldest son of a counsellor of parliament. He renounced the family estate to his brother, and embraced the ecclesiastical state, but refused a living, and led a recluse life in a religious house at Paris, where he died in 1727, aged 37. His brother erected a tomb to his memory in the cemetery of St. Medard; and so highly was his piety esteemed that many persons who had been edified by his instructions went to visit his monument and some pretended to be cured of maladies by it. The fame of this induced others to do the same, and so great was the delusion, that the government thought it necessary to order the cemetery to be closed up. The abbé Paris wrote *Explanations of some of the Epistles*.—*Ibid.*

PARKER (Matthew), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich in 1504, and educated in Corpus-christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. By the means of Anne Boleyn he was made chaplain to Henry VIII., and in the succeeding reign he was chosen master of his college; but in that of Mary he was deprived of his preferments. On the accession of Elizabeth Dr. Parker was preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury, being duly consecrated at Bow church; though the papists, by way of invalidating the ecclesiastical orders of the church of England, asserted that he was consecrated in the Nag's-Head tavern; a calumny which has been refuted by some of their own writers. The archbishop was very zealous in promoting the reformation, and at the same time in restraining the encroachments of the puritans. He improved the translation of the scriptures called the Bishops' Bible, and died in 1575. He was particularly versed in Saxon literature, and the early English history, and he published an edition of *Matthew Paris*, folio; an historical work on the Antiquity of the English church, folio; and other works.—*Life by Strype*.

PARKER (Samuel), an English bishop, was born at Northampton in 1640, and

educated at Wadham college, Oxford. His father was a member of what was called the high court of justice, and one of the barons of the exchequer, but at the restoration became king's serjeant at law. The son followed his example by complying with all changes. He was at first a zealous puritan, but conformed to the church of England, and obtained preferment. In the reign of James II. he was made for his servility to the king's arbitrary measures bishop of Oxford and privy counsellor. He was also constituted by mandamus president of Magdalen college, in violation of the privileges of that society. He wrote some pieces favourable to the popish doctrines, and died in 1687. This bishop composed a history of his own times, which has been printed in Latin and English.—*Biog. Brit.*

PARKER (Richard), a seaman, who was the chief of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. He was a native of Exeter, and had received a good education, after which he went into the navy and became a midshipman, but was broke for some misconduct. Having a good address and great fluency of speech, he was chosen head of the delegates, when the sailors rose on account of their wages and prize-money; on which occasion he assumed the command of the fleet, and was called Admiral Parker. He ruled with great authority for some time, to the great alarm of the nation, but when the insurrection was suppressed he was tried and executed on board the Sandwich, June 30, 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

PARKER (George), earl of Macclesfield, was the eldest son of Thomas Parker, lord chancellor of England, and the first earl, who died in 1732. The second earl was a distinguished mathematician, and became president of the royal society. He was the promoter of the alteration in the stile, the bill of which he prepared, and published his speech on the occasion. His lordship died in 1766.—*English Peerage.*

PARKURST (John), a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which, in 1751, he was admitted fellow. He took his degrees in arts, and afterwards settled at Epfom in Surry. Mr. Parkhurst was the intimate friend of bishop Horne, and like him had a great partiality to the opinions of the celebrated Mr. Hutchinson. He published a Greek and English Lexicon, also a Hebrew and English Lexicon, both in 4to.; but since reprinted in 8vo. He was likewise the author of an answer to Dr. Priestley on the Pre-existence of Christ, 8vo.; and a pamphlet against John Wesley. This learned and amiable man died in 1797.—*Monthly Mag.*

PARKINSON (John), an English botanist, was born in 1567. He was an apothecary in London, and was eminent in his profession. His garden was well stored with

rarities, and he became botanist to king Charles I. He died about 1645. Parkinson was the first author who described and figured the subjects of the flower garden. He published in 1640 his "Theatrum Botanicum, or Theatre of Plants," folio. Before this he had published his description of a flower garden, with this singular title, *Paradisus in sole Paradisus Terrestris*, 1629, fol. This was intended to be a curious conceit on the author's name, *Paradisus in sole*, Park-in sun.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bot. Granger.*

PARMENIDES of Elis, a Greek philosopher, was the disciple of Xenophanes B. C. 496. He asserted the rotundity of the earth, which he placed in the centre of the system. He also maintained that heat and cold were the principles of things. In metaphysics he held that ideas are real, and have no dependance on the will. Xenophanes composed his system in verse, fragments of which have been published by Stephens.—*Stanley.*

PARMENIO, one of the generals of Alexander, whom he served with great fidelity, and gained many victories, which that monarch repaid with baseness by putting him and his son to death on a slight suspicion.—*Quintus Curtius. Plutarch.*

PARMENTIER (John), a French navigator, was born in 1494 at Dieppe, and died in the island of Sumatra in 1530. He was the first who conducted vessels to the coast of Brazil. He was well skilled in astronomy, and drew several good maps.—*Moreri.*

PARMENTIER (James), a French historical and portrait painter, was born in 1658. He settled in England, and resided chiefly in Yorkshire, in which county are several of his paintings, particularly the altar-piece of St. Peter's at Leeds. He died in 1730.—*Walpole. Pilkington.*

PARNELL (Thomas), a poet and divine, was born in 1679 at Dublin, and educated in Trinity college in that city, where he took his degree of M. A. and entered into orders. He obtained a living in Ireland, and the archdeaconry of Clogher; after which he took his doctor's degree. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and other eminent wits of that period. Dr. Parnell wrote the Life of Homer for Pope, and assisted him in his translation. He died at Chester in 1717. His poems were published in one volume octavo; the principal is that entitled "The Hermit." He also wrote some papers in the Spectator. His posthumous pieces were printed separately in one volume.—*Life by Johnson, also by Goldsmith.*

PARODI (Domenico), a painter and statuary of Genoa. He painted many altar-pieces and portraits, and died in 1740.—*Pilkington.*

PARR (Catherine), sixth wife of Henry VIII. She was the daughter of Sir Tho-

was Parr, and received, according to the custom of that age, a learned education. She was a friend of the reformation, on which account bishop Gardiner and other zealots of the Romish church endeavoured to effect her ruin; but by her prudence she preserved the king's favour to his death. In 1547 she married sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill that she died in consequence of it the year following. She wrote Prayers, Meditations, and other religious pieces.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

PARR (Thomas), a husbandman of Shropshire, who lived to the age of one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. At the age of one hundred he did penance for a bastard child; and at one hundred and twenty he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. In 1635 he was brought to London by lord Arundel, and introduced at court to king Charles the first; but the change of air, and mode of living, particularly drinking wine, occasioned his death the same year.—*Life by Taylor in Harleian Miscellany.*

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter of Athens, who was the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis, B.C. 420. He studied under Socrates, by which means he was enabled to give to his figures the expression of strong passions. In an allegorical picture he represented the people of Athens with all the distinctive traits of their national character; for which he was crowned king of painting.—*Pliny Nat. Hist. Ælian Var. Hist.*

PARRHASIUS (John Paul), an eminent grammarian, was born at Colenza, near Naples, in 1470. His real name was Parisio, which he altered according to the pedantic custom of the age to Parrhasius. He taught grammar and rhetoric at Milan with great reputation, and wrote Commentaries upon Horace and Ovid.—*Bayle.*

PARROCEL (Joseph), a painter and engraver, was born in 1648, at Brignoles in Provence. He studied first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bourignon, the famous painter of battles. He was a member of the French academy of painting, and died in 1704. Parrocel painted portrait, history, and battles; he also engraved in a good style. His son Charles was an excellent painter, and a member of the academy. He died in 1752, aged 53. He painted the conquests of Louis XV. Peter Parrocel, nephew and pupil of Joseph, died at Avignon in 1789, aged 74. He was an historical painter of great merit.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

PARRY (Richard), a learned divine, was educated at Oxford, and in 1604 made bishop of St. Asaph. He revised the first edition of the Welsh Bible published in 1620. Before his elevation to the episcopal chair he was master of Ruthin school, Denbighshire.—*Owen's Camb. Bug.*

PARRY (Richard), an English divine, was a student of Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1747, and that of D.D. in 1757. He was rector of Wichampton, in Dorsetshire, and minister of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, where he died in 1780. Dr. Parry wrote some pieces against Dr. Kennicott's Collations, in a spleetic style, also some other pamphlets and sermons.—*Gen. B.og. Diet.*

PARSONS (Robert), or *Persons*, a celebrated English jesuit, was born at Ketherstowey in Somersetshire, in 1546. He was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, of which he became burser and dean in 1572, but being charged with embezzling the college money, he went to Rome, and turned catholic. He there obtained leave from the pope to establish a seminary for the purpose of educating English students designed to act as missionaries in their native country for the propagation of the roman catholic faith. Parsons frequently visited England secretly, where he endeavoured to foment sedition, and a price was set upon his head, but he was never taken. He died at Rome in 1610. He was a subtle disputant, and wrote several polemical books, and others on practical divinity. Some of the latter are useful.—*Biog. Brit.*

PARSONS (James), a learned physician, was born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, in 1705. His father being appointed barrack-master at Bolton, in Ireland, he received his education at Trinity college, Dublin; from whence he went to Paris, where he assiduously attended the medical lectures as well as those of chemistry and botany. He afterwards went to the university of Rheims, where he took his doctor's degree in 1736, and the same year came to London. In 1746 he was elected a fellow of the royal society. In 1751 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians, and afterwards became physician to St. Giles's infirmary. He died in 1770. Dr. Parsons wrote an erudite work on the variety of languages, entitled Japhet, &c. and some other works which shew his learning and ingenuity to advantage.—*Anecd. of Br.oger.*

PARTHENAY (Anne de), an ingenious lady of the illustrious house of Parthenay, was the wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes. She was one of the brightest ornaments of the court of Renata, duchess of Ferrara, and as well as that princess was a zealous protestant. This lady was highly accomplished, being a great proficient in music, and well versed in the Greek and Latin languages.

PARTHENAY (Catharine de), niece of the above, and heiress to the lordship of Soubise, was married in 1568 to the baron de Pons; and in 1575 to Renatus, viscount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who so courageously defended the protestant cause in France during the civil wars of Louis the XIIIth. was her eldest son. Catharine

one of her three daughters, who married the duke of Deux-Ponts, made the following answer to Henry IV. who solicited her favours; "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too proud to be your mistress." Catharine de Parthenay was at Rochelle in the time of its siege, and when the place surrendered she and her daughters were sent to the castle of Niort. She died in 1631, aged 77. She published some poems in 1572, and two years afterwards a tragedy of her writing, entitled, *Holofernes*, was performed at Rochelle. She also translated the *Precepts of Socrates* into French, and wrote some other pieces.—*Bayle*

PARTUA (Paul), a nobleman of Venice, was born in 1540. He discharged several great offices and embassies with honour and skill. He wrote in Italian "Notes upon Tacitus," "A History of Venice," "Political Discourses," and other works. He died in 1598.—*Tiraboschi*.

PAS (Manasses de), marquis de Feuquieres, was the posthumous son of Francis de Pas, who was slain at the battle of Ivry. He was born at Saumur in 1590, and distinguished himself as an able general and negotiator. At the siege of Rochelle he was taken prisoner, and continued in confinement nine months. The reduction of that city was principally owing to him. He was afterwards ambassador to the courts of Sweden and Germany, where he shewed great talents. In 1635 he commanded the army in conjunction with the duke of Saxe Weimar. He died in 1639. His negotiations in Germany were printed in 1733, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

PAS (Anthony de), marquis de Feuquieres, grandson of the above, was one of the greatest generals of his age. He signalized himself at the battle of Stafarde, at the taking of Suza, and other places in Italy; but he was so severe a disciplinarian that it was usually said, "He must be the bravest man living since he slept every night in the midst of a hundred thousand enemies." He died in 1711, aged 63. His memoirs have been printed in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

PASCAL (Blaise), was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1623. His father, who was president of the court of aids, superintended his education; but though he was himself a mathematician, he particularly interdicted his son from that study. Young Pascal, however, in secret applied to geometry, and without any assistance whatever demonstrated one of the most difficult propositions in Euclid. His father at length permitted him to pursue his inclination, and at the age of 16 the youth published his *Treatise on Conic Sections*, which Descartes would not believe was his, but the production of his father. At 19 he invented an arithmetical machine, which, though simple, was unequalled. The Torricellian experiment next engaged his attention, and at the age of twenty-three he made consi-

derable improvements upon it. Not long afterwards he solved a problem proposed by father Merfennus, and which had perplexed all the mathematicians in Europe. He now took a sudden turn, renounced the sciences and profane learning, and devoted himself to religious studies. Becoming more abstracted from the world, he retired to the congregation of the Port-royal, where he applied to the reading of the holy scriptures. But he was not altogether indifferent to the passing scenes of society. He espoused the party of jansenists, and exposed their enemies, the jesuits, to ridicule, by his work, entitled, *Provincial Letters*, in which the principles and practices of that celebrated order were laid open in a fine strain of ridicule, and with the irresistible force of truth. Boileau and Voltaire have not scrupled to pronounce them the finest productions in the French language. The excellent author died in the flower of his age, at Paris, in 1662. The works of Pascal were printed at Paris in 5 vols. 8vo. 1799.—*Moreri*.

PASCHAL I. pope, was a Roman of the name of Paschasius, and succeeded Stephen IV. in 817. He countenanced image worship, and crowned Lothaire the emperor at Rome. Paschal died in 824.—*Dupin. Piatina*.

PASCHAL II. was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a great contest with the emperor Henry IV. and also with Henry I. king of England, respecting the right of investitures. The former visited Rome to be crowned by the pope, who refused to perform the ceremony unless he yielded the matter in dispute; on this Henry caused Paschal to be seized by his troops. This gave so much offence to the Romans that they instantly rose in behalf of their pontiff. Henry retired from Rome, but carried the pope with him, who, to gain his liberty, conceded his claim to the investitures, but this concession was afterwards cancelled in two councils. Paschal died in 1118. His letters have been published.—*Ibid.*

PASCIUS (George), a protestant divine, was born at Dantzic in 1661. He became professor of divinity at Kiel, where he died in 1707. His works are, 1. *Tractatus de novis inventis, quorum accuracioni cultus facem præstulit antiquitas*, 4to.; 2. *De fictis Rebuspublicis*, 4to.; 3. *De variis modis moralia tractandi*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

PASOR (George), a learned divine, and Greek professor at Franeker, died in 1637. His works are, 1. *Lexicon novi Testamenti*, 12mo.; [a book of great utility, especially to students.] 2. *Manuale Testamenti*, &c. 12mo.; 3. *Collegium Hesiodicum*. His son Matthias became professor of the oriental languages at Oxford, and died in 1658. He wrote some learned pieces.

PASQUIER (Stephen), an eminent advocate, was born at Paris in 1528. He plead-

ed so ably against Vettori, the defender of the jesuits, that Henry III. rewarded him by the appointment of advocate-general to the chamber of accounts. He died in 1615. His works are, letters, portraits, epigrams, and epitaphs. The most celebrated is a poem, called, *Puce*, occasioned by the author's seeing a *flea* on the bosom of made-moiselle des Roches.—*Moreri*.

PASSEMANT (Claude Simeon), a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1702. He was bred to trade, but having a great inclination to scientific pursuits, he devoted himself to the construction of mathematical instruments. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope made by him in 1738. He also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounted on a celestial sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. This able artist died in 1769.—*New Dict. Hist.*

PASSERAT (John), was born in 1534, at Troyes, in Champagne. He studied law under Cujas, and afterwards became professor of the belles lettres at Paris. On the death of Ramus he obtained the royal professorship of eloquence. He died in 1602. His poems in French were published in 1606, 8vo. He also wrote, *De Cognatione Litterarum*, 8vo.; *Orationes et Præfationes*, 8vo.; *Commentaries* on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, &c.—*Moreri*.

PASSERI (John Baptist), a painter and poet, was the disciple of Dominichino. He wrote, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time. Passeri died at Rome in 1679. *Joseph Passeri*, his nephew and pupil, excelled in portrait painting. He died in 1714.—*D'Argenville*.

PASSERI (John Baptist), a learned antiquary, was born at Gubio, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1691. He was bred to the law, but entered into orders, and became apostolic protonotary and vicar-general of Pesara. He died in 1780. His works are, 1. *Lucernæ fideles musei Passerii*, 3 vols.; 2. *On the History of Fossils*; 3. *Picturæ Etruscorum in vasculis, in unum collectæ, dissertationibus illustratæ*, 3 vols.; 4. *The-saurus Gemmarum Astris ferarum antiquarum*, tom. 2 & 3; the first volume of this work was published by Gori; 5. *The-saurus Gemmarum Selectissimarum*.—*New Dict. Hist.*

PASSEROTTI (Bartholomew), a painter, was born at Bologna. He was the disciple of Zuccherro, and painted several church pieces; but his chief merit was in portrait painting. He died in 1595. His sons, Tiburzio and Ventura, were also eminent painters.—*De Pile. Pilkington*.

PASQUALINO, an Italian painter of great merit, who died in 1700, aged 59. He painted conversations with spirit and elegance.—*Ibid*.

PASSINELLI (Lorenzo), an historical painter of Bologna, in which city are some capital pieces by him. He died in 1700, aged 71.—*Ibid*.

PASSONEI (Dominic), a cardinal, was born of an illustrious family, at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1682. He formed a rich library and collection of manuscripts. In 1706 he went to Paris, where he was much respected, particularly by Montfaucon; from thence he went to Holland, and was at the congress at Utrecht in 1712. He was employed in various negotiations, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account under the title of "*Acta Legationis Helveticæ*." He also pronounced the funeral oration of prince Eugene, and was made archbishop of Ephesus by pope Innocent III. He died in 1761.—*New Dict. Hist.*

PATEL, a painter, commonly called by his countrymen the French Claude, from his imitation of that master. His landscapes are very beautiful, but it is unknown when he lived.—*D'Argenville*.

PATER (Paul), a mathematician, was born in Hungary in 1656. Being a protestant he was obliged to quit his native country, on which he went to Thorn, where he obtained a professorship, and was also librarian to the duke of Wolfenbuttle. He afterwards became professor of mathematics at Dantzic, where he died in 1724. His principal works are, 1. *Labor solis, five de eclipsi Christi patiente Hierosolymis visa*; 2. *De Astrologia Persica*; 3. *De Maria Caspio*; de Cælo Empyrio; 4. *De insignibus Turcicis, ex variis Superstitionum tenebris Orientalium maxime illustratis*, &c.—*Mor*.

PATTE (John Baptiste), a landscape painter, was born at Valenciennes in 1695. He had a good taste for colouring, but he neglected design. He died in 1736.—*D'Argenville*.

PATERSON (Samuel), an eminent bibliographer, was born in London in 1728. He received a principal part of his education in France, after which he settled in the Strand as a foreign bookseller; but without success. He next became an auctioneer, and having discovered the manuscripts of sir Julius Cæsar, which were about to be sold as waste paper, he digested a catalogue of them, and disposed of them by auction for 350l. In 1776 he went to the Continent, where he bought a capital collection of books, of which on his return he framed a catalogue, entitled, *Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*. Soon after this he was appointed librarian to the marquis of Lansdowne; and he was employed in forming catalogues of most great collections of books which were publicly sold as the libraries of Beaucerk, Crofts, Pinelli, &c. Mr. Paterson wrote some ingenious works, as *Curfory Remarks made upon a Journey through the Netherlands, by Coriat junior*, 3 vols. 12mo; *Joineriana, or Book of Scraps*, 2 vols. 8vo.; the *Templar*, a periodical paper; *Speculations on Law and Lawyers*, 8vo. He died in 1803.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. xv.

PATERCULUS (Caius Velleius), a Roman historian, who flourished A. D. 8. He commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, and was rewarded with the prætorship. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history, which is extant.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

PATIN (Guy), a physician, was born in 1601 at Houdan, in the Beauvais. He was professor of physic in the royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself by his zeal in defending the ancients against the moderns, and in opposing the use of antimony as a medicine. He wrote a strange work called the Martyrology of Antimony, or a list of persons who he pretended were victims of that remedy. Patin died in 1672. He wrote Letters in 5 vols., and some medical books.—*Moreri.*

PATIN (Charles), son of the above, was born at Paris in 1633. He made a great progress in learning, and after travelling in various countries fixed his residence at Padua, where he became professor of surgery, and chevalier of the order of St. Mark. He died in 1694. His works are, 1. *Itinerarium Comitum Brienne*; 2. *Familie Romanæ ex antiquis numismatibus*, folio; 3. *Introduction to History by the Knowledge of Medals*, 12mo; 4. *Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata*, fol.; 5. *Travels in different Parts of Europe*; 6. *Pratica della Medicina*; 7. *Suetonius ex Numismatibus illustratus*, 4to.; 8. *De Optima Medicorum Secta*, &c. The wife and two daughters of Patin were learned women, and members of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, of which he was himself the director. They published some works.—*Ibid.*

PATKUL (John Reinhold), a Livonian gentleman, who defended the liberties of his country with great firmness against the oppressions of Sweden. In 1689 he was deputed to address a memorial on behalf of the distressed people of Livonia to Charles XI., who took it as an act of treason, and caused a process to issue against Patkul, who was condemned to be beheaded. On this he fled to Russia, and afterwards to Poland. When Charles XII. forced Augustus to make peace he made it one of the conditions that Patkul should be delivered up, and this brave and unfortunate man was broken on the wheel in 1707.—*Hist. of Charles XII. Moreri.*

PATRICK (St.), the tutelar saint of Ireland, is asserted by some to have been a native of Cornwall, and by others of Wales. In the Catalogue of British Saints he is said to have been principal of a college in Wales, but was taken captive by some pirates of Ireland; the inhabitants of which country he civilized and converted to christianity. It appears certain that he was archbishop of Armagh, and founded many churches and schools of learning. He died about 460, aged 83. Sir James Ware pub-

lished some pieces in Latin under the name of St. Patrick, at London in 1658, 8vo.

PATRICK (Peter), a native of Thessalonica, who was employed by the emperor Justinian in important negotiations, for which he was made master of the palace. He wrote "The History of Ambassadors," which is in the collection of Byzantine historians, folio.—*Moreri.*

PATRICK (Simon), a learned divine, was born at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, in 1626. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and on entering into orders obtained the living of Battersea, in Surry, and afterwards that of St. Paul, Covent-Garden. During the plague of 1665 he continued in London, administering the offices of religion to his parishioners. Dr. Patrick was made dean of Peterborough in 1678, and in 1689 bishop of Chichester; from whence he was translated to Ely in 1691. He died in 1707. Bishop Patrick is well known as a valuable commentator on the Old Testament, usually published with Lowth on the Prophets, and Whitby on the New Testament. He was also the author of some controversial tracts against the Romanists and Dissenters, and several books of practical divinity.—*Biog. Brit.*

PATRUX (Peter), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1585, and died at Paris in 1672. His poems, which are generally feeble, turn on religious subjects; the most known is one which has been translated into English under the name of the Dream, 'I dreamt, that buried in my fellow clay, &c.'—*Moreri.*

PATRIZI (Francis), or *Patricius*, bishop of Gaeta, in Italy, where he died in 1494. He was the author of, 1. *Dialogues*, in Italian, on the Manner of Studying and Writing History, 4to.; 2. *De Regno et Regis Institutione*, folio; 3. *De Institutione Reipublicæ*; 4. *Del vero Reggimento*; 5. *Poemata de Antiquitate Sinarum*.—*Tiraboschi.*

PATRIZI (Francis), a native of Cherso, in Istria. He taught philosophy at Ferrara, Padua, and Rome with great reputation. He died in the last city in 1597, aged 67. Patrizi, who was an enemy to Aristotle's philosophy, published an edition of the works attributed to Mercurius Trismegistus; and wrote *Paralleli Militari*, or a parallel between the ancient military art and the modern. He was also the author of Italian poems.—*Ibid.*

PATRU (Oliver), an eminent lawyer, was born at Paris in 1604. His talents procured him a place in the French academy in 1640; on which occasion he made a very elegant speech, and this gave rise to the custom for all new members to deliver introductory orations. The critical judgment of Patru was so great that he was called the Quintilian of France, and Vaugelas regarded him as an oracle. He died

In 1681. His works were printed in 1733, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

PATTISON (William), an English poet, was born at Peasmarsh, in Suffex, in 1706, and educated first at Appleby school in Westmorland, and next at Sidney college, Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He then settled in London, and was employed by Curll, the bookseller, in whose house he died of the small pox in 1727. His poetical works were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1728.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Gibber*.

PATU (Claude Peter), a dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1729, and died in 1757. He wrote some comedies, and translated others from the English, which were well received.—*Neuv. Dict. Hist.*

PAUCTION (Alexis), a mathematician, was born near Laffay, in Mayenne, in 1732. He received his education in the mathematical and naval academy of Nantes, after which he went to Paris, where his integrity and talents procured him patronage and a place. He died in 1799. His works are, 1. Theory of the Force of Archimedes, 12mo.; 2. Metrology, or a Treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Monies of all Countries ancient and modern; 3. Theory of the Laws of Nature, with a Dissertation on the Pyramids of Egypt.—*Ibid.*

PAVILLON (Nicholas), a French divine, was born in 1597. Cardinal Richelieu made him bishop of Alet, where he introduced a reform among the clergy, and instituted a number of schools; but some enemies accused him to the government, and Pavillon refusing to submit to the regale was disgraced. He died in 1677. He wrote some pastoral pieces, and other religious works.—*Moreri*.

PAVILLON (Stephen), nephew of the above, was born at Paris in 1652. He was a member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and first distinguished himself as advocate general to the parliament of Metz; but the delicacy of his constitution, and the love of repose, occasioned him to withdraw from public life. He died in 1705. His poems were printed together in 1720, 2 vols. 12mo. In prose he wrote the Portrait of Pure Love; Disinterested Counsels; and other moral pieces, which shew just sentiment and a good judgment.—*Ibid.*

PAUL (St.), originally called Saul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, was born at Tarsus, of Jewish parents, and educated in the school of the pharisees under Gamaliel. He was very zealous against the gospel, was present at the martyrdom of Stephen, and commissioned by the Sanhedrim to go to Damascus to persecute the christians. But on the road he was overpowered by the appearance of our Saviour, and Saul entered Damascus a disciple, and was received into the church by the name of Paul. After this he became a distinguished preacher of

christianity, and was denominated the apostle of the gentiles. His eloquence was so great that it made Felix tremble, converted Dionysius the areopagite at Athens, and drew from Longinus expressions of admiration. The epistles of St. Paul are models of pathetic remonstrance and close reasoning. He was beheaded at Rome A. D. 66.—*Cave*.

PAUL III. (pope). His name was Alexander Farnese, and he was elected to the papal chair in 1534. In his reign the council of Trent was called; he established the inquisition, confirmed the society of jesuits, condemned the interim of Charles V., and acted with rigour against Henry VIII. of England. Paul died in 1549, aged 82.—*Duin. Moreri*.

PAUL IV. (John Peter Caraffa), was elected in 1555, at the age of eighty. He was a very bigoted and narrow-minded prelate; and when Elizabeth, queen of England, announced to him by the English ambassador her accession to the throne, he haughtily declared that the kingdom was a fief of the holy see, and that she had no right to assume the crown without his leave, particularly as she was illegitimate. In 1559 he issued a flaming bull against heretics, and died the same year, generally disliked. He wrote on the creed, and some other works.—*Ibid.*

PAUL V. (Camillus Borghese), was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a great dispute with the senate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right, but which was so firmly resisted that the pope excommunicated the doge and senate. He also raised forces against the republic, but by the interference of the emperor and other states peace was restored in 1607. Paul had a fine taste, and ornamented Rome with many excellent works of sculpture and painting, and also an aqueduct. He died in 1621, aged 69.—*Ibid.*

PAUL PETROWITZ, emperor of Russia, was the son of Peter III. and Catharine II., and born in 1754. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died two years after their union in 1776. Paul then took for his second wife the princess of Wirtemberg, niece of the great king of Prussia. In 1796, by the death of his mother, he succeeded to the throne, and for some time gave promising hopes of proving a great prince. In 1799 he entered into the war against France, and sent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy; but on a sudden Paul changed his sentiments, recalled his forces, formed a northern confederacy, and seized upon the persons and property of the English in his dominions. His conduct to his subjects also became capricious and disgusting; and he died suddenly, or rather was assassinated in 1801. This alteration in the emperor is said to have been occasioned by means of a

Favourite French mistress whom he had taken into his favour.—*Gent. Mag. Nouv. Diss. Hist.*

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, an heresiarch of the third century, received his surname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates. He became patriarch of Antioch in 260, and being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Syria, he endeavoured to gain her to the christian faith, by explaining away its mysteries. For this purpose he held that Christ was a mere man, and that the Trinity consisted not of persons but attributes. His errors were condemned in the council of Antioch, A. D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His disciples were called Paulinists.—*Dupin. Mosheim.*

PAUL, the Silentary, so called from an office which he held in the sacred palace at Constantinople, flourished under the emperor Justinian in the 6th century. He wrote a History, in Greek verse, of the Church of St. Sophia; Epigrams, &c.—*Moreri.*

PAUL de Santa Maria, a learned jew, was a native of Burgos, and is said to have been converted to christianity by reading the works of Aquinas. After the death of his wife he entered into orders, and became preceptor to John II. king of Castille, who made him bishop of Carthage, and afterwards of Burgos. He died in 1445. Some say he was patriarch of Aquileia. He wrote *Scrutinium Scripturarum*, fol. 1174. His three sons were baptized with him; the eldest became bishop of Burgos, and wrote a History of Spain; the second was bishop of Placentia; and the third, Alvarez, wrote the History of John II. King of Castille.—*Ibid.*

PAUL (Mark), a Venetian of the 13th century, who visited the capital of Cublai Chan, the sixth monarch in descent from the great Genghis Chan. The city of Cambalu, which he describes as the seat of the empire, is supposed to be the modern Pekin.—*Ibid.*

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, who wrote the History of the Lombards; Lives of the Saints, and of the Bishops of Metz; also a work called *Historia Miscella*. He was secretary to Didier, king of the Lombards, and afterwards in the service of Charlemagne, who banished him to an island in the Adriatic sea on a false accusation of having conspired against him. The prince of Benevento invited him to his court, and on the death of that prince Paul embraced the monastic life, and died about 801.—*Id.*

PAULA (St.), a Roman lady, was born in 347, and descended from the Scipios and the Gracchii. On becoming a widow she quitted all the elegancies of life, and retired to Bethlehem, where she founded a monastery and houses of hospitality, of which St. Jerome had the management. She practised the severest austerities and self-denial,

which Jerome, in vain, endeavoured to moderate. Paula was acquainted with the scriptures in the original Hebrew, in which she had Jerome for her master. She died in 407.—*Dupin. Baillet vies des Saints.*

PAULET (William), marquis of Winchester, was the son of sir John Paulet of Somersetshire. He enjoyed several offices under Henry VIII., Edward the VIth., Mary, and Elizabeth. Being asked how he contrived to maintain his situation in such perilous times, wherein so many great changes had taken place in church and state, he answered, *by being a villous, and not an oak*. He died in 1572, aged 97.—*Engl. Peerage.*

PAULI (Simon), professor of medicine in the university of Copenhagen, and first physician to the king of Denmark. Christiern V. gave him the bishopric of Arrhufen. He died in 1680, aged 77. He wrote a Treatise on Malignant Fevers; another against Tobacco and Tea; *Flora Danica*, &c.; and other works.—*Niceron.*

PAULINUS (St.), bishop of Nola, was born at Bourdeaux about 353. He discharged the office of consul in 373, and about the same time married a Spanish lady, by whose means he embraced christianity. He then retired to Spain with his wife, where Paulinus bestowed his goods in charity, and led a life of mortification. In 393 he entered into orders, and went to Italy, where he was chosen bishop of Nola. He died in 431. Paulinus wrote some Latin Poems, Letters, and other works. There was another saint of this name, who was patriarch of Aquileia, and distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort in 794. He died in 804. He wrote a Treatise on the Trinity.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

PAULMIER DE GRENTMESNIL (Julian de), a French physician, was the disciple of Fernel, and when all the other physicians had reduced Charles IX. to a very bad state Paulmier succeeded in restoring him. He afterwards attached himself to the duke of Anjou, whom he accompanied to the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself in his own profession and as a soldier. He died at Caen in 1588. His works are, 1. *De Vino et Pomaceo*; 2. *De Lue Venerea*; 3. *De Morbis Contagiosis*. His son James was born in 1537, and educated by his parents in the reformed religion. He died in 1670. His works are, 1. *Observationes in Optimos Auctores Græcos*, 4to.; 2. *Description of ancient Greece*, 4to.; 3. *Poems, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish*.—*Moreri. Niceron.*

PAULMY (Minist Anthony Renè de Voyer, marquis de), minister of state and a member of the French academy, was the son of the marquis de Argenfon, and born at Valenciennes in 1722. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the count d'Artois brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published *Melanges d'une grande Bibliothèque*,

69 vols. 8vo. To him also is attributed a work entitled, *Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne*, 9 vols. 8vo. 1778. He died in 1787.—*L'Esq. Dict. Hist.*

PAUSANIAS, the son of Cleombrotus king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his nephew during his minority. He also displayed great skill and valour in the war against Athens, which city he took and expelled the ten tyrants. Pausanias afterwards served against the Persians with equal glory; but being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with the king of Persia, which being discovered by the ephori, to avoid the punishment due to his treason he fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held sacred, the Lacedemonians blocked it up with stones, of which the first was placed there by Pausanias's mother. He was there starved to death; B. C. 474.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

PAUSANIAS, a Greek historian and orator in the second century, who settled at Rome in the reign of Antoninus the philosopher. Pausanias wrote, *Travels in Greece*, the best edition of which is that of Kuhniius, 1696, folio.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicily, and the disciple of Pamphilus, flourished about 352 B. C. He was the first who applied colours to wood and ivory by fire, now called encaustic painting. He drew a beautiful picture of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents. After Pausias's death, the Sicyonians sold his pictures to Scaurus, the grandson of Sylla, who built a gallery for them at Rome.—*Plinii Nat. Hist.*

PAUTRE (Anthony le), an architect, was born at Paris, in which city he built the church of the religious of Port Royal, and other works. He excelled in the ornamental parts of his edifices. He was a member of the academy of sculpture; and his works were published at Paris in 1652, folio. A relation of his, *John le Pautre*, born at Paris in 1617, was a member of the academy of painting and sculpture. He became an excellent designer and engraver, especially of architectural ornaments. He died in 1682. His plates have been collected in 3 vols. folio. *Peter le Pautre*, son of the last mentioned, applied to sculpture, and became director of the academy of St. Luke at Rome, where he executed a fine groupe of *Æneas* and *Anchises*. One of his greatest works is a *Lucretia* stabbing herself in the presence of her father. Pautre died in 1744, aged 84.—*D'Argenville.*

PAUW (Cornelius), a learned writer, was born at Amsterdam, and died near Aix la Chapelle in 1799. He is known by his *Discourses on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chinese*, 7 vols. 8vo. These works are curious, and shew considerable ability, but they are too conjectural. There was another of this name who lived

at Utrecht, and published several valuable editions of Greek authors, particularly *Anacreon*, in 1732, 4to.—*Novæ. Dict. H. p.*

PAYNE (Nevil), a dramatic author in the reign of Charles II. His plays are, the *Fatal Jealousy*, a tragedy; the *Morning Ramble*, or the *Town Humours*, a comedy; *The Siege of Constantinople*, a tragedy. 4to. 1675.—*Biog. Dram.*

PAYNE (Roger), a bookbinder, who was remarkable for the elegance and strength of his binding. He was chiefly employed on scarce books, for binding of which he had an extraordinary price. An *Æschylus* done by him for earl Spencer cost fifteen guineas the binding. Payne lived in a cellar, and never worked while he had any money. He made all his own tools, and would never suffer any person to see him at work. He died in St. Martin's-lane in 1797, and was buried at the expence of a bookseller of the same name, but not a relation.—*Gent. Mag.*

PAYS (Renatus le), a French poet, was born at Nantes in 1636. He was comptroller-general of the imposts in Provence, and published a miscellany in prose and verse, entitled, "*Amities, Amours, and Amourettes*," 1685, 12mo. He died in 1690. He was also the author of a romance called *Zelotide*, and some other pieces of a like kind.—*Moresi.*

PEACOCK (Reginald), a worthy prelate, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, by the favour of Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester. But he was deposed for resisting the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation, with other articles of the roman catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his notions, and his books were publicly burnt. He then retired to an abbey, where he died about 1486.—*Life of Bishop Peacock*, 8vo.

PEAPS (William), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He was a student at Eton, where he wrote a piece, entitled, "*Love in its Extasy*," or, the *Large Prerogative*," published in 4to. in 1649, which is all that is known of him.—*Biog. Dram.*

PEARCE (Zachary), a learned prelate, was born in 1690, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote some papers in the *Guardian* and *Spectator*. He published an excellent edition of *Longinus* in 1724, and the same year obtained his doctor's degree. When Woolston rudely attacked the miracles of our Saviour, he was replied to by Dr. Pearce in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, a *Vindication of the Miracles*, which went through several editions. Dr. Pearce was preferred to the deanry of Winchester in 1739, advanced to the see of Bangor in 1748, and in 1756 translated to Rochester, with the deanry of Westminster annexed. Some time before his death he solicited leave to resign his preferments; as this how-

ever was unusual, it was refused with respect to the bishopric, but he was permitted to give up the deanry, which was given to Dr. Thomas. Bishop Pearce died in 1774. Besides the above he published, a Review of the Text of Milton; on the Origin of Temples; an Account of Trinity college, Cambridge, and other works. After his death were published his Commentaries on the Gospels and Acts, 2 vols. quarto; and Sermons in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PEARSON (John), an eminent English bishop, was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612. He received his education at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge. In 1640 he obtained the living of Terrington in Norfolk, and in 1650 was chosen minister of St. Clement, East Cheap, London. He was promoted to the bishopric of Chester in 1673, and died in 1686. Bishop Pearson is principally known by his invaluable Exposition on the Creed, of which there have been several editions. He also wrote Vindiciæ Ignatii, or a Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius, and some other learned works.—*Biog. Brit.*

PECHANTRY (Nicholas de), a French poet, was born at Toulouse in 1638. He gained the poetical prize from the academy des Jeux Floraux three times. His tragedy of Geta was performed at Paris in 1687 with great applause. This was followed by Jugurtha, the Death of Nero, and some others. Pechantre died in 1708.—*Moreri.*

PECHLIN (John Nicholas), a physician, was born at Leyden in 1667. He became professor of medicine at Kiel, and afterwards first physician to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who appointed him preceptor to the hereditary prince. Pechlin died at Stockholm in 1706. His chief works are, 1. De Purgantium medicamentorum facultatibus; 2. De vulneribus scelopetorum; 3. De æris et alimenti defectu et vita sub aquis; 4. De habitu et colore Æthiopum; 5. a Panegyric on Tea, in a poetic style, in Latin; 6. Observationum physico-mediarum.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PECEMEJA (John), a French writer, was born at Villa Franca in 1741. He became professor of elocution in the college of La Fleche, and died in 1785. His eulogy on the great Colbert was crowned with the approbation of the academy in 1773; but he is principally known by a work in poetic prose, called, Telephe, 3 vols.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PECK (Francis), an eminent antiquary, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1693, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of Godby in Leicestershire, where he died in 1743. Mr. Peck wrote, the Annals of Stamford; the Life of Milton, 4to.; and published a collection of Historical Tracts, entitled, Dendæata Curiosa, folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PECKWELL, (Henry), an English divine, was born in 1747. He became a popular preacher among the Calvinistic methodists, and obtained the rectory of Bloxham in Lincolnshire, but lived chiefly in London, where he studied anatomy and physic, that he might be the more serviceable to the sick of his society. Opening the body of a young person who had died of a putrid fever, he slightly wounded himself in the hand, which turned to a mortification, of which he died in 1787. Dr. Peckwell printed several sermons.—*Gent. Mag.*

PECQUET (John), a physician, was born at Dieppe. He discovered the lacteal vein that conveys the chyle to the heart, which is therefore called the reservoir of Pecquet. In 1654 he published a work entitled "Experimenta nova Anatomica," and in 1661, another, "De Thoracis Lacteis." He died at Paris in 1674.—*Moreri. Haller Bibl. Anat.*

PECQUET (Anthony), a French writer, was born in 1704, and died in 1762. He was grand master of the water-works and forests of Rouen, and superintendent of the military school. His principal works are, Analysis of the Spirit of Laws, and the Spirit of Political Maxims, 3 vols.; the Forest Laws of France, 2 vols.; Thoughts on Man. He also translated the Pastor Fido of Guarini, and other Italian works, into French.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PEELE (George), a dramatic writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was a native of Devonshire, and a student of Christ church college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1579. He was a good pastoral poet, and his plays were acted with great applause in the university.—*Wood, A. O.*

PEIRESC (Nicholas-Claude Fabri, seigneur de), was born in Provence in 1580, of a family originally from Italy. He studied at first under the jesuits, after which he visited various universities, and took his doctor's degree at Aix in 1604. His Thesis on that occasion was greatly admired. Visiting Paris soon after, he obtained the friendship of the most learned men in that city, particularly De Thou, and Casaubon. From thence he made a voyage to England, where he was received with marks of distinction by James I. He next went to Holland, and became acquainted with Julius Scaliger and Grotius. On his return to France he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Aix, where he died in 1636. The learning of Peiresc was various and profound; and he particularly excelled in the knowledge of medals. He wrote, Historia Provinciæ Gallicæ Narbonensis; Nobilium ejusdem Provinciæ familiarum Origines; Commentarii rerum omnium memoria dignarum suæ ætate gestarum; Nummi Gallici, Saxonici, Britannici, &c. Linguz Orientales, &c. &c.—*Lij. by Goussendi. Bayle.*

PELAGIUS I. (pope), was a native of Rome, and ascended the papal chair in 555.

He endeavoured to reform the clergy; and when the city was besieged by the Goths, he obtained from Totila, their general, many concessions in favour of the citizens. He died in 560.—*Platina and Bower.*

PELAGIUS II. succeeded Benedict I. in 578. He opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of œcumenical bishop. Pelagius died of the plague in 590.—*Ibid.*

PELAGIUS, the founder of an heresy in the 5th century, was a native of Wales. His real name was *Mergant*, which he changed to the Greek appellation of Pelagius. He is supposed to have been a monk of Bangor, but went to reside at Rome, where he denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free will. He afterwards retired with his friend Celestius to the Holy Land, where Pelagius is supposed to have died. His opinions were condemned in the council of Carthage.—*Dupin. Meibom.*

PELLETIER (Claude le), was born at Paris in 1680. He was the intimate friend of Bignon, Lamoignon, Despreaux, and other learned men. He became successively counsellor of the chatelet, and of the parliament, president of the chamber of requests, and provost of the merchants. The quay at Paris which bears his name was built by him. He succeeded Colbert as comptroller of the finances in 1683. Six years afterwards he resigned his place, and in 1697 he retired from court, to lead a life of study and devotion. He died in 1711. His principal works are, the *Body of Canon Law* in Latin, folio; *Comes Senecutis & Comes Rusticus*. His brother *Michael* was counsellor of state, and occupied other distinguished offices, which he quitted at the age of 80, and retired into the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died in 1725. He was a member of the academy of inscriptions, and has some articles in the memoirs of that society.—*Moreri.*

PELL (John), a mathematician and divine, was born at Southwick in Suffex in 1610, and educated first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, where he became professor of the mathematics; but three years afterwards, at the appointment of the prince of Orange, he removed to Breda, where he read lectures with applause. In 1652 he returned to England, and was afterwards sent by Cromwell as English resident to the protestant cantons of Switzerland. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and the same year was presented to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex. Being, however, of a restless temper, he died poor in 1685. Dr. Pell wrote, 1. *Controversia cum Christiano Longomontano de vera circuli mensura*, 4to.; 2. *an Idea of the Mathematics*, 12mo.; 3. *a Table of 10,000 square numbers*, &c. folio; 4. *an Inaugural Oration at Breda*; 5. *Demonstration of*

the second and tenth books of Euclid; and several letters, &c. in manuscript.—*Hutton. Martin.*

PELLEGRIN (Simon Joseph), a French poet and ecclesiastic, was born at Mar-seilles. He obtained, in 1704, the prize of the academy for his "Epistle to the king on the success of his arms." He entered into the religious order of the Servites, but afterwards, by favour of madame de Maintenon, he obtained leave to remove into that of Cluny. He wrote several pieces for the theatres, and dramatized the history of the Old and New Testament, the Psalms of David, &c. He also translated into French the works of Horace, with notes, 2 vols. He died in 1745.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

PELLEGRINI (Antonio), an historical painter, was born at Padua in 1674, and died in 1741. He came to England with the duke of Manchester, and painted several fine pictures in this country.—*Pilkington.*

PELLEGRINO (of Modena), was born in 1511. He was of the school of Raphael, and employed in the Vatican. He died of a wound received in endeavouring to rescue his son, who had committed a murder.—*De Piles.*

PELLEGRINO (Tibaldi), called Pellegrin of Bologna, an eminent painter and architect, died in 1592, aged 70. He was employed upon the church of St. Ambrose at Milan; and afterwards was invited to Spain, where he displayed his talents on the Escorial both as a painter and architect, and for which he was created a marquis.—*D'Argenville.*

PELLERIN (Joseph), a medallic writer, who died at Paris in 1782, aged 99. He had been commissary general and first clerk of the French marine. His cabinet of medals, in purchasing which he was assisted by the king, was very large and valuable. He published nine quarto volumes illustrative of medals, with plates.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

PELLETIER (James), a physician, was born at Mans, in 1517. His writings are numerous: the principal are; *Commentaries on Euclid*, in Latin; *Description of Savoy*; a *Treatise on the Plague*; poetic works; *Dialogues on Orthography*, in which he proposed to write words according to their pronunciation. He died principal of the college of Mans at Paris, in 1582.—*Moreri.*

PELLETIER (John le), a learned writer, was born at Rouen in 1633. In his youth he studied painting, which he afterwards abandoned for literature, and without a master he acquired a great knowledge of the antient and modern languages, mathematics, physic, and chemistry. He died in 1711. His works are; 1. *A Dissertation on Noah's Ark*; 2. *Discourses in the Journal de Travoux*; 3. *A translation of Leli's Life of Sixtus V.*; and another of sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, from the English.—*Ibid.*

PELLETIER (Gaspard), a physician of Middleburg in Zealand, who acquired a great reputation by his practice, and died in 1659. He wrote *Plantarum, tum patriarum, tum exoticarum in Walachia Zelandiæ insula nascentium*, synonyma, 8vo., 1610.—*Halleri Bibl. Ectan.*

PELLEFIER (Bertrand), a French chemist, was born at Bayonne, in 1761. He settled as an apothecary at Paris, where, on account of his chemical knowledge, he was elected a member of the academy, and afterwards of the institute. He published observations on arsenic, and assisted in the *Journal of Natural History*. He died in 1797.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PELLICAN (Conrad), a learned divine, was born in Alsace, in 1478. He entered into the order of cordeliers, and had the charge of a convent at Basle; but turning protestant he went to Zurich, where he became hebrew professor, and died in 1556. His works, which are chiefly illustrations of the Scriptures, make 7 vols. folio. Father Simon gives them a high character.—*Melch. Adath. V. t. Germ. Theol.*

PELLISSON-FONTANIER (Paul), a French writer, was born at Beziers in 1624. and bred to the bar, which profession he quitted. Having written the history of the origin of the French academy, he was chosen a member. Fouché became his patron, but when that minister was disgraced Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he was confined four years. On his release he received a pension, and became a favourite of Louis XIV. whom he attended in his campaigns. He died at Versailles in 1693. He wrote the *History of Louis XIV.*; the *Life of Anne of Austria*; *History of the Conquest of Franche-Comté*; *Historical Letters*; *Poems*; *Reflections on Differences in Religion*; *Treatise on the Eucharist*, &c.—*Morcri.*

PELLOUTIER (Simon), a protestant divine of Berlin, and member of the academy in that city, was a native of Leipzig, and died in 1757, aged 63. He wrote a *History of the Celts*, and particularly of the Gauls and Germans, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict.*

PELOPIDAS, a Theban general, who inherited from his father a large fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow citizens. There was the closest amity between him and Epaminondas, from which friendship the Thebans derived the most important benefits. When the Lacedæmonians gained the sovereignty of Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled the rest of his exiled countrymen, with whom he returned, and in one night seized upon Thebes, and broke the yoke by which it had been oppressed. This was B. C. 378. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tigyra, and with Epaminondas shared the great victory of Leuctra.

He was next sent by his countrymen on an embassy to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who received him with honour and granted his request. On his return he persuaded his countrymen to make war against Alexander, tyrant of Phares, by whom he was taken prisoner, but was released by Epaminondas. He fell shortly after in battle, B. C. 361.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepes.*

PEMBERTON (Henry), a learned physician of London, who was fellow of the royal society, and distinguished himself by an excellent work, entitled, a *View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy*, in one volume quarto. He was also the author of a *Treatise on Chemistry*. Dr. Pemberton died at an advanced age in 1771.

PEMBLE (William), an English divine was tutor, and divinity reader of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and a great ornament to that university. He died in 1623, aged only 32. His English works were printed in one volume folio, and possess considerable merit.—*Wood.*

PEMBROKE (Thomas), an English painter, was the pupil of Larroon, whose manner he imitated. He painted several pictures for the earl of Bath, and died in London about 1730, at the age of 28.—*Waspole.*

PENN (William), an English admiral, was born at Bristol, in 1691. He commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica, in 1655. The same year he was elected member of parliament for Weymouth. He was committed to the tower by Cromwell, for quitting his command without leave, but was soon released. After the restoration he served under the duke of York, in the signal and successful battle with the Dutch fleet, in 1664, for which he was knighted. He died at Winstead, in Essex, in 1670.—*Campbell's Admirals.*

PENN (William), an eminent quaker, was the son of the above, and born in London, in 1644. He received a good education, which was completed at Christ church, Oxford; but he disappointed his father's expectations by turning quaker, and was discarded by him. Young Penn, however, was confirmed in his opinions by Thomas Loe, a leading quaker, with whom he travelled to propagate this new faith. Being at Cork in Ireland, he was taken up for preaching and sent to prison, but was released through the interest of his father. After his return to England he was sent to the Tower, on account of a book which he had written, and while there he composed his principal work, entitled, "*No Cross, no Crown*;" intended to shew the benefit of suffering. On his release he still went on in the same course, and was again apprehended with some others, and tried for preaching at a conventicle in Gracechurch-street. The jury persisted in finding

them not guilty, and were sent to prison for acting contrary to the dictates of the judge. Admiral Penn was perfectly reconciled to his son before his death, and left him all his property. Notwithstanding this he continued firm in his attachment to the Friends, and went on a mission to Holland and Germany, with Fox and Barclay. In 1681 he obtained from the crown, in lieu of the arrears due to his father, the grant of the province in North America, now called Pennsylvania. Penn took over with him a colony of quakers, and founded Philadelphia; but before he entered upon possession he made a treaty with the Indians. The code of laws which he formed for the government of his province was simple, but would have done honour to the profoundest legislators. Penn died at Beaconsfield in Berkshire, of an apoplexy, in 1718. His works are numerous.—*Biog. Brit.*

PENNANT (Thomas), an eminent naturalist and antiquary, was born at Downing, the family seat in Flintshire, in 1726. After receiving his grammatical education at Wrexham school, he was sent to Oxford, where he principally applied to the study of natural philosophy. After travelling over England, he went abroad, and was introduced to Voltaire, Buffon, Linnæus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published the *British Zoology*, a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his *Tour in Scotland*, which passed through several editions. This was followed, at different periods, by a great number of ingenious performances, as *Tours in Wales*; a *Journey from Chester to London*; an *Account of London*, &c. He also published his *Literary Memoirs*; and at the time of his death was engaged on a description of India; of which one volume was printed. This ingenious and indefatigable man died at Downing in 1798.—*Europ. Mag. Necrology.*

PENNI (John Francis), a painter, was born at Florence in 1488. He was the disciple of Raphael, to whom he became steward, on which account he obtained the title of *il fattore*. He painted landscapes, in a fine style. He died in 1528. His brother Lucas was also a good artist, and painted some pictures in France and England.—*Pilkington.*

PENNICUIK (Alexander), a physician of New-hall, in the county of Edinburgh, was descended from an ancient family of that place, and his father had been surgeon in the Swedish army under the famous general Bannier. Dr. Pennicuik, the son, was born in 1652, and after spending his youth abroad, returned and died in his own country in 1722. He wrote a topographical account of Tweedale, and a number of poems characteristic of the manners of the gentry and peasantry in his time. He

is also said to have given to Allan Ramsay, the plot of his *Gentle Shepherd*, the scenes of which were laid on his estate of New-hall.—*Private Communication.*

PENNINGTON (Isaac), a quaker, was born in 1617. He was one of the first and most zealous disciples of George Fox, and wrote several pieces in defence of quakerism. He also suffered imprisonment several times, and died at Goodnestone, Suffex, in 1679. He is not to be confounded with Isaac Pennington, lord mayor of London in 1640. He headed most of the riots against Charles I. and was one of that king's judges. At the restoration he was tried and condemned, but respited, and died in the Tower. From a curious print of him it should seem that he also became a quaker.—*Sewell's Hist. Quakers. Granger.*

PENNY (Thomas), an ingenious naturalist, who was fellow of the college of physicians, London. He had been a great traveller, and resided a considerable time in Switzerland, and also in the Island of Majorca, from whence he brought the plant called *Hypericum Valerarium*, but honoured by Clusius with the name of *Myrtocistus Pennai*. He explored most parts of England in search of plants, and made large communications to Lobel, Gerard, Gesner, and other botanists. He also wrote some letters on insects, which are in Trew's collections.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

PENRUDDOCK (colonel John), a brave and loyal Englishman, was the son of sir John Penruddock, in Wiltshire. In the great rebellion he took up arms in defence of his king, whom he caused to be proclaimed at Blandford, but he was overpowered and defeated by colonel Croke, who, notwithstanding his promise of quarter, caused him to be beheaded, May 16, 1655. Penruddock died as became a soldier and a christian. The letters that passed between him and his wife after their last sorrowful interview, were printed by Steele in his *Lover*. They are very affecting.—*Granger.*

PENRY (John), or Ap-Henry, a puritan minister, was born in the county of Brecknock, and educated both at Cambridge and Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. He afterwards became an itinerant preacher, and was much followed; but imbibing the principles of the puritans, he wrote with great virulence against the episcopal government, under the assumed name of Mar-Prelate. These were printed at a private press: and some of them were so seditious that the author was apprehended, tried and executed in 1593.—*W. ed. Neale.*

PENS (George), a painter and engraver, of Nuremburg, who flourished at the beginning of the 16th century. His pictures and plates are both greatly esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PEPIN (*the short*), the son of Charls

Martel, was elected king of France at Soissons in 752, and became the first monarch of the second race of sovereigns of that kingdom. Though small of stature he was very heroic. He assisted the pope against Astolphus, king of Lombardy, whom he defeated and compelled to make peace. He afterwards turned his arms with equal success against the Saxons, and added Aquitaine to his dominions. He died in 768, aged 54.—*Henault*.

PEPUSCH (John Christopher), an eminent musician, was a native of Prussia, where at the age of fifteen he had the honour of teaching the prince royal. He afterwards settled in England, and was engaged as composer at Drury-lane theatre. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He acquired a considerable fortune by teaching, and by his marriage with an Italian singer. Dr. Pepusch died in 1752, aged 85, and was buried in the chapel of the Charter House.—*Burney. Haruins*.

PEPYS (Samuel), secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was descended from a good family at Impington in Cambridgeshire, and related to the great earl of Sandwich, who lost his life in the engagement with the Dutch fleet. Mr. Pepys first reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method. His memoirs relating to the navy is a well-written piece; and his collection of MSS. with his library, now at Magdalen college, Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He was president of the royal society. He died in 1703.—*Evelyn's Numismata. Granger*.

PERANDA (Santa), an historical painter of Venice, was born in 1466, and died in 1538. He imitated the respective styles of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese.—*Pilkington*.

PERAU (Gabriel Louis Calabre), a French ecclesiastic and licentiate of the Sorbonne, died in 1767, aged 67. He continued the Lives of illustrious Frenchmen, which had been begun by D'Auvinny. He was also the editor of the works of Bossuet, and the author of the Life of Jerome Bignon, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PERCIVAL (Thomas), a physician, was born at Warrington in 1740. He received his education in the school of his native town, after which he went to Edinburgh, where he closely applied to the study of physic. In 1764 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and about the same time went abroad. Having passed some time at Paris, Hamburg, and other places, but principally Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, in 1765 he returned to his native town. In 1766 he married, and the year following settled at Manchester, where he continued in considerable practice, and universally respected till his death in 1804. Dr. Percival is advantageously

known in the literary world by his Father's Instructions to his Children; Moral and Literary Dissertations; Medical Ethics; and several excellent papers in the Memoirs of the Manchester Society, of which he was one of the principal founders and ornaments.—*Monthly Mag.*

PERCY (William), came to England with William the conqueror, was created a baron by that monarch, and received several lordships in Lincoln and York. Henry Percy was created earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377. He distinguished himself against the Scots, and took Berwick. Seven years afterwards the Scots, by corrupting the governor of that place, made themselves masters of it again; on which the duke of Lancaster brought an accusation against the earl into parliament, and he was sentenced to lose his life and estates. But the king revoked this sentence, upon which Percy laid siege to Berwick and took it. When the duke of Lancaster assumed the crown by the title of Henry IV. he made the earl of Northumberland constable of England. In the 4th year of that reign, the earl and his son Henry (commonly called Hotspur), defeated the Scots at Halidown-hill, and took the earl of Douglas prisoner. Having demanded the pay due to him as keeper of the marches, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, the earl took up arms against the king, and placed Hotspur at the head of his troops, but he was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. On this Percy made his submission, and was pardoned. Notwithstanding this, he soon after collected another army, and was defeated and slain in Yorkshire in 1406.—*Engl. Peerage. Rapin*.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedon, to accomplish which design he divorced his wife and espoused Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Craterus and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdicas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his own soldiers, B.C. 322.—*Quintus Curtius*.

PEREFIXE (Hardouin de Beaumont de), a French prelate, was born of an ancient family in Poitou. His father was in the suit of the cardinal de Richelieu, who became the patron of the son. Prefexie was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne, and was distinguished as a preacher. He was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. and in 1664 obtained the archbishopric of Paris. He died in 1670. His works are; the History of Henry IV., 12mo.; *Institutio Principis*, 1647.—*Moreri*.

PEREIRA-GOMEZ (George), a Spanish physician, was born at Medina del Campo. He wrote a piece to prove that brute animals are mere machines. His book printed in 1554 in folio is very scarce. Pereira is

also the author of another work entitled, *Novaveraque Medicina, Experimentis et Rationibus Evidentibus comprobata*, folio, 1538.—*Moreri*.

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO (Anthony), a Portuguese ecclesiastic, was born in 1725, and died at Lisbon in 1797. In the disputes between the court of Portugal with that of Rome he distinguished himself ably in maintaining the power of kings in ecclesiastical matters. He also wrote, a new Method of Latin Grammar, which passed through several editions; the Bible, translated into Portuguese, 23 vols. 8vo.; *Tentativa Theologica*; Elements of Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PEREZ (Anthony), a Spanish writer, was the nephew of Goncalvo Perez, secretary to Charles V. He was employed in state affairs, but afterwards fell into disgrace, on which he retired to France, and died at Paris in 1611. His Letters, in which he gives an account of himself, are ingenious. His works were printed at Paris in 1598, 4to.—*Moreri*.

PERGOLESE (John Baptist), a musical composer, was born at Casoria in the kingdom of Naples in 1704. He studied under Gattano Greco, one of the ablest musicians in Italy; after which the prince of Stigliano took him under his protection. Young Pergolese went to Rome, where he produced his *Olympiade*; an opera which was vastly applauded. He died at Naples in 1737. His countrymen stile him the *Domenichino* of music. His *Salve Regina* and *Stabat Mater* are the most admired of his compositions.—*Burney. Harkness*.

PERINGSKJÖLD (John), a learned Swede, was born in the province of Sudermania in 1651. He became secretary of antiquities and counsellor to the king of Sweden, and also professor at Upsal. He died in 1720. His works are, a History of the Kings of the North, 8vo.; History of the Kings of Norway, 2 vols. folio; Historical and Chronological Tables from Adam to Jesus Christ, folio. He was also the editor of the works of Messenius.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

PERIANDER, the tyrant of Corinth, who was called by his flatterers one of the seven Sages of Greece. But this sage was a monster. He began with overturning the constitution and liberty of his country, and usurping the sovereignty B.C. 628. The commencement of his reign was mild, but he soon altered his conduct, and assumed an iron sceptre after consulting with the tyrant on the surest mode of governing. He committed dreadful cruelties on the Corinthians, and incest with his own mother; put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron for lamenting her fate. Periander died B.C. 585.

PERIANDER (Giles), a learned writer, was born at Brussels in 1540. He professed the belles-lettres at Mayence, and wrote, 1. *Germania in qua doctissimorum virorum elogium*

et judicium continetur, 1567, 12mo.; 2. *Nobilitas Moguntinz diocesis, Metropolitanzque Ecclesie*, 1568, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

PERICLES, an Athenian, who distinguished himself as a general, statesman, and orator. Having acquired a great popularity among his countrymen; he prevailed with them to alter their government. He caused Cimon and his other rivals to be banished by the ostracism, and thus made himself sole master of Athens. He commanded the army in the Peloponnesus, and gained a great victory near Nemea over the Sicyonians. He next ravaged Arcadia, and took Samos; at the siege of which place were invented several warlike machines. Pericles advised the Athenians to continue the war against Sparta, for which he was censured and disgraced; but he recovered his popularity and the government, and died of the plague B.C. 429.—*Plutarch*.

PERIZONIUS (James), a learned writer, was born at Dam, in Holland, in 1631. He studied first at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht under Grævius, by whose means he obtained the rectorship of the latin school at Delft, and the professorship of history and eloquence at Franeker. In 1693 he removed to Leyden, where he filled the chair of greek and history with great reputation, and died in 1715. His works are, 1. *Animadversiones Historice*, 8vo.; 2. *Dissertationes on several Points of Ancient History*; 3. *Orations*; 4. *Origines Babylonice et Egyptiacæ*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 5. An edition of *Ælian*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 6. *Historical Commentaries*.—*Niceron*.

PERKINS (William), an English divine, was born at Marston, in Warwickshire, in 1558, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was a rigid calvinist, and published several works on that scheme; some of which being translated into Dutch, were replied to by Arminius, and this occasioned those famous disputes for the settling of which the synod of Dort was called. Mr. Perkins died in 1602. His works make three vols. in fol.—*Fulcr's Abel Redivivus*.

PEROUSE (John Francis Galoup de la), a celebrated navigator, was born at Albi in 1741. He entered very young into the sea service, and in 1764 obtained the rank of enseigne de vaisseau, after which he served seventeen years in the Indian seas. In 1778 he acted under D'Estaing in America, and distinguished himself at the taking of Grenada. In 1782 he accomplished the arduous task of destroying the English settlements in Hudson's Bay. The French government having resolved to send out ships on a voyage of discovery, the charge of the expedition was committed to Perouse; who, after traversing the seas which Cooke had explored before him, lost his life in the enterprise; but in what way has not been ascertained, no account having been received of him or his ships since their departure

from Botany Bay in 1788. An expedition under Entrecasteaux was sent out in search of him, but without success. The voyages of Perouse have been published in 4 volumes, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PERNETTI (James), historiographer of the city of Lyons, and a member of the academy of that place, was a native of Forez. He assumed the title of *Miles Ecclesiæ Lugdunensis*, but he was a man of pleasant manners and void of pedantry. He died at Paris in 1777, aged 81. The abbé Pernetti's works are, 1. History of Cyrus, 3 vols. 12mo.; 2. Counsels of Friendship; 3. Letters on Physiognomy, 3 vols.; 4. The Abuses of Education, 12mo.; 5. Picture of the City of Lyons, &c.—*Ibid.*

PERNETTI (Anthony Joseph), a benedictine, was the relation of the above, and born at Roan in 1716. He became librarian to the king of Prussia, and wrote a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, 12mo.; Dissertation on America against Pauw, 2 vols. 8vo. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Ibid.*

PERRAULT (Claude), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1613. He studied the art of physic, and published some works on that subject, but did not practise. His taste for the fine arts, and particularly architecture, drew him from that profession. He designed the entrance into the Louvre, and the observatory at Paris, with other great works. He also translated Vitruvius into French, which he illustrated with fine designs of his own. Perrault was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, although Boileau had satirized him as a physician turned mason. He died in 1688. His other works are, 1. An Abridgement of Vitruvius, 12mo.; 2. Description of Machines of his Invention; 3. On the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments; 4. Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals, folio.—*D'Argenville. Feilbien.*

PERRAULT (Charles), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1633. He had from his youth a fine taste for literature, particularly poetry. Colbert appointed him comptroller general of the public buildings; and Perrault made use of the favour which he had with that minister in promoting the arts and assisting worthy and ingenious men. He became a member of the French academy, and was one of the institutors of that of belles-lettres and inscriptions. He also contributed considerably to the memoirs of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. After the death of Colbert he was discharged from his place, on which he devoted himself wholly to letters. His poem on painting was greatly admired; but another on the age of Louis the Great, in which he exalted the modern authors over all the antients, was highly censured and ridiculed. He then ventured to publish his Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns, which gave still more offence, and oc-

casioned a violent controversy between him and Boileau. When this war subsided Perrault published his Historical Eulogies of great men of the 17th Century, 2 volumes, folio. He died in 1703. His other works are, 1. The Cabinet of the Fine Arts, folio; 2. Reflections on Longinus, 8vo.; 3. Poems.—*Moreri. Nicer n.*

PERRIER (Francis), a French painter, was born at Maçon in 1590. Having quitted his parents in his infancy, and associated himself with a blind beggar, with whom he travelled about the country, on going to Rome he was taken into the service of a picture dealer, who perceiving his facility in managing crayons, employed him in copying the pictures of the best masters. He soon became a good artist, and on his return to his own country had considerable employment, and was named first professor of the academy. He died in 1650. He painted much after the manner of Lanfranc, and in landscape he imitated Carracci.—*De Piles.*

PERRIER (Charles du), a poet, was born at Aix. He wrote some excellent latin poems in his youth; and was complimented by Menage with the title of prince of lyric poets. He obtained two prizes of the French academy, and died in 1692. Besides his latin odes he wrote several poetical pieces of merit in French.—*Moreri.*

PERRON (James Davy du), a celebrated cardinal, was born of protestant parents at Berne in 1556. He was educated under his father, and acquired a great knowledge of the latin, greek, and hebrew languages, as well as of the mathematics, philosophy, and history. His proficiency was such that Philip Deiportes, abbot of Lyon, reported him to Henry III. of France as a prodigy of memory. Having renounced the protestant religion he entered into orders, and became very famous as a preacher, but more as a disputant. His success in converting protestants was great, and among others whom he had the honour of bringing over to his church were Henry and John Spondanus. In 1593 Perron was made bishop of Evreux. In 1600 he had a famous conference on matters of religion with Pleiss du Mornay in the presence of the king, in which Perron was equally matched. This conference, however, procured him the dignity of cardinal. He was employed on several important negotiations and was made grand almoner of France and archbishop of Sens. The cardinal died in 1618. Du Perron was a man of great policy and ambition. His learning was various and profound. He wrote, a Treatise on the Eucharist; another against king James I. of England; Letters, &c.; which were all collected into 3 vols. folio, with his Life prefixed.—*Moreri.*

PERRONET (John Rodolphus), director of the bridges and roads of France, was born in 1708. He was brought up by Beaulire, architect to the city of Paris, under whom he made a great progress. About 1745 he

became inspector of the school of engineers, of which he was afterwards director. France is indebted to him for several of its finest bridges and best roads, the canal of Burgundy, and other great works. He was for his public services honoured with the order of St. Michael, and he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, of the royal society of London, and of the academy of Stockholm. He died at Paris in 1794. He wrote a Description of the Bridges which he had constructed, 2 vols. 12mo.; Memoirs on the Method of Constructing Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 Feet, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PERROT (Nicholas), archbishop of Siponto, in the kingdom of Naples, was a native of Saffo Ferrato in the states of Venice. He translated Polybius into latin; also a Treatise of Hippocrates; and was the author of a Commentary on Martial. He died in 1480.—*Tiraboschi*.

PERRYOT (sir John), an eminent statesman, was born of an ancient family in Pembroke-shire about 1527. He was bred up in the house of the marquis of Winchester, that he might profit by the discourses and example of so great a man. He was one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of Edward VI., who had a great partiality for him. At the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring protestants, but by the interference of friends he was soon discharged. He assisted at the coronation of Elizabeth, who sent him in 1572 to Ireland as lord president of Munster, which was then in a state of rebellion, but by his promptitude was quickly reduced to obedience. He was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet on the coast of Ireland, which was threatened to be invaded by the Spaniards; and he continued cruising there till the reason for such an enterprise was over. In 1583 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, where he carried things with so high a hand as gave great offence, and he was recalled in 1588, and sent to the Tower. In 1592 he was tried by a special commission, brought in guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, was persuaded of his innocence and respited him; but he fell sick and died in confinement the same year.—*Biog. Brit.*

PERRROT (Nicholas), *seigneur d'Ablancourt*, was born at Chalons upon the Marne in 1606. He was educated for the bar, and admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Paris; but not liking that profession he devoted himself to pleasure and the belles lettres. In 1637 he was admitted a member of the French academy. He died at his seat in 1664. D'Ablancourt was bred up in the protestant religion, which he abjured early in life, but returned to it again before he died. He translated Minutius Felix, Tacitus, Lucian, Arrian, Cæsar, Thucydides, and several other ancient authors' into French. One of the most curious of his productions

is the History of Africa, 3 vols. 4to.—*Mereri*.

PERRY (John), an English engineer, who went to Russia on the invitation of Peter the Great, and was there employed in forming a communication between the Wolga and the Don; also in making the river Veronile navigable, and in refitting and improving the Russian navy; for all which services he was badly requited. In 1712 he returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Dagenham breach in Essex; of which he published an account. He was also the author of the present State of Russia, 8vo. Captain Perry died in 1733.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PERSEUS or **PERSEZ**, son of Philip, king of Macedon. He declared war against the Romans, but was defeated near Padua by Paulus Æmilius in 168 B. C. From thence he fled to Samothracia, where he was taken prisoner, and brought to Rome in triumph. He is said to have died in confinement. His two sons were bred to mechanical professions.—*Livy. Plutarch*.

PERSIA, was originally part of the Assyrian empire, and in 596 B. C. was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. Afterwards it became a province of Media; but in 536, Cyrus, king of Persia, obtained the dominion over the Medes, and formed a mighty empire, which, in 332, was destroyed by Alexander the Great. In 250, the Persians, under Artabaces, revolted from Antiochus Theus, and founded the Parthian empire. A. D. 229 Persia became again a distinct kingdom under Artaxerxes, and in 651 it was dissolved by the Saracens. In 1037 Toghrul Beg conquered Persia, and formed the two Seljukian dynasties, which were destroyed by the king of Karasim in 1193. Zinghis Khan completely subdued this country in 1218; as did Timur Beg, the Tartar, in 1392. It continued in the possession of his successors till 1500, when Ismael Sofi made a conquest of Persia, in whose family it has ever since remained.—*Univ. Hist.*

PERSIUS (Aulus Flaccus), a Latin poet, was born in Hetruria, A. D. 34. He studied at the same time with Lucian under Cornutus, the stoic, for whom he had a great regard. Persius wrote in the reign of Nero, whom he satirised with great severity. He died in 62. His works are very enigmatic, and have been compared in this respect to the Greek Lycophron. The best edition is that of Casaubon, London, 12mo, 1647.—*Biog. Classica. Bayle*.

PERTINAX (Publius Helvius), born of poor parents near Alba, A. D. 126. However, he obtained a good education, and was for some time an instructor of youth in Liguria, after which he entered into the army, and by his bravery rose to preferment. The emperor Aurelius made him consul, and on the death of Commodus in 193 he was elected to the imperial dignity by the soldiers. His conduct was meritorious; he

distributed his lands among the people, and sold the property accumulated by his predecessor for the purpose of paying off the public debt. He abolished also the heavy imposts which had been laid on by Commodus. But these virtuous acts did not please the licentious Romans, who were fond of luxury, and they basely assassinated the emperor a few months after his election.—*Herodian. Crevier.*

PERUGINO (Peter), an Italian painter, was born in 1446 at Perugia. He was the disciple of Andrea Verocchio, but he is chiefly celebrated for being the master of Raphael. He was employed by Sixtus IV. to paint several pieces for his chapel. Perugino was very avaricious, and amassed considerable wealth, of which being robbed, the loss occasioned his death in 1524.—*De Piles.*

PERUZZI (Balthazar), a painter and architect, was born at Volterra in Tuscany, in 1481. He was employed at Rome by popes Julius II. and Leo X. the former in ornamenting his palace, and by the latter as one of the architects of the church of St. Peter. He was taken prisoner when Rome was sacked by Charles V. but he obtained his liberty on painting a picture of the constable Bourbon. He died in 1556.—*Ibid.*

PEZZELLI (Pisello), a painter, was born at Florence about 1440. He was a disciple of Andrea del Castagno, whose style he adopted. He painted historical subjects, also animals. He died in 1517.—*Ibid.*

PEZZELIER (Charles Stephen), member of the academies of Nantz, Amiens, Rouen, and Angers, was born at Paris in 1712. He was intended for the law, which profession he renounced for poetry; but afterwards he obtained a place in the financial department, in which capacity he wrote, a General Idea of the Finances, 1759, folio; Doubts addressed to the author of the Theory of Taxation, 12mo. He is chiefly known by his Fables, which are in the manner of Fontaine; Letters on Education, 2 vols.; the Masquerade of Parnassus; Æsop in Parnassus; and the School of the Times; comedies. He died in 1763.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PETAVIUS (Dionysius), or Denis Petau, was born at Orleans in 1563. He entered into the society of Jesuits at the age of twenty-two, and became a great ornament and defender of that order. His knowledge was general; but he particularly excelled in chronology, in which science he stood unrivalled. Philip IV. of Spain and pope Urban VIII. solicited him to settle in their respective states with the most flattering promises, which he declined on account of the bad state of his health. He died in the college of Clermont in 1652. His principal works are, 1. De Doctrina Temporum, 2 vols. folio, and with his Uranologia, 3 vols.; 2. Rationarium Temporum, folio, also at Leyden in 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Dogmaticæ Theologica, 5 vols. fol.; 4. the Psalms,

translated into Greek verse, 12mo.; 5. De Ecclesiastica Hierarchia, folio. He had several controversies with Scaliger, Salmastius, and Casaubon; and he published editions of some of the works of the ancient fathers.—*Nicéron.*

PETER (St.), one of the apostles, was a fisherman with his brother Andrew at Bethsaida when called to be a disciple of Jesus Christ. Peter was remarkable for his great zeal, which he displayed on many occasions, particularly in the garden, when his master was apprehended, on which occasion he drew his sword, and cut off the ear of the servant of the high-priest. But when he entered the hall of Caiaphas, and was recognized as one of the disciples, he repeatedly denied the charge, till the cock crew, and then remembering our Lord's prediction, that before the cock crew twice he would deny him thrice, Peter went out and wept. After the ascension of our Saviour, Peter preached a famous sermon at Jerusalem, by which some thousands were converted. Herod Agrippa threw him into prison, A. D. 44, but he was released by an angel. He was crucified with his head downwards in the persecution under Nero, A. D. 66. Two of his epistles are in the sacred canon.—*Cave. Dupin.*

PETER III. king of Arragon, succeeded his father James I. in 1276. He laid claim to the kingdom of Navarre, but was unsuccessful. Having married the daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and to effect his purpose contrived the horrid massacre of the Sicilian vassals, or the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day in 1282. For this crime pope Martin IV. excommunicated Peter and the Sicilians, and laid Arragon under an interdict. Peter died in 1285.—*Univ. Hist.*

PETER the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded his father Alphonfus XI. in 1350, at the age of 16. He commenced his reign by several wanton acts of barbarity. Having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her three days after, and sent her to prison, that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla, his former mistress. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and they placed at their head Henry of Transtamare, his natural brother, who slew Philip in battle in 1369.—*Ibid.*

PETER THE HERMIT, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced the military life to embrace that of a pilgrim. At the end of the eleventh century a very general alarm was spread that the last day was approaching, on which numbers of persons flocked to the Holy Land from all countries, with a view of finishing their days near the holy sepulchre. Peter was of the number: and on his return to Europe made so pathetic a representation of

the state of the Christians in Palestine to pope Urban II. who was so affected that he gave Peter leave to preach up the necessity of a croisade throughout Christendom. The appearance, zeal, and discourses of the hermit produced a prodigious effect, and all ranks and ages, of both sexes, pressed eagerly into the service. With a numerous and motley army Peter passed through Hungary, and after losing a great number of his followers, entered Palestine. He was at the siege of Jerusalem in 1099, where he displayed great bravery, and when the place was taken was made by the new patriarch vicar-general. Peter on his return to France founded the abbey of Neu-Moutier, where he died.—*Maimbourg's Hist. Crusades. Moreri.*

PETER ALEKSIOWITZ I. called the great, the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, czar of Muscovy, was placed on the throne after the death of his elder brother Theodore, or Fedor, to the prejudice of his other brother Iwan, who was as weak in his intellect as in his constitution. The Strelitz, a militia which in that country greatly resembled the Janissaries in Turkey, being excited by the princess Sophia, revolted in favour of Iwan; and to avert a civil war it was resolved that the two princes should reign in conjunction. Russia was at that time little better than in a state of barbarism. The first act of Peter's enterprising genius was to introduce a reform among the troops, in which, notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, he had great success. In 1696 he took Azoph, which he placed in a strong state of defence against the incursions of the Tartars. He next turned his attention to the finances, and in this department of government corrected many gross abuses. The year following he undertook a journey into various parts of Europe, for the purpose of acquiring such a knowledge of arts, sciences, and mechanics, as might enable him to render an essential service to his subjects. After passing through Germany he visited Amsterdam, where he entered himself in the company of shipwrights in the dock-yard, and worked with the greatest diligence by the name of *master Peter*. He quitted Holland in 1698, and came to England, where he paid attention to manufactures, and to every public institution. Having conceived the idea of forming a junction between the Don and the Wolga, he engaged some English engineers to enter into his service, for the accomplishment of that great undertaking. From England the czar went to Vienna, intending to go to Italy, but the news of an insurrection in Russia obliged him to hasten home, where he compelled the princess Sophia, who had been the cause of the revolt, to go into a monastery; several of the insurgents were executed, and the greatest part of the Strelitz decimated or sent to Siberia. In 1699 Peter

instituted the order of St. Andrew, by way of raising a spirit of emulation among his subjects. The next year he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, but without success. This, however, did not discourage Peter, who said, "I knew that the Swedes would beat us at first; but they will in time teach us to beat them." This was verified in 1709 by the important victory of Pultowa; by which the greatest part of the Swedish troops were made prisoners, and their king obliged to seek an asylum in Turkey. Peter availed himself of this advantage by seizing Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Swedish Pomerania. In the mean time the Turks, at the instigation of Charles XII. broke their truce with the czar, whom they completely hemmed in with his army on the banks of the Pruth in 1711. In this perilous situation he was saved by the presence of mind of the czarina Catherine, who had accompanied him. She sent secretly a person to negotiate with the grand vizir, who consented to the terms proposed, and a peace was settled. In memory of this event was instituted the female order of St. Catherine, of which the czarina became the head. The restoration of tranquillity enabled the czar to make another tour in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France. When in the latter country he visited the tomb of cardinal Richelieu, on the sight of which he exclaimed, "Great minister, why was you not born in my time? I would have given you one half of my dominions for teaching me how to govern the other." He is also said to have proposed the plan of a treaty between the two countries to the duke of Orleans, which was declined. The doctors of the Sorbonne presented to the czar a plan for reconciling the Russian church to that of Rome, which Peter received with grace; but after his return he made the pope the subject of a public farce, which gave great offence to the catholic courts, particularly Vienna. Prince Alexis, his son, having joined a party of malecontents, who were displeased at the changes which had taken place both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, the czar caused him to be tried, and the judges sentenced him to death. This decree was not executed, but the prince soon after died as was said of an apoplexy. Some degree of suspicion, however, fell upon the father, which was not removed by the rigorous execution afterwards of several of the friends of Alexis. The Tartars having massacred a Russian garrison on the borders of Persia in 1722, Peter embarked on the Caspian sea, and took the city of Derbent, with three provinces which were afterwards recaptured by Kouli Khan. After this expedition the czar devoted himself to the internal regulation of his great empire, and of the many important establishments and improvements of which he was the author.

the following were the principal; a reform among the clergy, and the abolition of the patriarchal dignity; the organization of a numerous army; the formation of a formidable navy; fortifications in all the principal towns; and an excellent civil government in the cities; an academy for naval education; colleges at Moscow, Petersburg, and Kiof; a college of physicians, and a dispensary at Moscow; public lectures in anatomy, a branch of science in which the czar himself had made great proficiency under Ruysch at Amsterdam; an observatory, which was also a repository of natural curiosities; a botanical garden, stocked with plants from all parts of the world; printing-offices; and a royal library. But one of the most extraordinary works of this great man was the building of the city of Petersburg in a morass, the foundations of which consist of piles. Peter the Great died of the strangury caused by an imposthume in the neck of his bladder, Jan. 28, 1725, aged 59. He wrote several pieces upon naval affairs, and he was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, to which he sent a chart of the Caspian sea. By his last will he constituted the empress Catherine his successor.—*Voltaire's Hist. Peter the Great. Tooke's Russia.*

PETER II. emperor of Russia, was the son of Alexis Petrowitz, and succeeded, in 1727, the empress Catherine, who had declared him grand duke of Russia the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of the prime minister Menzikoff, who was banished to Siberia. The emperor died in 1733, aged 18.—*Ibid.*

PETER III. the son of Anne Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, and of Charles Frederic duke of Holstein Gottorp, was declared grand duke of Russia in 1742, by his aunt the empress Elizabeth, whom he succeeded in 1762. He was a warm admirer of the character of Frederic the Great, king of Prussia, and would have imitated him, but his abilities were not equal to his wishes. Peter was weak, passionate, and irresolute; and in a few months after his accession was dethroned by his wife Catherine, who was proclaimed empress. The emperor died shortly after. [See CATHERINE II.]

PETER (St.), bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 300. He was regarded as one of the most illustrious prelates of his time, and was crowned with martyrdom in 311. He formed the penitential canons. Some of his letters have been preserved by Theodoret.—*Dupin. Baillet.*

PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the order of mercy for the redemption of captives, was born in Languedoc in 1189. He was in the service and favour of James, king of Arragon, and by his interest with that prince he instituted a religious military order, in 1213, whose province it should

be to rescue christian slaves from the musulmans. He was himself very successful in this good work, and died in 1266.—*Moreri. Ibid.*

PETER OF SICILY, an historian of the 9th century, who wrote a History of the Manichees, which contains many curious particulars. It was printed at Ingolstadt in 1604, in Greek and Latin.—*Moreri.*

PETER DE CLUNY, or *Peter the Venerable*, was born in Auvergne, of a noble family. He became a monk of the order of Cluny, and in 1121 was chosen general of that society, at the early age of 29. He magnificently entertained pope Innocent II. at Cluny in 1130, and afforded an asylum to the celebrated Abelard. He died in 1156. Among other works he wrote an excellent Treatise on the Divinity of Christ; another against the Jews, and one on Infant Baptism.—*Dupin.*

PETER de Blois, was so called from the place of his birth. After studying at Paris and Bologna, he became preceptor and secretary to the king of Sicily. At the invitation of Henry II. he came to England, and obtained the archdeaconry of Bath. He died in 1200. His letters, sermons, and other works were printed in 1667, folio.—*Ibid.*

PETERS (Gerard), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam about 1580. His pieces are mostly conversations and landscapes.—*Houbraeken.*

PETERS (Bonaventure), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1614. He excelled in painting sea storms. He died in 1652. His brother *John Peters* painted sea views, engagements, and landscapes.—*Ibid.*

PETERS (Francis Lucas), a landscape painter, was born at Mechlin in 1606. He was a disciple of Gerard Segers, and was much esteemed and employed by the archduke Leopold. He died in 1654.—*Pilkington.*

PETERS (Hugh), an English fanatic, was born at Fowey in Cornwall, in 1599, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that buffoonery which afterwards distinguished him in the pulpit. He was ordained by bishop Mountaine, and was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's London; but having an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he joined the independents. He went from thence to New England, and at the beginning of the rebellion returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the parliament. For his activity in the rebellion, especially at the murder of the king, he was hung and quartered in 1660.—*Life by Dr. Young in 1663.*

PETIT (John-Louis), an eminent surgeon, was born at Paris in 1674. He studied under

Lettre, Castel, and Marechal, and in 1726 he was invited to attend the king of Poland, whom he cured, as he also did the prince of Spain in 1734. He was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and rector of that of surgery. Petit died in 1750. He invented several surgical instruments, and wrote a *System of Surgery*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *Treatise on Diseases of the Bones*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *Consultations on Venereal complaints*; and dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*. He is not to be mistaken for *Antony Petit*, a physician, who was also a member of the academy of sciences, and died near Orleans, in 1794, aged 72. He was the author of *Chirurgical Anatomy*; *Discourse on Surgery*; *Report in favour of Inoculation*; on a *Reform in Medical Practice*, &c.—*Novu. Diss. Hist.*

PETIT (Samuel), a learned protestant divine, was born at Nismes, in 1594, and educated at Geneva, where he became professor of theology, and also of Greek and Hebrew. He died in 1645. His principal works are; 1. *Miscellanea*; 2. *Elogz Chronologicæ*, 4to.; 3. *Variz Lectiones*; 4. *Leges Atticæ*, folio.—*Moreri*.

PETIT (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Montluçon, in 1598. He became geographer to the king, and intendant of the fortifications of France. He was the intimate friend of Des Cartes, and died in 1677. His works are: 1. *A Treatise on the Compass of Proportion*; 2. *On the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery*; 3. *On Sight*; 4. *Of Eclipses*; 5. *On preventing the Inundations of the Seine*; 6. *On Comets*, &c.—*Ibid.*

PETIT (Peter), a physician, was born at Paris, in 1617. He was a member of the academy of Padua, and died in 1687. He wrote some Latin poems of merit, particularly one, entitled, *Codrus*. His other works are; 1. *A Treatise on the Motion of Animals*; 2. *Homeri Nepenthes*, 8vo.; 3. *Treatise on the Amazons*, in Latin, 8vo., and French, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. *On the Sibyl*, 8vo.; 5. *Miscellaneous Observations*; 6. *De Natura et Moribus Anthropophagorum*, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

PETITOT (John), an unrivalled painter in enamel, was born at Geneva, in 1607. He visited England, where he was greatly patronized by Charles I. after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He painted the face and hands, and his brother-in-law Bordier, added the drapery. He died in 1691.—*Walpole*.

PETIVER (James), an English botanist, who was apothecary to the charter-house, and died in 1718. He was a fellow of the royal society, and made so great a collection of rare and curious plants, animals, and insects, that Sir Hans Sloane, who afterwards purchased it, offered him in his life-time 4000l. for his collection. Mr. Petiver published, 1. *Musæi Petiveriani Cen-*

turiz decem, 8vo.; 2. *Gazophylacii Naturæ et Artis decadis decem*, folio; 3. *A Catalogue of Plants found on the Mountains about Geneva*; 4. *Pterigraphia Americana*, folio. He was also the author of several other pieces, and communications to Mr. Ray, and others.—*Pulteney's Sketches*.

PETRARCH (Francis), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Arezzo, in 1304. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch began his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law, but Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. He conceived a great aversion to jurisprudence. On the death of his parents he returned to Avignon, where, in 1327, he became passionately in love with a young lady named Laura de Noves, upon whose heart he could make no impression, neither by his constancy nor his verses. Petrarch retired to Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he poured out his amorous complaints in several pieces. He afterwards travelled into different countries, but with his return to Vaucluse his passion for Laura also returned. Again he celebrated her charms and the delights of his retreat. His name became celebrated; and he received invitations from the senate of Rome, from the king of Naples, and the university of Paris. He accepted the former, and on Easter day, in 1341, he was crowned with laurel in the capitol with great pomp. He was also declared a Roman citizen. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura: he was then at Parma, but immediately set out for Vaucluse, where he passed some time in grief. In 1352 he returned to Italy, and at Padua obtained a canonry. He died near Padua, in 1374. The sonnets of Petrarch are tender, but his poem on the Punic war, entitled, *Africa*, possesses little merit. His Latin poems are inferior to the Italian. He also wrote, 1. *De remediis utriusque fortunæ*; 2. *De otio religiosorum*; 3. *De vera Sapientia*; 4. *De vita Solitaria*; 5. *De Contemptu mundi*; 6. *Rerum memorabilium*; 7. *De republica optime administranda*; 8. *Itinerarium Syriacum*; 9. *Epistolæ*; 10. *Orationes*. All his works have been published in 4 vols. folio. The best edition of his poems is that of Venice, 2 vols. 4to., 1756.—*Tiraboschi. Dufrenoy's Life of Petrarch*.

PETRE (Sir William), an eminent statesman, was born at Exeter, and educated at the college of that name at Oxford; but in 1523 he was elected fellow of All Souls. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, and became principal of Peckwater Inn. His abilities recommended him to Thomas Cromwell, by whose means he was employed in state affairs, and was in the commission for visiting the monasteries. He obtained a large share of the church lands,

which he contrived to keep in the reign of Mary, to whom he was counsellor, as he had been to her father and brother. This complying courtier found means to ingratiate himself with queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of her secretaries of state, and member of the privy council. Sir William was a great benefactor to Exeter and All Souls colleges, Oxford, and founded several charitable institutions. He died in 1571. His manors in Essex were very considerable, and are now possessed by lord Petre, his descendant.—*Biog. Brit.*

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, emperor of Rome, was born in 395, of an illustrious family, and after being a senator and consul he seized the throne by assassinating Valentinian III. in 455. He then married Eudoxia, the widow of his predecessor, but she was ignorant of his crime. On becoming acquainted with it she applied secretly to Genferic, king of the Vandals, who entered Italy with fire and sword, took Rome, and slew the usurper. The Romans were so enraged with Maximus that they dragged his body about the streets, and threw it into the Tiber.—*Granger.*

PETRONIUS ARBITER (Titus), a Latin poet, was born near Marseilles. He was one of the principal favourites of Nero, and became pro-consul of Bithynia; but being accused by his rival Tigellinus, another of Nero's friends, of being engaged in a conspiracy against that tyrant, he was put to death by the opening of his veins, A. D. 65. His satire against Nero is extremely well written, though very licentious. His other works are; a poem on the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey; on the Education of the Roman Youth; on the Corruption of Eloquence, and on the Causes of the Decline of the Arts; the Shipwreck of Lycas, &c. The best edition of Petronius is that of Burman, 1743, 2 vols. 4to. The style is so good, and the matter so bad, that Petronius has been called *Autor purissime impuritatis*.—*Biog. Classica. Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

PERTUS (Sir John), a native of Suffolk, was member of parliament for Dunwich in that county in the reign of Charles II. and one of the deputy governors of the royal mines. He died about 1690. He was the author of the History, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales. 1670, folio; England's Independency of the Papal Power, 4to; Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve, 8vo.; Pleta minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature, in Knowing, Judging, Assaying, &c. of Metals, translated from the German, folio, 1683. When he translated this book he was in the Fleet prison.—*Granger.*

PETTY (Sir William), a celebrated writer, was the son of a clothier at Rumsey in Hampshire, and born there in 1623. He

received the first part of his education at the school of his native town, after which he went to the university of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he began to study physic and anatomy, to complete himself in which he went to Leyden, Amsterdam and Paris. In 1647 he returned home, and having invented an instrument for double writing, he obtained a patent for seventeen years; but this project failed. About this time he went to Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor of anatomy, and fellow of Brazenose college. He was also one of the first members of the association, which was afterwards called the royal society. In 1650 he was chosen professor of anatomy at Oxford, and the same year mulical professor of Gresham college. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, where he also became secretary to Henry Cromwell, lieutenant of that kingdom. He was one of the commissioners for dividing the forfeited lands; but in 1658 he was dismissed from his employments on a charge brought against him in the house of commons. At the restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor general of Ireland. About this time he invented a double-bottomed ship, a model of which he gave to the royal society. He was also the author of several other ingenious schemes, and wrote a great number of books on subjects of practical or political utility. He died in 1687, leaving a fortune of 12,000*l.* a year to his children.—*Biog. Brit.*

PETTY (William), a law-antiquary, was born near Skipton in Yorkshire. He became bancher and treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He died at Chelsea in 1707. His collection of parliamentary tracts is lodged in the Inner Temple library. He was author of the Ancient Rights of the Commons Asserted, 8vo.; a Summary Review of the Kings and Government of England; and of Jus Parliamentarium, or the Ancient Power and Rights of Parliament, folio.—*Granger.*

PEUCKER (Gaspard), a physician and mathematician, was born at Bautzen in Lusatia, in 1525. He became medical professor at Wirtemberg, where he married Melancthon's daughter. He was imprisoned ten years on account of his opinions, and while in confinement wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, with ink made of burnt crusts soaked in wine. He died in 1602. His works are; 1. De præcipuis divinationum generibus; 2. Methodus curandi morbis internis; 3. De febribus; 4. Vitæ illustrium Medicorum; 5. Hypotheses Astronomicæ; 6. On Montes, Weights, and Measures. He also edited Melancthon's works, in 5 vols. folio.—*Malab. Adam. Vit. Germ. Illud.*

PEUTEMAN (Peter), a painter, was born

at Rotterdam in 1650. Being employed to paint a picture of mortality, he went into an anatomical room where several skeletons were suspended from the ceiling, and bones and skulls lay on the floor. While there he fell asleep, and being suddenly roused by the shock of an earthquake, he saw the skeletons moving in all directions, and the loose skulls rolling about the room, which struck him with such horror, that he ran home half-dead; and thought the transaction was explained to him, he died shortly after in 1692.—*Pilkington*.

PEUTINGER (Conrad), was born at Augsburg, in 1465. After travelling into Italy, he returned to his native place, where he became secretary to the senate, and counsellor to the emperor. He died in 1574. Peutingcr is known by a chart which bears his name, and on which are laid down the roads pursued by the Roman armies in the western empire. It was published at Vienna in 1753, with dissertations and notes by Scheib. The other works of Peutingcr are; *Convivial Discourses*, 8vo.; *De Inclinatione Romani imperii. et Gentium commigrationibus*; *De rebus Gothorum*, folio; *Romanæ vetustatis fragmenta in Augusta Vindelicorum*, folio.—*Moreri*.

PEYRERE (Isaac), the author of a book endeavouring to prove that Adam was not the first man, for which he was sent to prison at Brussels. By the interest of the prince of Condé, to whom he was librarian, he obtained his liberty and went to Rome, where he abjured his errors. He died in 1676. He also wrote a book on the Restoration of the Jews, 8vo., a Relation of Greenland, and some other pieces.—*Moreri*.

PEYSSONNEL (Charles), was born at Marseilles in 1700. He accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, in 1735, as secretary; and travelled throughout Asia Minor collecting medals and marking the geographical positions of ancient places. He wrote several dissertations inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. He was also the author of an Eulogy on Marshal Villars; a Discourse on Coral, and other pieces. He died in 1757. His son, who followed in his steps, became consul at Smyrna, and died in 1790, at the age of 30. He wrote Historical Observations on the Barbarous People who inhabit the Borders of the Danube, and the Euxine, 4to; Observations on the Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, 8vo.; *Les Numeros*, 4 vols.; *Treatise on the Commerce of the Black Sea*, 2 vols.; *Political Situation of France*, 2 vols.; *Discourse on the Alliance of France with the Swiss and the Grisons*, 8vo.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

PEZAY (Maffon, marquis de), was a native of Blois. He was a captain in the dragoons, and had the honour of instruct-

ing Louis XVI. in military tactics, for which he was appointed inspector-general of the coasts: but conducting himself in too arbitrary a manner, complaints were preferred against him, and he was exiled to his estate, where he died in 1778. He wrote some agreeable poems, and translated Catullus and Tibullus into French. He was also the author of the Campaigns of Maillebois, 3 vols. 4to., and other works.—*Ibid.*

PEZENAS (Esprit), a learned jesuit, was born at Avignon in 1692. He was professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles, and died at Avignon in 1776. He translated Maclaurin's Algebra and Fluxions into French; also Desaguliers's Experimental Philosophy; Baker on the Microscope; Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide; Smith's Optics, and other works, from the English. His own writings are; a Treatise on Pilotage, 8vo.; Theory of Gauging, 8vo.; Memoirs of Mathematics and Philosophy, &c.—*Nov. Diss. Hist.*

PEZRON (Paul), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Hennebont in Brittany, in 1639. He became a Bernardin, was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1697 was nominated abbot of Charnoy, which he afterwards resigned. He died in 1706. Pezron was a learned antiquary, and wrote, 1. *L'Antiquité des Temps rétablie*, 4to. In this work he defends the chronology of the Septuagint against that of the Hebrew text. 2. A Vindication of the above work; 3. Essay towards a Commentary on the Prophecies; 4. The Evangelical History, confirmed by the Jewish and Roman histories; 5. On the Antiquity of the Nation and Language of the Celts, otherwise called the Gauls.—*Moreri*.

PRANNER (Tobias), was born at Augsburg, in 1641. He was secretary of the archives to the duke of Saxe-gotha, and was called the living archives of the house of Saxony. He died in 1717. His works are; the History of the Peace of Westphalia, 8vo.; on the Theology of the Pagans; Treatise on the Principles of Historical Faith, &c. all written in Latin.—*Id.*

PFEFFERCORN (John), a converted Jew, who endeavoured to persuade the emperor Maximilian, to order all the Hebrew books to be burnt, except the Bible, because they contained blasphemies and dangerous errors: the execution of which was prevented by Reuchlin. Pfeffercorn, who lived about the year 1520, wrote, 1. *Narratio de ratione celebrandi Pascha apud Judæos*; 2. *De abolendis Judæorum Scriptis*, &c.—*Moreri*.

PRIEFFER (Augustus), a learned orientalist, was born at Lawenbourg, in 1640. He professed the eastern languages at Leipzig, and was superintendent of the churches in Lubec, where he died in 1698. His principal works are: 1. *Panoplia Mosæica*;

2. *Crítica Sacra*; 3. *De Mafora*; 4. *De Trihæresi Judæorum*; 5. *Sciagraphia Systematis Antiquitatum Hebræorum*. His philosophical works were published together at Utrecht, in 2 vols.—*Moreri*.

PIFFER (Lewis), a gallant officer, was born at Lucerne in Switzerland, in 1530. He was in the service of Charles IX. of France, whose life he saved by a skilful manoeuvre at the retreat of Meaux. He also contributed to the victory of Montcousour, in 1569: and became chief magistrate of Lucerne, where he died in 1594.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

PIRONDON, a disciple of Socrates, who purchased him of some pirates. After the death of his master, Pirondon returned to Elis, his native country, where he formed a sect of philosophers called *Eleon*. Plato affixed his name to a dialogue on the death of Socrates.—*Diog. Laërtius*.

PIRDRUS, a Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was unjustly persecuted by Sejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which possess considerable merit, and are written with great purity of style; though they are evidently borrowed from the popular fables of the Greeks.—*Bayle. Biog. Classica*.

PIARR (Thomas), an English physician, was a native of Pembrokeshire. He took his doctor's degree in physic, at Oxford, in 1559. He wrote several tracts on diseases and their remedies, and translated a great part of the *Æneid* into English. He died in 1560.—*Wood*.

PHALARIS, the tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, which city he took B. C. 571. He was a native of Crete, and from his youth displayed a cruel and ambitious temper. He delighted in the invention of new instruments of torture. An ingenious artist having made a brazen bull, which was hollow, and so contrived that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented, Phalaris having commended the work, ordered the artist to be the first to make trial of it. The tyrant was himself afterwards put to death by his subjects in the same way, B. C. 561. The letters between Phalaris and Abaris have been much disputed; particularly between Boyle and Bentley. The best edition is that of Oxford, 1718, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

PHARAMOND, according to many historians, was the name of the first king of France, who reigned at Treves about A. D. 420. He is, however, supposed by others to have been only the general of an army, or the chief of a military society of Franks. To him is attributed also the celebrated *Salique Law*, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.—*Hausalt. Millet*.

PHARNACES, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair B. C. 64. Pharnaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and in the war between Cæsar and Pompey he remained neutral: but the former declared war against him and defeated him B. C. 47, on which occasion the victor wrote to one of his friends this laconic letter: *Veni, vidi, vici*.—*Florus. Appian de Bello Mithrid.*

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, was the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes. None of his comedies have reached us, only some fragments which have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. There is also in Plutarch a piece of his on the music of the Greeks.—*Suidas. Moreri*.

PHERECYDES, a philosopher of the isle of Scyros, B. C. 560. He was the disciple of Pittacus, and the first who wrote upon natural things and the essence of the gods. He was the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father. There are different accounts of his death; some say he was devoured by lice, and others that he threw himself from the top of mount Coryciana. It is most probable that he died of extreme age. Diogenes Laërtius ascribes to him the invention of profody. He is not to be confounded with another of this name, who lived 456 B. C. and wrote the History of Athens.—*Stanley. Moreri*.

PHIDIAS, a sculptor of Athens. He constructed a beautiful statue of Minerva; but being accused of embezzling some of the gold entrusted to him for that work, he was banished. On this he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius, which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and was deemed one of the wonders of the world. He died B. C. 432.—*Paufanias. Plutarch*.

PHILANDER (William), a French divine, was born at Chatillon in 1505. He was secretary to cardinal d'Armagnac, and archdeacon of St. Antoninus. He died at Toulouse in 1565. His works are; 1. A Commentary on Vitruvius, 1552, fol; 2. A Commentary on part of Quintilian.—*Moreri*.

PHILELPHUS (Francis), professor of eloquence at Padua, was born in 1398. In 1419 he was sent by the republic of Venice to Constantinople, where he married the daughter of Emanuel Chrysoloras. The emperor, John Paleologus, sent him to the emperor Sigismund, to implore succours against the Turks. He died at Florence in 1481. His works were printed together at Basle in 1739, folio. The most known are his *Treatises de Morali disciplina*; *De Exilio*; *de Joci et Scris*; *Conviviorum*, and poems.—*Tiraboschi*.

PHILEMON, a Greek comic poet, was the son of Damon, and contemporary with Menander. Plautus imitated some of his pieces. His death is said to have been occasioned

by laughing at seeing an ass eat figs, B. C. 274. aged 97.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

PHILETAS, a Greek grammarian and poet of Coos, and preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams which are lost.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

PHILIP (St.), one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ, was a fisherman of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee, on the Lake of Genesareth, when called by our Saviour. Ecclesiastical historians relate that he was married and had several children, that he preached the Gospel in Phrygia, and died at Hierapolis in that country. He is, however, enrolled among the martyrs by some ancient writers. He is not to be confounded with Philip the deacon mentioned in the Acts, who converted the eunuch of Candace queen of Ethiopia.—*New Test. Cave. Baillet.*

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, was the son of Amyntas, and succeeded his brother Perdiccas 360 B. C. In his youth he displayed great military talents, which were improved under the tuition of Epaminondas. At the beginning of his reign he had to oppose the Illyrians, Pæonians, and Thracians. The two former he disarmed by presents and promises, and the latter were not able to act against him. He then made war against Athens, and having gained a great victory over the troops of that republic, he restored all the prisoners without a ransom; this generosity produced a peace and alliance. Philip then turned his arms against the Illyrians, whom he defeated. After this he took Crenides, a city belonging to the Thracians, and having made himself master of the gold mines near that place, he employed a number of men in working them, and was the first who had gold coin stamped with his name. His ambition now knew no bounds. He formed the design of subduing all Greece; and he began with taking Olynthus, a city belonging to Athens, and having corrupted the principal inhabitants, he obtained possession of the place. The Athenians were roused against Philip by the eloquence of Demosthenes, but all the efforts of the orator proved ineffectual, when opposed to the arms and the gold of the king of Macedon. After vanquishing Greece Philip resolved to attempt the conquest of Persia, and was for that purpose elected chief of the expedition in a general assembly of the Grecian states; but while he was preparing for the enterprise he was assassinated by Pausanias, one of his guards, B. C. 336, leaving his crown and vast designs to be accomplished by his son Alexander.—*Plutarch. Sueton. Univ. Hist.*

PHILIP V. king of Macedon, obtained the crown after the death of his cousin Antigonus, 220 B. C. The beginning of his reign was auspicious, owing to the conquests of his general, Aratus, whom Philip out of jealousy caused to be poisoned. He

afterwards joined Hannibal against the Romans, but the consul Lævinus marched into Macedon, and compelled Philip to sue for peace. The Roman senate being apprized of a secret treaty between Philip and Hannibal, sent Flaminius against the former, who was entirely defeated, and obliged to yield to dishonourable terms. At the instigation of his son Perseus he put to death his eldest son Demetrius, who was accused of having designs upon the throne. Philip died at Amphipolis in 178 B. C. after reigning 42 years.

PHILIP (Marcus Julius), called the Arab, from his being a native of Bosra in Arabia, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the rank of captain of the imperial guard. In 244 he assassinated the emperor Gordian the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying a part of the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with great pomp, and gave free toleration to the Christians. Philip was slain by his soldiers near Verona in 249, after having been defeated by Decius. His son Philip, aged twelve years, was assassinated in the arms of his mother.—*Aurelius Victor. Crevier.*

PHILIP, a native of Phrygia, and governor of Jerusalem, where he greatly persecuted the Jews. Antiochus Epiphanes who had appointed him to that post, left him regent of his kingdom during the minority of his son; but Philip was opposed by Lysias, and slain in battle.—*Josephus.*

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederick Barbarossa, was elected emperor on the death of his brother Henry VI. in 1198. But another party of the electors chose Otho, duke of Saxony, which occasioned a civil war; the pope excommunicated Philip, but afterwards absolved him, and endeavoured in vain to reconcile the contending princes. Philip was assassinated at Bamberg in 1208.—*Univ. Hist.*

PHILIP I. king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V. count of Flanders. Philip at the age of fifteen lost his faithful guardian. The young king shewed at first a warlike spirit; but afterwards gave himself up to licentious pleasures. He divorced his wife Bertha, and married Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was excommunicated by the council of Poitiers in 1100; but four years afterwards he was absolved by the pope, who also approved of his marriage with Bertrade, which had been performed by the bishop of Beauvais. Philip died in 1108.—*Henault. Mézeray.*

PHILIP II. surnamed the August, was born in 1165, and succeeded his father Lewis VII. in 1180, at the age of fifteen. The king of England taking advantage of

His youth, invaded France; but Philip put himself at the head of his forces, and compelled him to renew the ancient treaties between the two kingdoms. After this he turned his attention to the regulation of abuses, and in improving the city of Paris. He also expelled the Jews from his dominions with circumstances of great injustice and cruelty. In 1190 Philip accompanied Richard I. of England to the Holy Land, where they took Acre; but difference and jealousies arising between the two monarchs, Philip returned to France. Though he had sworn on the gospels not to undertake anything against the interests of Richard in his absence, he invaded Normandy, and took some places, but being repulsed at Rouen, he made a truce for five years; and in the interval married Ingeburga, princess of Denmark, whom he afterwards divorced, and espoused the daughter of the duke of Moravia, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and not absolved till he had taken back his former wife. Philip gave his assistance to prince Arthur against his uncle John king of England; but John having declared himself a vassal of the holy see, the pope took his part. This giving offence to the English nobility, they made an offer of the throne to Philip, who declined it himself, but sent them his son Louis, who was crowned at London in 1216. On the death of John, however, the English acknowledged his son Henry III. and Louis returned to France. Philip died in 1233.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP III. surnamed the *Hardy*, was proclaimed king of France in Africa after the death of St. Louis his father in 1270. After gaining a great victory over the Saracens, and making peace with the king of Tunis, he returned to France, and was crowned at Rheims. Peter of Arragon having occasioned the horrible massacre of the French in Sicily, called the *Sicilian Vespers*, Philip marched against him, and took Gironne; but died of a fever on his return at Perpignan in 1285.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP IV. called the *Fair*, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 17. He became king of Navarre by marrying Jane, daughter and heiress of Henry I. Philip made war against Edward I. king of England, who formed a league with the emperor. In 1302 Philip lost the battle of Courtray, where perished the count of Artois with 20,000 men. But in 1304 he gained that of Mons-en-Puelle in commemoration of which a fine equestrian statue of this monarch was set up in the church of Notre Dame at Paris. This victory was followed by a peace; but Philip soon after was embroiled in an ecclesiastical contest with pope Boniface VIII. who pretended to a right of disposing of benefices, which was resisted by the king. On this the pope issued his bull of excommunication, which Philip caused to be burnt.

The violent acts of Boniface were condemned by the popes Benedict and Clement V. the latter of whom assisted Philip in persecuting and abolishing the order of knights templars in 1311. Philip died in 1314.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP V. surnamed the *Long*, was the younger son of the last-mentioned, and succeeded his brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the Salique law, in 1316. He made war against Flanders, formed an alliance with Scotland, and expelled the Jews from his kingdom. The leprosy prevailed in a great degree in his reign. He died in 1321.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP DE VALOIS, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the fair. He ascended the throne in 1328, on the death of his cousin Charles le bel. In 1329 Edward III. king of England did homage for the duchy of Guienne, but not long after he assumed the title of king of France, on the pretence of being a grandson of Philip the fair by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted with a few intervals many years. In 1346 Edward gained the great battle of Crecy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men, among whom was John king of Bohemia, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. Philip died in 1350, aged 57.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP I. king of Spain, was the son of the emperor Maximilian I. and by his marriage with the heiress of Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, and Isabella queen of Castille, he obtained the Spanish crown. He died at Bruges in 1506, aged 28.—*Mariana.*

PHILIP II. was the son of Charles V. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily by the abdication of his father, and the same year he married Mary queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quintin, where it is said he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in an engagement, and the other to build a monastery under the name of St. Laurence. This last he executed at Escorial near Madrid. In 1559 he made peace with France, and on his return to his own country he caused an *auto da fe* to be celebrated, by which several unfortunate victims of the inquisition were burnt alive. His bigotry and cruelty were so great that the Low Countries revolted, and those called the United Provinces succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke. In 1588 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the *Invincible Armada*, for the invasion of England. This fleet was nearly all

destroyed by the storm, or the English ships. When Philip heard of the disaster, he said, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the elements; God's will be done." At the same time that he attacked England he gave his assistance to the leaguers in France, who called him their protector. He died in 1598, aged 72.—*Marians.*

PHILIP III. the son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of twenty. His reign was unfortunate and imprudent. Spinola took Ostend after a siege of three years, but with the loss of 80,000 Spaniards. The seven united provinces established their independence under the house of Nassau. Philip issued a decree that all the Moors should quit his kingdom in three days, by which Spain lost above a million of its most useful and industrious inhabitants. This prince was the victim of etiquette. Being at a council, he complained of the smoke arising from a pan of charcoal which was burning in the room. The proper person who had the charge of the fire was not present, and no one would undertake the office of removing it; which point of order cost the monarch his life, March 31, 1621.—*Univ. Hist.*

PHILIP IV. succeeded his father Philip III. at the age of sixteen. The same year war was renewed with Holland, and the Spaniards under Spinola gained some advantages, but at sea they were unsuccessful. In 1635 Philip, at the instigation of Olivarez, his minister, declared war against France, which proved very disastrous. He lost Artois; the Catalonians revolted, and put themselves under the protection of France; and Portugal taking advantage of the distracted state of Spain, secured its independence, and placed on the throne the house of Braganza. Olivarez the author of these misfortunes, by his negligence and bad conduct, was disgraced; and in 1659 a disadvantageous peace was concluded with France. Philip died in 1665.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis dauphin of France, and of Mary-Anne of Bavaria, assumed the title of king of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria in favour of the archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance in which Austria was supported against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war was very disastrous to Philip, who lost Arragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia, and the kingdom of Naples. In this exigency he was about to retire to Spanish America, when the duke de Vendome arrived with succours, and by gaining the battle of Villaviciosa, gave a turn to his affairs. The victories of that great general, and those of marshal

Villars in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The war was renewed in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated in the Mediterranean by sir George Byng. Peace was restored in 1720, after which Philip became melancholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne to his son Lewis, and retired to a monastery. Lewis died a few months after of the small-pox, and Philip was obliged to resume the government. His vapours were now banished, and he reigned with spirit and judgment. In 1733 he leagued with France against the emperor, and his son Don Carlos conquered Sicily and Naples, of which he became king. In 1734 the royal palace was burnt, and a prodigious number of fine paintings destroyed. In 1736 peace was concluded, but a new war broke out in 1739. Philip died in 1746, aged 63.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP the good, duke of Burgundy, was born in 1396. Out of revenge for the death of his father, who was slain in 1419, he leagued with the English against Charles II. of France and his successor. He defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons in 1421, about which time he made war with success against the countess of Hainault, and compelled her to acknowledge him for her heir. In 1435 he was reconciled to Charles VII. The people of Dinan, in the province of Liege, having committed some outrages, Philip sent against them his son the count of Charolois, who burnt the city to ashes, and put the inhabitants to the sword. This inhuman action being approved of by the father, certainly proves that he had no right to be called the good. He died in 1467.—*Moreri.*

PHILIP de Dreux, the son of Robert count de Dreux, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and became bishop of Beauvais. But he had a greater turn for warlike affairs than religious exercises. He joined the crusaders, and distinguished himself before Acre in 1191. Philip the august having declared war against the English, the bishop took up arms in his favour, but was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement. He complained to the pope, who demanded him as his son from Richard II. That monarch, however, sent to the pope the bloody armour in which the bishop was taken, accompanied with these words, "See, holy father, if this be thy son's coat." The pope would not recognize the habiliments as canonical, and the bishop remained a prisoner till 1202. He afterwards fought against the Albigenses, and died at Beauvais in 1217.—*Ibid.*

PHILIPS (Fabian), an English antiquary, was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire in 1601. He was a zealous loyalist in the civil wars, and wrote several pamphlets in behalf of the king. As scribe in the court of records he employed himself much in searching for precedents in favour of ex-

sending the royal prerogative. He died in 1690.—*Gen. Biog. DiA.*

PHILIPS (John), an English poet, was born in 1676, at Rampton, in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He wrote, the Splendid Shilling; Blenheim; and a poem entitled Cyder; which possess considerable merit, particularly the last. As he was greatly addicted to smoking, he generally contrived to introduce an encomium upon tobacco into his poems. He died in 1708.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

PHILIPS (Ambrose), a dramatic writer and poet, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he wrote his pastorals, which were once greatly admired, and praised by some good writers. Pope, however, ridiculed them with great severity, at the same time that he exempted Philips's winter piece from his censure. He was also the author of a tragedy of merit entitled, the Distressed Mother; and an abridged Life of archbishop Williams. He died in 1749, aged 78.—*Biog. Dram.*

PHILISTUS, a Greek writer, was a native of Syracuse, and the favourite of the tyrant Dionysius, who afterwards banished him. In his exile he wrote the History of Sicily, and that of Dionysius, which Cicero has commended. He was recalled by Dionysius the younger, but was defeated by Dion, and put to death B. C. 367.—*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

PHILLIPS (Catherine), an accomplished lady, was the daughter of Mr. Fowler, a merchant in London, and born in 1681. At the age of sixteen she became the wife of James Phillips, esq. of Cardiganhire. She died of the small-pox in 1664. Her poems under the title of Oriada were printed in one volume folio, 1667, and a second edition in 1678. In 1705 a small volume of her letters was published, with the title of Letters from Oriada to Poliarchus.—*Bullard's British Ladies.*

PHILLIPS (Thomas), a divine of the Roman church, was born at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire in 1708. He was educated at St. Omer's, after which he entered among the Jesuits; but did not long continue a member of that society. About 1756 he entered into the priesthood; and in that year published a Letter to a Student in Divinity, 8vo. which passed through three editions, and contains some excellent rules and observations. But the work by which this author is most known is the Life of Cardinal Pole, 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1767. In this performance he endeavoured to vindicate his church at the expence of the reformers. He was ably and successfully answered by several writers. By the interest of the pretender, at Rome he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Tongres. Mr. Phillips died at Liege in 1774. His sister was abbess of the Benedictine nuns at Ghent.—*Europ. Mag. Vol. XXX.*

PHILO, a learned Jewish writer of Alexandria, was born of an illustrious family. He was one of the deputation sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A. D. 40. He wrote several works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled, of the Contemplative Life. He was a zealous Platonist; and on that account has been stiled the Jewish Plato. The best edition of his works is that of London, 2 vols. folio, 1742.—*Moreri.*

PHILO of Byblos, a grammarian in the first century, who translated into Greek the Phœnician history of Sanconiathou, fragments of which remain.—*Moreri.*

PHILO of Byzantium, an architect, who flourished 300 B. C. He wrote a treatise of machines used in war, which is printed with the Mathematicæ veteres 1693, folio. There is also attributed to him another piece, entitled, De septem Orbis Spectaculis, Rome, 1640.—*Felbien.*

PHILOLAUS, a pythagorean philosopher of Crotona. He maintained that all things were made by harmony and necessity. He also asserted that the earth was round and had a circular motion. The golden verses of Pythagoras have been attributed to him. He lived B. C. 392.—*Diog. Laertius.*

PHILOPOMEN, general of the Achæans, was born at Megalopolis in Arcadia. He displayed great bravery in defending his native city against Cleomenes, king of Sparta; and in 208 he gained the famous battle of Melfene over the Ætolians. For this he was made captain-general, and he slew soon after near Mantinea, Mechanidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon, with his own hand. Nabis, the successor of Mechanidas, defeated Philopomen at sea, but he recovered this loss on land, took Sparta, razed its walls, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The Messenians having revolted, Philopomen marched against them, but was taken prisoner by falling from his horse. Dinocrates the Messenian general threw him into prison, and caused him to be poisoned, B. C. 183.—*Plutarch.*

PHILOPONUS (John), a grammarian of Alexandria in the 7th century. He was the chief of the Tritheists, and wrote a Commentary on the Hexameron or Creation, and other works.—*Dupin.*

PHILOSTORIOUS, an historian of the 5th century, was a native of Cappadocia, and an Arian. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of his own Time, which is extant, and was published by Valesius at Paris with Eusebius in 1673; but the separate edition of Godefroi 1642, 4to. is the best.—*Dupin.*

PHILOSTRATUS (Flavius), a famous sophist, was born at Lemnos or Athens. He resided at Rome in the court of the empress Julia, wife of Septimus Severus. He wrote the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, a pretended philosopher. It is an extravagant romance full of fables. Philostratus also left

four books called pictures. His works were printed at Leipzig in Greek and Latin, folio, 1709. His nephew wrote the Lives of the Sophists.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PHILOXENUS, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, lived at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who banished him to the stone quarries for censuring some of his verses. He died at Ephesus about 380 B. C.—*Ælian Var. Hist.*

PHILPOT (John), an English divine, was born in Hampshire, and bred at New College, Oxford. He became a zealous reformer, and in the reign of Edward VI. was made archdeacon of Winchester; but in that of Mary he was brought before bishop Gardiner, convicted of heresy, and burnt at the stake in Smithfield in 1555.—*Strype's Eccles. Mem. Fox's Acts and Mon.*

PHINEAS, the son of Eleazar, and grandson of Aaron, was the third high priest of the Jews. Zambri one of the princes of Israel, having taken a Midianitish woman into his tent, Phineas followed and slew them, B. C. 1455.—*Bible.*

PUPPIS (Constantine John), lord Mulgrave, an English commander and navigator. Being well versed in mathematics, he was sent on a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole in 1773. Of this voyage, which was attended with considerable difficulty and hardship, he published a well-written account in 4to. His lordship died in 1792.

PHILEGON, surnamed Trallian from the place of his birth, a city of Lydia. He was the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a History of Marvellous Things; also a History of the Olympiads; part of which is extant. He is said to have mentioned the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion. The best edition of his remains is that of Meursius at Leyden, Greek and Latin, 1612, 4to.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PHOCAS, emperor of the east. He usurped the throne by murdering the emperor Maurice and his children in 602. He put to death a great number of persons, and having inveigled Narses, a Persian general, by fair promises, to Constantinople, he caused him to be burnt alive. Heraclius, governor of Africa, conspired against this monster, and slew him in 610.—*Univ. Hist.*

PHOCAS (John), a monk of the 12th century, was a native of the isle of Crete, but others say of Calabria. He had served in the armies of the emperor Emanuel Comnenus, but disgusted with the military life, he joined a religious society on Mount Carmel. He wrote a Description of the Holy Land, Syria and Phœnicia.—*Moreri.*

PHOCION, a celebrated Athenian, was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He displayed great eloquence, and opposed Demosthenes, when that great orator endeavoured to rouse the Athenians to declare war against Philip. Phocion saw in that measure the ruin of Athens; but when the

war actually commenced he manifested the patriotism and talents of a brave general. Philip and Alexander made several attempts to corrupt him, but in vain. Phocion held the government of Athens forty-five times; but notwithstanding his splendid virtues and abilities, he could not escape persecution. He was accused of treachery, and deposed, on which he fled, but being taken was condemned to death, and poisoned B. C. 318. His son Phocus, though he was a man of licentious character, avenged the fate of his father upon his accusers, and erected a statue to his memory.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet and philosopher, was a native of Miletus, and lived about 540 B. C. There is a poem extant which goes by his name, but it is not accounted genuine.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

PHORMIO, a peripatetic philosopher, who taught with reputation at Ephesus. Hannibal being at that city, and going to his academy, Phormio had the folly to make a discourse to him on the military art, which only served to render him ridiculous in the eyes of the warrior.—*Cicero de Oratore.*

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, who succeeded Callias B. C. 432, and gave great proofs of his courage in the Peloponnesian war, and also in defeating the fleets of the Lacedæmonians. He sold his estates to pay his army, and refused the rank of commander in chief.—*Thucydides.*

PHOTINUS, bishop of Sirmium, and the chief of a sect called Photinians. He maintained that Christ was only a man, for which Photinus was deposed in the council of Sirmium, in 351. He was exiled by Constantius, recalled by Julian, and again banished by Valentinian. He died in 376.—*Cave. Dupin.*

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was born of a noble family in that city. His talents were great, and advanced him to several high offices in the state; after which he entered into orders; and on the deposition of Ignatius aspired to the patriarchate, which he obtained in an irregular manner in 857. This occasioned a schism, and Photius exercised great severities on those who adhered to Ignatius. Basil, the Macedonian, expelled him in 869. By flattery, however, he gained the favour of Basil, who restored him in 877. But in 886 Leo caused him to be again deprived, and confined in a monastery, where he died in 891. His works are, 1. Bibliotheca, or Commentary on several authors of antiquity; printed at Rouen in 1653, folio, with notes; 2. Nomocanon, or a collection of the canons of the church, printed at Oxford in 1672, folio; 3. a Collection of Letters, 1651, folio.—*Dupin. Flaury. Eccl. Hist.*

PHREAS (John), a native of London, and fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford. He professed physic and the belles lettres at Padua; and pope Paul, to whom he dedi-

cated his Latin versions of Xenophon and Diodorus Siculus, gave him the bishopric of Bath. He died in 1465.—*Pitt. Bayle*.

PHRAATES III. king of Parthia, succeeded Pacorus. He married his daughter to Tigranes, son of the king of Armenia, and attempted to place his son-in-law on that throne, but without success. He was murdered by his two sons, Orodes and Mithridates, B. C. 36.—*Univ. Hist.*

PHRAATES IV. was placed on the throne by his father Orodes, whom he soon after murdered, as he did his brothers. He was deposed by his subjects, who placed Tigranes on the throne, but Phraates, with the Scythians, recovered his throne B. C. 23. He was poisoned by his son, who was expelled by the Parthians for the atrocious act.—*Ibid.*

PHRANZA (George), a Greek historian, was master of the wardrobe to the emperors of Constantinople, and lived at the time when that city was taken by the Turks. He then went to Corfu, where he wrote a Chronicle of his own time, which ends with the year 1461.—*Kosslus de Hist. Græc.*

PHYRNE, a famous courtesan of Greece about 328 B. C. She was the mistress of Praxiteles, who made a statue of her. She acquired immense riches, and offered to rebuild Thebes, provided this inscription should be placed on the walls, "Alexander destroyed this city, and the harlot Phryne restored it." But her offer was rejected.—*Quintilian.*

PHYRNICUS, a Greek orator, was a native of Bithynia, and flourished under Commodus. There remain of his works, 1. A Treatise on the Attic Dialect, printed in Greek and Latin several times, in 4to.; 2. The Sophistical Apparatus, which is a collection of Greek phrases. There were two others of this name, the one a tragic and the other a comic poet.—*Vossius de Script. Græc.*

PHYRNIS, a musician of Mitylene, who gained the prize at the musical meeting at Athens, 438 B. C. He added two strings to the lyre, which before his time had only seven.—*Moreri.*

PIA (Philip-Nicholas), an eminent chemist, was born at Paris in 1721. He was principal apothecary to the hospital at Strasburgh, and elected sheriff of Paris in 1770. He distinguished himself by an establishment for the recovery of drowned persons, and he invented instruments proper to be used on such subjects. The revolution destroyed the useful work, and reduced the author to poverty. He died in 1799. He wrote several volumes on his favourite and humane project.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PIAZZA (Jerom Bartholomew), a native of Alexandria in Italy, who had been a judge in the court of inquisition, but on embracing the protestant religion quitted Italy and settled in England. He taught

Italian and French at Cambridge, where he died about 1745. He wrote a curious account of the inquisition.—*Gen. Blog. Dict.*

PIAZETTA (John Baptist), a celebrated painter of Venice, was born in 1682, and died in 1754. His figures are well designed and executed, and have an air much in the style of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. Piazzetta died so poor that his friends were obliged to be at the expence of burying him.—*D'Argenville.*

PICARD (John), a French priest, and prior of Rillé in Anjou, was a native of La Fleche. He had a great knowledge of the mathematics, particularly astronomy. He became a member of the academy of sciences in 1666; and five years after was sent by the king to Uranienburg, which was built by Tycho Brahe to make celestial observations. Picard brought with him from Denmark many manuscripts of Tycho's: and was the first who observed the mercurial phosphorus in the barometer. He was engaged in measuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of France. Picard died in 1683. He wrote a Treatise on Levelling; On Dioptrics; On Measures; on the Measurement of the Earth; Journey to Uranienburg, or Astronomical Observations made in Denmark, &c. He was the first who applied a telescope to a quadrant.—*Moreri. Hist.*

PICARD (Michael), a learned German, was born at Nuremberg in 1574. He became professor of philosophy and poetry at Altorf, where he died in 1620. He wrote Commentaries on the Politics, and other works of Aristotle; Disputations; Harangues; Critical Essays; and a Latin Translation of Oppian. Many years after his death was published his treatise, entitled, *Liber Singularis periculorum criticorum.*

PICART (Bernard), an eminent engraver, was born at Paris in 1673. He studied engraving under his father, and architecture under Sebastian le Clerc. On account of his religion he went to Amsterdam, where he was chiefly employed by the booksellers. He died in 1733. A fine collection of his engravings was published at Amsterdam in folio, 1734; but his greatest performance is an illustration of religious ceremonies of all nations in the world. His plates also for a work, entitled, the Temple of the Muses, are very fine. Stephen Picart, the father, died at Amsterdam in 1721, aged 90.—*Moreri.*

PICCINI (Nicholas), a celebrated musician, was born at Bari in the kingdom of Naples. Leo and Durante were his first masters: the latter distinguished him above all his scholars, and called him his son. From Italy he went to Paris, where the connoisseurs were divided in opinion between him and Gluck. In the revolution Piccini returned to Naples, where he was described as being a Jacobin, on which he

went again to France, and died at Passy of Cadragrin in 1800, aged 72. His principal operas are, *Roland*; *Atys*; *Iphigenia in Tauris*; and *Dido*.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

PICCOLOMINI (Alexander), archbishop of Patras, and co-adjutor of Sienna, where he was born in 1508. He wrote several dramatic pieces of reputation. His other works are, a *Treatise on the Sphere*; *Theory of the Planets*; *Moral Institutes*, &c. He was the first who wrote on philosophical subjects in Italian. There is also attributed to him a work, entitled, *Dialogo della bella Creanza della Donne*, 1574, 8vo. He died in 1578.—*Tiraboschi*.

PICCOLOMINI (Francis), of the same family as the preceding, was professor of philosophy many years at several universities in Italy, and died at Sienna in 1604, aged 84. His works are; 1. *Commentaries on Aristotle*; 2. *Univerſa Philoſophia de Modis*.—*Ibid.*

PICCOLOMINI (James), a cardinal, whose real name was Ammanati, but which he changed out of respect to pope Pius II. his patron. He was born at Lucca in 1422, and became ſucceſſively biſhop of Maſſa and Fieſcati, and in 1461, cardinal. He died in 1479. Pope Sixtus IV. ſeized upon his property after his death, and applied it to the building of a hoſpital. He wrote a *Hiſtory of his Own Times*, and *Letters* which have been printed.—*Moreri*.

PICHEGRU (Charles), a French general, was born in 1761, at Arbois in Franche-comte. His parentage was mean, but he received a good education under the monks in his native town; after which he entered into the army, and ſoon roſe to be ſerjeant. The revolution elevated him to the rank of general, and in 1793 he gained a victory over the combined armies at Hagenau; in conſequence of which he ſucceeded to the command of the army of the north. Shortly after he relieved Laudau, and by his vigorous movements compelled prince Cobourg to abandon the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conqueſt. In 1797 he was elected a member of the legiſlative body, but his oppoſition to the executive directory, and his ſpeeches in favour of the emigrants and prieſts, occaſioned an accuſation to be framed againſt him of his deſign to reſtore royalty. He was ordered without trial to be transported to Cayenne, from whence he eſcaped to England, where he remained till the ſpring of 1804, when he went to Paris, where he was apprehended and ſent to the Temple. April 6, in the morning, he was found ſtrangled in his bed by means of a black ſilk handkerchief twiſted tight round his neck and faſtened with a ſhort ſtick. The body was examined and expoſed, and a laboured account published, to make it appear that he had ſuicided himſelf; but all the circumſtances warrant a different conclu-

ſion, and rather prove that he was aſſaſſinated.—*Anecd. of French Republic. Gen. Mag.*

PICQOET (Francis), a celebrated miſſionary, was born at Lyons in 1626. He was nominated conſul at Aleppo in Syria, in 1652. He rendered great ſervices there to the chriſtians of all nations, and having embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate was appointed by pope Alexander VIII. vicar apoſtolic of Bagdad, and afterwards a biſhop in Macedonia. The king of France nominated him ambaffador to the court of Perſia, where he died in 1685. He furniſhed ſeveral pieces to Nicole for his great work on the Perpetuity of the Faith.—*Moreri*.

PICRET (Benedict), profeſſor of divinity at Geneva, where he was born in 1655. He was greatly ſolicited to accept the theological chair at Leyden, which he declined, and died in his native city in 1724. He wrote *Chriſtian Theology*, in Latin, 3 vols. 4to.; *Chriſtian Morality*, 8 vols. 12mo.; *Hiſtory of the 11th and 12th Centuries*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Treatiſe againſt Religious Indifference*, and other works.—*Ibid.*

PIDON (Francis), lord of St. Oton, was born in Touraine in 1640. He was gentleman in ordinary to Louis XIV. whoſe memoirs he wrote. He was ſent ambaffador to Genoa, Madrid, and Morocco. Of the latter country he publiſhed a curious account in 1694, 12mo. He died in 1720.—*Ibid.*

PIERCE (Edward), an hiſtorical and landſcape painter in the reign of Charles I. He had conſiderable ſkill alſo in architectural deſigns, but the fire of London in 1666 deſtroyed moſt of his works. He died in London about 1715.—*Walpole. Vertue*.

PIERCE (James), a learned preſbyterian divine, was born at Exeter, where he had a conſiderable congregation till 1725, when on account of his preaching arianiſm, a violent conteſt aroſe, and a number of pamphlets were publiſhed; one of which, entitled the *Western Inquiſition*, was written by our author, who was diſmiſſed from his meeting, on which he and Mr. Hallet opened a new one. Mr. Pierce publiſhed a *Vindication of the Proteſtant Diſſenters*, both in Latin and Engliſh, 8vo.; a *Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtles*, 4to.; and ſeveral Sermons. He died about 1730.

PIERINO, a Tuſcan painter, was born about 1500, of poor parents. He was brought up by a painter called Vaga, whoſe name he aſſumed. Raphael employed him in ſeveral great works; and he ornamented the palace of the prince of Doria at Genoa. He died in 1547.—*Fabien. De Pili.*

PIERQUIN (John), a French eccleſiaſtic, was born at Charleville, and ſtudied at Rheims. He held the living of Chatel in the diocèſe of Rheims forty years, and died in 1742, aged 70. His works are on the *Colour of Negroes*; on the *Sabbath of Sorcerers*; on *Magical Transformations*; on

Amphibious Men; Dissertation on the Conception of Jesus Christ; Life of St. Juvinius; on the Conjunction of the Dead, and other curious subjects.—*Nouv. Diss. Hist.*

PIERSON (Christopher), a painter, was born at the Hague in 1631. He painted history and portraits, but excelled chiefly in representations of hunting. He died in 1714.—*Pilkington.*

PIETRO DI PETRI, an historical painter, was a native of Rome, and died in 1716, aged 51. He was the disciple of Carlo Maratti, whose manner he imitated.—*Ibid.*

PIETRO DELLA FRANCISCA, a painter, was a native of Florence, and died in 1443. He was employed by pope Nicholas V. in painting the Vatican; and wrote some books on arithmetic and geometry.—*Ibid.*

PIGALLE (John Baptiste), a sculptor, was born at Paris in 1714. By the generosity of Conflou the elder, he was enabled to visit Italy, where he studied the works of the greatest masters. On his return to France he executed several beautiful designs, as a Venus, which Louis XV. presented to the king of Prussia, a statue of Mercury, and another of Voltaire, and a fine one in bronze of Louis XV. who conferred on him the order of St. Michael. He was chancellor of the academy of painting at Paris, and died there in 1785.—*Nouv. Diss. Hist.*

PIGNIUS (Albert), a Roman catholic divine, was born at Kempen in Overysse, in 1490, and studied at Cologne and Louvaine. He died at Utrecht, where he was provost of the church of St. John, in 1542. He wrote several works against Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers. His principal performance is entitled, *Assertio Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, folio.—*Moreri.*

PIONTUS (Stephen Vinand), nephew of the preceding, was born at Kempen in 1620. He settled at Rome, and became librarian to cardinal de Granville. He died in 1604. His works are; 1. *Annals of Rome*, in Latin, 3 vols. folio.; 2. *Hercules Prodicus*, fol. This is an account of the author's travels in Italy.—*Ibid.*

PIONONI (Simon), an historical painter, was born at Florence in 1612. His subjects are chiefly religious, and his pieces are scarce and valuable.—*Pilkington.*

PIGNORIUS (Laurence), a learned Italian, was born at Padua in 1571, and died of the plague in 1631. He was canon of Treviso, and wrote, 1. *De Servis et eorum apud Veteres ministeriis*; 2. *Characteres Egyptii*; 3. *Origini di Padova*.—*Tirabeschi.*

PILATE (Pontius), a Roman, who became governor of Judea A.D. 26. He commanded in that country ten years under Tiberius. The Jews brought Jesus Christ before Pilate, who perceiving that malice and envy occasioned their charges, would have scourged the prisoner and dismissed him. But being threatened with the wrath

of Cæsar, Pilate delivered Jesus, whom he had pronounced innocent, to be crucified. This governor was guilty of great oppression and cruelties, for which he was recalled by Tiberius and banished to Gaul, where he slew himself A.D. 57. There is a letter which passes under his name, giving an account of the miracles and resurrection of Christ to Tiberius, but it is generally deemed a forgery.—*Cove.*

PILATRE DU ROSIER (Francis), was born at Metz in 1736. After serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary he visited Paris, where he applied chiefly to the study of chemistry. The discovery of Montgolfier opened a vast field for the genius of Pilatre. He was one of the first aerial navigators; and after several fortunate ascensions he undertook, with another person named Romain, to make a voyage to England. They ascended at Boulogne, June 15, 1785, but at the height of 1500 feet the balloon took fire, and the aeronauts were dashed to pieces in the fall.—*Nouv. Diss. Hist.*

PILES (Roger de), a painter, was born at Clameci in 1635. He was entered a student of the Sorbonne; and in 1662 became tutor to the son of the president Amelot, with whom he made a tour to Rome, where De Piles had ample opportunities for gratifying the natural taste which he possessed for the fine arts. The younger Amelot being appointed ambassador to Venice, De Piles accompanied him as secretary. He afterwards attended him in the same capacity to Lisbon and Switzerland. In 1592 he was sent by the minister to the Hague as a picture-dealer, but in fact to negotiate with those who were friends to France. The object of his mission being discovered, he was sent to prison, where he wrote his *Lives of the Painters*. On his return to France he obtained a pension. He died in 1709. He was a member of the academy of painting. De Piles was an enthusiastic admirer of Rubens, whom he imitated with success. Besides the above work he wrote an *Abridgment of Anatomy*, adapted to painting and sculpture; a *Course of Painting*, and some other pieces of merit on that subject.—*D'Argenville. Moreri.*

PILKINGTON (Lætitia), a female author, was the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a physician of Dublin, where she was born in 1712. She married Mr. Pilkington, an Irish clergyman of literary talents; but this marriage proved unhappy, owing to the levity of the wife and the jealousy of the husband. They separated. Mrs. Pilkington came to London, where she supported herself by her pen, and upon charity. She was intimate with Swift, of whom she relates several curious anecdotes. Her poetical talents were respectable, and her letters lively and sensible. She died at Dublin in 1750.—*Memoirs by herself.*

PILPAY, an Indian bramin, gymnosophist and philosopher, was, it is believed, a

governor of part of Hindostan, and counsellor to an Indian king, whom he instructed by means of fables, which have been translated into numerous languages. The Shipwreck, or Floating Islands, is another work attributed to Pihay, who lived long before the christian era.—*Life by Galland.*

PINEUS, or PINEAU (Severin du), was born at Chartres, and died at Paris in 1619. He was principal of the king's surgeons, and excelled in operations for the stone, on which he wrote a Treatise, and another on the signs of virginity.—*Moreri.*

PINAS (John), a painter, was born at Haerlem, about 1596. He studied in Italy, and his style of colouring was imitated by Rembrandt. His brother James was also an eminent artist.—*Houbraken.*

PINDAR, the prince of lyric poets, was born at Thebes in Boeotia about 500 B. C. In his youth he bore away the poetical prize from Myrtis; but was less successful in his contest with Corinna, who defeated him five times. It is said, however, by some authors, that she owed her victory less to her poetry than to her charms. At the Olympic games, where women were excluded, Pindar conquered all his rivals, and received the greatest honours. Part of the presents allotted to Apollo were ordered to be given to him, and a statue was erected to his honour at Thebes. He died at the public theatre about 440 B. C. When the Spartans took Thebes they spared the house of Pindar, as also did Alexander the Great. The best editions of this poet are those of Heyne, 4to. Gottingen, 1773; and Glasgow, 12mo. 1774.—*Biog. Classica.*

PINEAU (Gabriel du), a French lawyer, was born at Angers in 1573. He was consulted in all the great affairs of his time, and Mary de Medicis made him master of requests in her palace. Louis XIII. conferred on him the post of major and captain-general of Angers, where his conduct gained him the appellation of father of the people. He died in 1644. His works are, Notes on the Canon Law; Commentaries, Observations, and Consultations, on Important Questions, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

PINEDA (John), a learned Jesuit, was born at Seville in 1572. He taught philosophy and theology in several colleges; and wrote Commentaries on Job and Ecclesiastes; also a curious work entitled, De rebus Salomonis, folio; a Universal History of the Church, in Spanish, 4 vols. folio; and a History of Ferdinand III. in the same language. He died in 1637.—*Moreri.*

PINELLI (John Vincent), a learned Italian, was born at Naples of a noble Genoese family. After receiving an excellent education he fixed his residence at Padua, where he formed a magnificent library, uncommonly stored with rare books and valuable manuscripts. The most learned men in Europe were among his correspondents, and his literary treasures were always open

for their use. He died in 1601. A descendant of his, *Mapheus PINELLI*, was a printer at Venice, where he died in 1785. He formed a very valuable library, which was purchased by a London bookfeller, and sold by auction in 1790.—*Life of Pinelli by Gualdo. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

PINGRE (Alexander Guy), an eminent astronomer, was born at Paris in 1711. He studied the sciences with intense application, and became librarian of St. Genevieve at Paris. In 1760 he was sent to the South Sea to observe the famous transit of Venus over the sun's disk. He was afterwards employed to prove the time-pieces of Le Roy, and for his great services was admitted a member of the French academy, and of the institute. He died in 1796. His works are, 1. State of the heavens from 1754 to 1757; 2. Memoirs of Discoveries made in the South Seas, 4to.; 3. Cometographia, or an historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. Translation of Manilius's Astronomics, 8vo.; 5. History of Astronomy in the 17th century.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

PINSON (Richard), printer to Henry VII. and VIII. was a native of Normandy, and became servant to William Caxton. He printed Magna Charta, and several books which are now scarce and valuable. He died about 1590.—*Amer's Hist. Printing-Granger.*

PINTOR (Peter), a Spanish physician, was a native of Valencia in Spain, and physician to pope Alexander VI. He died at Rome in 1508, aged 83. Two works by him are extremely scarce, 1. Aggregator Sententiarum doctorum de curatione pestilentiae, 1499, folio; 2. De morbo febre et occulto, his temporibus affligenti, 1500, 4to. In this last he makes the venereal disease to be known before 1496.—*Moreri.*

PINTURICCIO (Bernardin), a celebrated painter, was born at Perugia in 1454. He principally painted history, but excelled in portraits. He died in 1513.—*Filk.*

PIPER (Francis), a painter, was born in Kent. Being of a facetious disposition, he delighted in drawing ugly faces; so that if a man were not handsome enough to desire to see his picture, he sat in danger in his company. As he was in affluent circumstances, he took nothing for his pieces. Piper died in London in 1740, by a surgeon pricking an artery in bleeding him.—*Walpole.*

PIRANESI (John Baptist), an architect and engraver of Venice. He was remarkable for a bold and free style of etching; which he generally drew upon the plate at once. He died in 1778. The collection of his engravings consists of 15 vols. folio. His daughter Laura Piranesi who died in 1785, engraved a set of views in the manner of her father with great success. She had also two brothers who were good engravers.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

PIROMALLI (Paul), a Dominican of Calabria, who distinguished himself as a missionary in the East, and as the papal nuncio in Poland, where he reconciled a number of Armenians to his church. On his return by sea to Italy he was taken by the corsairs, and carried to Tunis. Being ransomed he went to Rome, where he was employed in revising the Armenian version of the Bible. He was afterwards sent to the East, with the title of bishop of Naffivan. After spending nine years he returned to Italy, and died there in 1667. He compiled two dictionaries, the one Latin and Persian, the other Armenian and Latin; also an Armenian Grammar and Directory.—*Moreri*.

PIRON (Alexis), a dramatic poet, was born at Dijon in 1689. He was the author of an excellent comedy called "Metromanie," and died in 1773. His works, consisting of plays, poems, tales, epigrams, &c. have been collected in 7 vols. 8vo. Piron was a man of infinite wit and humour.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PISAN (Thomas), an astrologer of Bologna, who was invited to Venice by Dr. Forli, counsellor of the republic, whose daughter he married. At the invitation of Charles V. of France he went to his court. He died there about 1380; and on the day, as it said, which he had predicted.—*Moreri*.

PISAN (Christina de), daughter of the above, was born at Venice about 1363. She accompanied her father to France, where he married, but became a widow at the age of 25. She wrote the History of Troy in verse; Treasure of the City of Ladies; a Collection of Poems; the History of Charles V. king of France, by whom she was pensioned. She died about 1420.—*Moreri*.

PISCATOR (John Fischer, or), a German divine, who professed theology at Strasburg, but on embracing Calvinism, he was obliged to retire to Herborn. He died in 1546. His works are, 1. Commentaries on the Old and New Testament, much esteemed; 2. Amica Collatio de Religione cum C. Vorstio, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian general, was a descendant of Codrus, and distinguished himself early in life by his courage, particularly at the taking of Salamis; but after serving his country with glory he endeavoured to enslave it. For this purpose he assumed the convenient mask of patriotism; but Solon was not to be deceived, and exposed his ambitious views. Pisistratus to effect his object had recourse to an extraordinary device. Having inflicted several wounds on himself, he appeared before the people, and pretended that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. The credulous Athenians believed the tale, and assigned him a guard, which he increased, and by that means made himself master of the citadel. The citizens out of fear acknow-

leged him as their sovereign, but Megacles and Lycurgus united their forces and expelled Pisistratus from Athens. Shortly after Megacles offered to assist Pisistratus on condition that he would marry his daughter, to which the tyrant consented; and in order to secure the affections of the credulous Athenians, he caused a woman dressed as Minerva to ride through the city in a car, proclaiming the praises of Pisistratus. The people thinking that the goddess had actually descended from heaven, joyfully received the tyrant, who married the daughter of Megacles, but afterwards hated her so ill, that her father gathered a force, and compelled him again to quit the city. Some years after he made himself master of Marathon, and having taken Athens by surprise, put to death all the friends of Megacles. He built an academy which he furnished with a valuable library; and died in possession of the sovereign power, B. C. 528.—*Plutarch. Theophrastus. Justin.*

PISO, an eminent Roman family, which produced some great men, as, 1. **LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO**, surnamed *Frugi* on account of his frugality. He was consul B. C. 149, and finished the war in Sicily. He composed annals and orations which are lost. 2. **CAIUS PISO**, consul 67 B. C. was the author of a law to restrain the factions which usually attended the election of the chief magistrates. 3. **CNERIUS PISO**, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved with great cruelty. He was charged with poisoning Germanicus, on which account he destroyed himself A. D. 20. 4. **LUCIUS PISO**, a Roman senator who attended the emperor Valerian into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he assumed the imperial title, but was defeated by Valens, who put him to death in 261.—*Tacitus. Suetonius.*

PISTORIUS (John), was born at Nidda in 1546. He applied first to the study of medicine, afterwards to the law, and lastly to divinity. From being a zealous protestant he turned catholic, and became counsellor to the emperor, and provost of the cathedral of Breslaw. He died in 1608. His works are, 1. *Artis Cabalisticæ Scriptores*, which is a curious collection; 2. *Scriptores rerum Polonicarum*; 3. *Scriptores de rebus Germanicis*, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

PITAU (Nicholas), an engraver of Antwerp, who displayed great talents by his engraving of the holy family after Raphael. He also executed some fine portraits, particularly one of St. Francis de Sales. He died in 1671, aged 38.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PITCAIRNE (Archibald), an eminent physician, was born at Edinburgh in 1652. He studied divinity and afterwards law at the university of his native place; but quitted both those professions for the study of mathematics and medicine. After publishing a thesis, in which he endeavoured to

prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood as discovered by Dr. Harvey, was known to Hippocrates, he accepted an invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden to be professor of physic there in 1692. He did not continue at Leyden above a year, but returned to Edinburgh and married. In 1701 he published *Dissertationes Medicæ*, 1 vol. 4to of which he printed a more correct edition in 1713. He also wrote some Latin poems of the satirical kind, chiefly levelled at the principal authors of the revolution. He died in 1713. His lectures delivered at Leyden were printed after his death.—*Biog. Brit.*

PITHOU (Peter), a learned Frenchman, was born at Troyes in 1539. He was bred a protestant, and narrowly escaped with his life in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Afterwards he turned Roman catholic, and became attorney-general in the chamber of justice of Guicenne. He defended the rights of the kings and church of France against the court of Rome with great ability, and died in 1596. His works are, 1. *Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church*, 4 vols. folio; 2. *Commentaries on the Customs of Troyes*, 4to.; 3. *Notes on various Authors*. To Pithou we are indebted for drawing Phædrus, the Novella of Justinian, and other antient remains, from obscurity.—*Life by Grosley.*

PITHOU (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Troyes in 1544. He became attorney-general in the chamber of justice established under Henry IV. He died in 1621. It was this Pithou who discovered the manuscript of the fables of Phædrus, which he published in conjunction with his brother. His own works are, 1. *Body of the Canon Law*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *The Laws of the Romans compared with those of Moses*; 3. *Observationes ad Codicem*, &c.—*Moreri.*

PITISCU (Samuel), a learned antiquary, was born at Zutphen in 1637. He became rector of the college at his native place, and afterwards of that of St. Jerome at Utrecht, where he died in 1717. His works are, 1. *Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanarum*, 3 vols. folio; 2. editions of several antient authors with notes. He is not to be mistaken for *Bartholomæus Pitiscus*, author of a book entitled *Thesaurus Mathematicus*, folio, 1613, in which year the author died. He also wrote a *Treatise on Trigonometry*.—*Moreri.*

PITOT (Henry), a French mathematician, was born at Aramon in Languedoc in 1695. He learnt the mathematics without a master, and in 1724 was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. His work on the theory of manœuvring of ships was translated into English, in one volume octavo, and obtained him the honour of being elected a member of the royal society. He was appointed chief engineer of Languedoc and inspector-general of the canal. The

city of Montpellier being in want of water, Pitot constructed an aqueduct, which supplies that place fully from a distance of three leagues. He died in 1771. He wrote several papers in the memoirs of the academy.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

PITS, or PITSEUS (John), an English biographer, was born at Alton in Hampshire, in 1580, and educated at Wykeham's school near Winchester, after which he went to Rheims, where he taught rhetoric and Greek. The civil wars breaking out in France, he retired into Germany, and afterwards to Lorraine, where he obtained a canonry in the church of Verdun. The duchess of Cleves appointed him her confessor; and on her death he became dean of Verdun, where he died in 1616. His work *De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*, was printed after his death in 1 vol. folio. It contains the lives of English roman catholic writers. He was also the author of some religious pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

PITT (Christopher), an English poet and divine, was born at Blandford in Dorsetshire in 1699. He was a member of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1724. On entering into orders he obtained the living of Pimper, in his native county, where he died in 1748. Mr. Pitt is known with advantage in the literary world by an excellent translation of the *Æneid*. He also translated *Vida's Art of Poetry*, and wrote some ingenious poems in 1 vol. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Diss. Nicols's Poets.*

PITT (William), a celebrated statesman, was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Boconnock in Cornwall, where he was born in 1708. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Oxford. He was for some time a cornet of dragoons, but in 1735 he quitted the army, on being chosen into parliament for the borough of Old Sarum. His pre-eminent talents as an orator were soon displayed in opposition to sir Robert Walpole, and had so great an effect that the old duchess of Marlborough, who had a deadly hatred to that minister, bequeathed to Mr. Pitt by her will a legacy of 10,000l. On the change of administration he was made joint vice treasurer of Ireland, and paymaster-general of the army, which places he resigned in 1755; but the year following he was appointed secretary of state for the fourth department. In a few months afterwards he was again out of office; but an efficient administration being wanted in 1757 he returned to his situation as secretary of state. The war in which the nation was then engaged assumed a new aspect; activity prevailed in every department of the state; the English forces conquered by land and sea; the most brilliant achievements were attained on the Continent, and in different parts of the world. The power of France was humiliated, and England added

to her colonial possessions several valuable places in the East Indies and America. Such was the state of affairs on the death of George II. soon after which a change taking place by the coming of lord Bute into power, Mr. Pitt resigned. The peace of 1763 followed; but it was not popular; and a new administration was formed in 1766 of which Mr. Pitt had a share as lord privy seal, and at this time he was created earl of Chatham. This ministry, however, being ill-assorted, was dissolved in 1768. From the beginning of the differences between England and the American colonies his lordship was a vigorous and eloquent, but ineffectual opposer of coercive measures; and his popularity, which had for some years been on the wane, revived with splendour. As he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject of the American independence in the house of lords April 8, 1778, he was overpowered, and fell down in a convulsive fit. He died on the 11th of the following month, and his body, after lying in state, was solemnly interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the national expence, on which is the following inscription:

Erected by the King and Parliament
as a Testimony to

The Virtues and Ability
of

WILLIAM PITT, *Earl of Chatham*;

During whose Administration

Divine Providence

Exalted Great Britain

To an height of Prosperity and Glory

Unknown to any former age.

His lordship left a widow, who was created a baroness in her own right, with a pension of 3000*l.* a year. She died in 1803 at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, an estate which had been left to lord Chatham by sir Thomas Pynsent, from a veneration of his character. By his lady, the daughter of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wotton in Buckinghamshire, lord Chatham had five children; John the present earl, William the inheritor of his father's great talents, Charles who died young, Hester who married earl Stanhope and since dead, Harriet who married lord Eliot and is also dead. In 1804 lord Grenville published a small volume of Letters written by earl Chatham, to his relation, Thomas Pitt, the first lord Camelford, when a student at the university.—*Annual Register. Life of Lord Chatham*, 3 vols. 8vo.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene in Lesbos, B. C. 650. He was elected sovereign of Mitylene for having defeated the Athenians. Pittacus governed as a philosopher, and formed a code of laws in verse, that they might be the easier remembered. After this he resigned his dignity, and when a grant of land was offered him, he refused

it, saying, "It is more pleasing to convince my country of my disinterestedness, than to possess great riches." He died B. C. 579.—*Diog. Laert.*

Pius I. pope and saint, succeeded Hyginus in 142. He condemned the heresy of Valentinian, and was martyred in 157.—*Platina. Bower.*

Pius II. (*Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini*), was born in 1405 at Corsini in Sienna. In 1431 he became secretary to cardinal Capranica at the council of Basil, and acted in the same capacity to cardinal Alberghotti, who sent him to Scotland to negotiate a peace between England and that country. He afterwards displayed great zeal and talents at the council of Basil, which he defended against the pope. The emperor Frederic III. who awarded him the poetic crown, employed him in several embassies; and pope Nicolas V. made him bishop of Trieste, which he quitted for the archbishopric of Sienna. In 1456 he obtained a cardinalship, and two years after was elected pope. He began his pontificate by annulling all that he had maintained at the council of Basil; issuing a bull, in which he declared void all appeals from the papal decree to a general council. Pius was preparing a fleet against the Turks when he died at Ancona in 1464. His principal works are. *Memoir of the Council of Basil*; *History of the Bohemians*; two books on *Cosmography*; *Treatise on Education*; *Poem on the Crucifixion*; *Letters*; *Historia rerum ubicunque gestarum*; *Euryalus and Lucretia*, a romance; *Memoir of his own Life*. They were collected and published at Helmstadt in 1700, folio. His nephew succeeded Alexander VI. as pope in 1503, but died a few weeks after his election. He assumed the name of Pius III.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

Pius IV. (cardinal de Medicis), was born at Milan in 1499, and rose by his merit to several high employments. In 1549 he obtained the cardinalship, and on the death of Paul IV. in 1559 was elected pope. He confirmed the decrees of the council of Trent, when that assembly closed in 1564. The year following a conspiracy was formed against his life by Benedict Accolti and others, who were executed. The pope died soon after. He was of a different family from that of Florence.—*Ibid.*

Pius V. was born at Bosco, in the diocese of Tortona, in 1504. He was a dominican, and made by Paul IV. bishop of Sutrin, cardinal and inquisitor-general in the Milanese, where he displayed great bigotry and cruelty. After the death of Pius IV. he was elected pope in 1566. He issued the celebrated bull called *In Cuna Domini*, in which the jurisdiction of the Roman church was carried to an extravagant pitch. Pius made war against the Turks, which produced the famous battle of Lepanto, where in the latter were defeated. The pope died

in 1579. His letters were printed in 1640, 4to.—*Ibid.*

PIUS VI. (John Angelo Braschi), was born at Cesena, in the papal territories, in 1717. Benedict XIV. made him treasurer of the apostolic chamber; and Ganganelli conferred on him the cardinalate. He succeeded that pontiff in 1775. Soon after his election he made a reform in the public treasury; and completed the magnificent museum in the Vatican, which he filled with monumental vases, medals, and other ancient remains found in the ecclesiastical states. But the greatest act of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes; a project which had baffled several of the Roman emperors, and many of the popes. These marshes occupied the whole of the valley extending from the Apennines to the sea, commencing at the port of Astura, covering the coast of Terracina, and reaching to the kingdom of Naples. To render this vast space useful, and to purge away the pestilential vapours arising from it, was considered as rather to be desired than hoped for, when the perseverance of Pius VI. carried it into effect. He employed the best engineers, and went every year to inspect the progress of the work. He caused immense canals to be dug to receive the water from the marshes, and thus rendered a considerable part of the land fit for husbandry. He also constructed on the side of the canals, a beautiful road near 40 miles long, ornamented with rows of poplars, interspersed with houses of accommodation; and at its termination an elegant palace. Besides this great enterprize this pontiff built a handsome church at Rome, and founded several hospitals. The emperor Joseph II. having suppressed several monasteries, and decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of this revolution to the holy see, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his efforts could not divert the emperor from his designs. On his return to Rome the pope had the mortification to have a difference with the courts of Naples, Modena, and Venice, chiefly with regard to the right of presenting to ecclesiastical benefices. The French revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the papal see. It was natural for the pope to favour the cause of the allies, against those who were the destroyers of all government, civil and religious. Buonaparte, having succeeded against the imperialists, entered the ecclesiastical territory, and having taken several places, compelled the pope to purchase a peace by a contribution of several millions, and delivering up the finest works of painting and sculpture. Bassville was then sent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with so much insolence that the people arose,

and assassinated him in 1793. General Duphot entered the city with his troop to restore order, but the papal soldiers routed them, and Duphot was slain. On this Buonaparte again entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in his capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died of excessive fatigue and ill-usage, August 29, 1799. His body was interred in a private manner: but in 1802 it was taken up and conveyed to Rome, where it was interred with great pomp.—*Hist. by Duppa. Novo. Diss. Hist.*

PIX (Mary), a dramatic writer, was the daughter of Mr. Griffith, a clergyman, and born at Nettlebed in Oxfordshire. She married Mr. Pix; and was the author of ten plays, none of which ever became popular. She died about 1720.—*Biog. Dram.*

PIZARRO (Francis), a famous Spanish adventurer, was born at Truxillo, being the bastard of an officer of the same name. His first situation in life was very low, but the discovery of the western world opened to his enterprising spirit sources of wealth and renown. He made several voyages with Diego Almagro, by which he acquired considerable wealth. In 1525 Pizarro discovered Peru, where he inhumanly caused the inca Atabalipa to be burnt alive in 1533. Some time afterwards a difference arose between the conquerors, and Pizarro was assassinated by the friends of Almagro in 1541.—*Mariana.*

PIZZI (Joachim), an Italian poet, was born at Rome in 1716. He studied in the college of the jesuits, where he gave proofs of a poetical genius by some good pieces in his native language. He was early associated with the academy of Arcades, and in 1759 obtained the directorship of that society. He died in 1790. His principal works are; 1. Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry; 2. Dissertation on an antique Cameo; 3. The Vision of Eden, a poem in 4 cantos; 4. The Triumph of Poetry, a poem.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

PLACCUS (Vincent), a learned writer, was born at Hamburg in 1642. He studied at Leipzig, after which he travelled, and on his return to his own country professed morality and eloquence with reputation. He died in 1699. His works are; 1. *Theatrum anonymorum et pseudonymorum*, 2 vols. fol.; 2. *Liber de Jurisconsultulo perito*, 8vo. 3. *De Arte excerptendi*, 8vo. &c.; 4. *Carmina Juvenilia*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

PLACE (Francis), a gentleman of York-shire, who painted and etched for his amusement. He also did several portraits in mezzotinto, particularly that of archbishop Sterne, and Henry Gyles, a glass-painter of York. His prints are very scarce. He died in 1728.—*Granger. Strutt.*

PLACENTIUS (John Leo), was born in the principality of Liege, and entered into the

order of St. Dominic. He died at Maestricht in 1548. His works are; 1. Catalogus antistitum Leodienſium, [a History of the Biſhops of Tongres and Liege]; 2. a poem, entitled, *Pugna porcorum*, in which every word begins with P.—*Moreri*.

PLACKETT (John de la), a proteſtant miniſter, was born at Pontac in Bearn, in 1639. By the revocation of the edict of Nantes he was obliged to retire to Denmark, from whence he removed to the Hague, and afterwards to Utrecht, where he died in 1718. He wrote, 1. *Moral Eſſays*, 6 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Treatiſe on Pride*, 8vo.; 3. *Another on Conſcience*, 8vo. [This was tranſlated into Engliſh by Baſil Kennett]. 4. *On Reſtitution*; 5. *On Good Works*; 6. *Chriſtian Reflections on various ſubjects*, &c. He alſo wrote againſt the opinions of Bayle—on the Origin of Evil, and the Trinity.—*Moreri*.

PLANTIN (Chriſtopher), a celebrated printer, was born near Tours in 1514. He ſettled at Antwerp in 1555, and there carried the printing art to a great pitch of perfection. He died in 1589. His editions are extremely valuable, though he was not a man of learning himſelf. His chief work is a polyglot.—*Ibid*.

PLANUDES (Maximue), a monk of Conſtantinople in the fourth century, who was ſent by the emperor in the retinue of the ambaſſador to Venice, where he gained ſo great a partiality to the Latin church, that on his return he was ſent to priſon. To recover his liberty he wrote againſt that church. He was the author of a *Life of Æſop*, full of romantic tales, and groſs anachroniſms. He alſo published a collection of Greek epigrams, under the title of *Anthologia*.—*Foſſius de Scrip. Græc*.

PLATINA (Bartholomew Sacchi), was born in 1421, at Piacenza, near Mantua. On going to Rome he was patronized by cardinal Beſſarion, by whoſe means he obtained ſome benefices, and was appointed apoſtolic abbreviator, of which poſt he was deprived by Paul II. Platina wrote a ſmart letter to that pontiff, who ſent him to priſon and cauſed him to be cruelly tortured. Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He died of the plague in 1481. His *Hiſtory of the Popes* was firſt printed at Venice in 1479, folio, in Latin. He alſo wrote a *Hiſtory of Mantua*; the *Life of Nerio Capponi*; and ſome other works, all printed together in Latin, in folio, 1572.—*Moreri*.

PLATO, an illuſtrious philoſopher, was born at Athens B.C. 429. His father was Ariſto, a deſcendant of Solon, as his mother was from Codrus. His firſt maſter was Dionyſius the grammarian; and afterwards he received inſtructions in gymnatic exerciſes from Ariſto the Argive, who gave him the name of Plato, on account of the broadneſs of his ſhoulders and the robuſtneſs of his

perſon. His former name was Ariſtoteles, which was that of his grandfather. He next applied to the ſtudy of muſic and poetry, and compoſed ſome pieces intended for the Olympic exerciſes; but on hearing Socrates deliver a long diſcourſe he burnt them, and became his diſciple. Some of his epigrams, however, are ſtill preſerved. He reſided with Socrates eight years, during which he committed to writing a great part of his maſter's diſcourſes, which he digeſted into philoſophical converſations: but he made ſo many improvements on them, that Socrates hearing him repeat one day his *Lyſis*, exclaimed, "Ye Gods, how many fine things has this young man made me ſay which I never imagined?" On the death of his maſter, Plato left Athens and travelled into different countries in ſearch of knowledge. At Cyrene he ſtudied geometry and other parts of the mathematics under one Theodorus; and from thence he went into Egypt under the appearance of a merchant, but in reality to converſe with the prieſts, and to gain information of their religious myſteries. Having reſided in Egypt a long time, and added conſiderably to his mental riches, he viſited Italy and ſettled at Tarentum, where he formed an intimacy with Eurytus and Archytas. He afterwards made a voyage to Sicily to obſerve the wonders of that iſland, particularly mount Ætna. On his return to Athens, after theſe long and fatiguing journeys, he ſettled at a place in the neighbourhood called the Academy, whence his philoſophy was called the Academic. His fame was now ſo great that Dionyſius, the tyrant of Syracuſe, invited him to his court, but the freedom of his diſcourſe gave ſuch offence that Dionyſius ordered him to be ſold for a ſlave. His purchaſer was one Anniceres, a native of Cyrene, who immediately gave him his liberty, on which he returned to Athens. At the earneſt requeſt of Dionyſius the younger he once more made a voyage to Sicily, where he was received with great honour, but finding that his advice was not attended to by the tyrant, who choſe to copy after his father, he returned again to Athens, where he gained a number of followers. He preſerved his health by temperance and exerciſe to the age of 81, and died B.C. 348. The philoſophy of Plato is ſo ſublime, his morality ſo pure, and his views of the divine being and a future ſtate ſo clear, that he has been thought to have had a knowledge of the Moſaic writings; a ſuppoſition which, conſidering his long reſidence in Egypt, is not improbable. The beſt editions of his works are, that of Stephens, 8 vols. folio, 1578; that of Ficinus at Frankfurt. fol. 1602; and that of Deux Ponts, 1788, 10 vols. 8vo. Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, in 1803 brought from Greece a fine MS. of the works of Plato on vel-

lum. It was transcribed by John the Calligrapher in the reign of Leo, the son of Basil. This is the oldest Greek copy of Plato which is known.—*Diog. Laert. Stanley's Hist. of Phil. speakers.*

PLAUTUS (Marcus Accius), a comic poet, was born at Sardina, in Umbria, and acquired the surname of Plautus from the ill shape of his feet. He settled at Rome, where his plays were performed with great applause. There is more intrigue and plot in his pieces than in those of Terence. The humour also is extremely natural and entertaining. Only nineteen are extant. The best editions are that of Ernest, Leipzig 2 vols. 8vo. 1760; and Glasgow, 1763. Plautus died B. C. 184.—*Boy. Classica.*

PLAYFORD (John), a writer on music, was born in 1613. He kept a music-shop in Fleet-street, London, and published an Introduction to the skill of Music, 1653, and often reprinted. He was also editor of the Book of Psalms and Hymns in Metre, with their usual and proper tunes, 8vo.; and Airs and Songs for the Theorbo-Lute, or Bass Viol. He died in 1693.—*Hawkins. Granger.*

PLEMPPIUS (Vopiscus Fortunatus), a physician, was born at Amsterdam in 1601. He took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he became professor of medicine at Louvain, where he died in 1671. His works are; 1. Ophthalmographia, five, de Oculi fabrica, 4to.; 2. De affectibus capillorum et unguum natura; 3. De Toga-torium valetudine tuenda; 4. Loimographia, five Tractatus de peste; 5. Antipus Coningius Peruvian pulvis defensor, repulsus a Melippo Protymo. *Coningius* is the supposed name of Fabri, a jesuit; *Proty-mus* is that which Plempius assumed, under which he endeavoured to discredit the bark.—*Moriri.*

PLINY (Caius Plinius Secundus), called the elder, was born at Verona of an illustrious family, and in his youth bore arms with reputation, after which he was admitted into the college of augurs. Vespasian appointed him governor of Spain, where he conducted himself with strict integrity, devoting the day to public affairs, and the night to study. His mind was stored with various knowledge, and he was an inquisitive observer of the works of nature. To this spirit of curiosity he sacrificed his life; for lying at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded, he was surprized at an extraordinary cloud issuing from Vesuvius. He immediately put to sea, and landed at the foot of the mountain to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon; but the sulphureous exhalation from the burning lava overcame him, and he was suffocated, A.D. 79. Of all the works of Pliny none remains but his Natural History, which is a compilation of facts and observations, extremely curious

and valuable. The best editions are that of Harjounin, at Paris, 1723, 3 vols. folio; and that of Brotier, 1779, six vols. 12mo. It has been translated into English by Philimon Holland, folio.—*Vossius.*

PLINY the younger (Cæcilius Plinius Secundus), was the nephew of the preceding, who adopted him for his son and heir. He had Quintilian for his master, and made so great a progress that at the age of nineteen he pleaded in the forum, with an eloquence equal to that of the greatest orators of his time. When Trajan was elevated to the throne he conferred the consular dignity on Pliny, who, at the desire of the senate, pronounced that fine oration which is extant, entitled, the Panegyric on Trajan. He was some time after appointed governor of Pontus and Bithynia, where he abolished the arbitrary impositions, and stopped the persecution of the christians, of whom he gave a liberal account to the emperor. After his return to Rome, he went and settled at Comé, his native place, where he established an academy and library for young men who had not the means of education. Pliny was the liberal patron of men of virtue and learning. For Quintilian he always retained the greatest regard, and gave to his daughter a handsome dowry on her marriage. Pliny died A.D. 113. Of the writings of this ingenious and excellent writer, only his Epistles and Panegyric on Trajan remain. He wrote the History of his Own Times, of which Tacitus speaks in high terms. The best editions of Pliny are that of Gesner, Leipzig, 1770; that of Paris by Barbon; the Variorum, 1669, 8vo.; the Elzevirs, 1640, 12mo. This last is rare.—*Fabricius.*

PLOT (Robert), a learned antiquary and naturalist, was born at Borden in Kent, in 1641, and educated at Magdalen hall, and University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL.D. in 1671. He became secretary to the royal society in 1682, and published their Transactions from number 143 to 166. He was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and professor of chemistry at Oxford. Dr. Plot was also nominated historiographer to the king, and Mowbray herald extraordinary. He died in 1696. His works are, the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, both in folio; several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and an Essay on the Origin of Springs, in Latin.—*Big. Brit.*

PLOTINUS, a platonic philosopher, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt. After studying under Ammonius, he travelled into Persia and India, where he acquired a great stock of knowledge. He served in the army under Gordian, but when that emperor was slain Plotinus effected his escape by flight. He then went to Rome, where he opened a school of philosophy, and had

many disciples. He died in Campania in 270, aged 66. His works, which were collected by Porphyry his disciple, were published by Ficinus, at Basil, folio, 1580.—*Bayle. Stant-y.*

PLOWDEN (Edmund), an eminent lawyer, was born in Shropshire in 1517, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, which profession he afterwards quitted for the law. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed. He died in 1584.—*Wood.*

PLUCHE (Antony), a French writer, was born at Rheims in 1688. He received his education at his native place, where he became professor of rhetoric and entered into orders. The intendant of Rouen, on the recommendation of Rollin, appointed him tutor to his son; and having discharged that trust he went to Paris, where he taught geography and history. In 1749 he obtained the abbey of Valence St. Maur, where he died in 1761. His works are; 1. *Spectacle de la Nature*, 7 vols. 12mo. of which there are two English translations. It is a performance of great excellence. 2. *The History of the Heavens*, which is an enquiry into the origin of mythology and idolatry; and has also been translated into English, in 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. *On the Mechanism of Languages*, 12mo.; 4. *Harmony of the Psalms, and the Gospels*, 12mo.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

PLUKENET (Leonard), an eminent English botanist, was born in 1642, and is supposed to have received his education at Cambridge. He was doctor of physic, but notwithstanding his great merits he was strangely neglected till the close of life, when he was appointed superintendant of the garden at Hampton Court, and royal professor of botany. He died about 1706. His *Phytographia*, published in four parts at different times, is an honourable testimony to his abilities. Besides this he published, 1. *Almagestum botanicum*, 4to. 1696; 2. *Almagesti Botanici Mantissa*, 1700, 4to. In this work he is very severe on Sloane and Petiver. 3. *Amalthæum Botanicum*, 4to. 1705. In 1769 his works were reprinted in 4 volumes, to which in 1779 Dr. Giseke of Hamburgh added a *Linnean Index*.—*Pulteney.*

PLUMIER (Charles), an eminent French botanist, was born at Marseilles in 1646. He entered into the religious order of Minims, and studied mathematics under father Maignan. He afterwards quitted that science and applied himself to natural history. Louis XIV. sent him to America to collect plants useful in medicine, and he made three different voyages for that purpose. The king rewarded him with a pension, and conferred on him the title of being his botanist. At the desire of Fagon, first physician to the king, he undertook a fourth voyage, but died as he was about to

embark near Cadiz in 1706. His works are; 1. *Nova Plantarum Americanarum genera*, 4to.; 2. *Description of the plants of America*, folio; 3. *Treatise on American ferns*, folio; 4. *The Art of Turning*, folio, with plates; 5. two Dissertations on Cochineal, in the *Journal des Savans*.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

PLUQUET (Francis-Andrew), a French writer, was born at Baieux in 1716. He entered into orders and obtained a canonry, which he quitted for the professorship of history in the university of Paris. He died of an apoplexy in 1790. His works are; 1. *An Examination of Fatalism*, 3 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Dictionary of Heresies*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *On Sociability*, 2 vols. In this work Pluquet combats the opinion of Hobbes, and proves that man is beneficent and religious. 4. *The Classical Books of the Empire of China*, 7 vols. 12mo.; 5. *Treatise upon Luxury*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

PLUTARCH, a celebrated historian, was a native of Cheronea in Boeotia. He studied philosophy in the school of Ammonius at Delphos; and so greatly was he esteemed by his countrymen, that when but a young man he was associated in a deputation to the proconsul of the province, on an important concern, which he discharged with honour and satisfaction. He afterwards travelled through Greece and into Egypt, and his observations in the latter country produced his treatise on Isis and Osiris. On visiting Rome he was received with flattering marks of distinction by the emperor Trajan, who raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. After the death of Trajan, Plutarch returned to Cheronea, where he died in an advanced age, A.D. 140. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The last wrote a memoir of his father, and published an exact account of his writings, which were numerous. The most celebrated of his works are, his *Lives of Illustrious Men*, in delineating which he has shewn great impartiality, an abhorrence of tyranny and vice, and a very accurate acquaintance with the human mind. His *Morals* also contain many valuable observations and curious narratives. The best editions of his works are, that of Henry Stephens, Greek and Latin, 1572, quarto; that of Maussac, 1624, 2 vols. folio; and that of London, 1729, 5 vols. 4to. His *Lives* have been translated into English by Dryden, and by Langhorae. His *Morals* have also been translated into English.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PLUVINEL (Antony), a native of Dauphiny, was the first who opened a riding school in France. Henry IV. appointed him his grand equerry and chamberlain, and sent him ambassador to Holland. He died at Paris in 1620. He wrote a *Treatise on the Art of Riding*, folio.—*Moreri.*

Pococke (Edward), a learned divine, was born at Oxford, in 1604. At the age of fourteen he was entered of Magdalen hall, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, where he obtained a scholarship, and afterwards a fellowship. In 1628 he entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, where he arrived in 1630. While there he improved himself in the oriental languages, which he had before studied at the university. He was also employed by archbishop Laud in purchasing ancient manuscripts and coins; and that prelate having founded an Arabic lecture at Oxford, appointed Mr. Pococke the first professor. He returned home in 1635; but soon afterwards made another voyage to the East, in company with the learned Mr. Greaves, and continued there four years. On his arrival in England he found his patron in the Tower, and the kingdom in confusion. In 1643 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Childrey in Berkshire. In 1648 he was nominated to the Hebrew professorship with the prebend of Christchurch annexed, but he was deprived by the parliament for not taking the engagement. However he still continued his Arabic lectures, and published the same year his *Specimen Historiæ Arabum*. In 1651 he was one of those concerned in preparing the intended edition of the Polyglott Bible. At the restoration he recovered his canonry and Hebrew professorship, and took his doctor's degree; but never obtained any other preferment. He died in 1691. His other works are, 1. *Porta Moisi*, or the six Prelatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides; 2. the *Annals of Eutychius*; 3. *Abul Ferajii Historia Dynastarum*, 4to.; 4. *Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel*, folio; 5. a Syriac version of the 2d epistle of St. Peter, the 2d and 3d of John, and that of Jude; 6. Letters between him and several learned men, published by Mr. Twells in 2 vols. folio, &c. His son, **Edward Pococke**, published under his father's direction an Arabic piece, entitled, *Philosophus Arabum*, &c. *Epistola Abu Janfir Ebn T. &c. ad Bonifacium*.—*Biog. Brit.*

Pococke (Richard), an eminent prelate, was born at Southwold, in 1721. He was educated at Corpus Christi college Oxford, where he became doctor in law, and afterwards was called to the bar at the East, where he practised several years. On his return to England he became chaplain to lord Clarendon, and when that nobleman was viceroy of Ireland, he considered on Dr. Pococke's the *Annals* of Dublin. He was afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Meath, from whence he was translated to Meath in 1765; but died the same year of an apoplexy. His *Tracts*, in 5 vols. folio, &c. very much esteemed.—*Biog. Brit.*

Pozzani (Charles Francis), a painter,

was born at Paris in 1653, and died in 1725. He excelled in history and portrait, and was director of the French academy at Rome. His father, who died in 1660, was a native of Lorraine, and also a good artist.—*D'Argenville*.

Poggio Bracciolini (John Francis), a learned Italian, was born at Terra-Nova, in the territory of Florence, in 1380. He studied the Latin language under John de Ravenna, and the Greek under Emanuel Chrysoloras. He is also said to have made a progress in Hebrew; but this is by no means certain. His merits procured him the office of secretary to the popes; and while he was at the council of Constance he was employed in searching for ancient manuscripts in that city, of which he discovered several. To the honour of his humanity he felt great compassion for Jerom of Prague, and wrote a letter in his favour, but without effect. From Constance Poggio went to England, where he continued some time, and then returned to Rome; but in 1435 he settled at Florence and married. He also became secretary to that republic, and died there in 1459. His principal works are, 1. *Funeral Orations*; 2. *History of Florence*, Latin, 4to.; 3. *De Varietate Fortunæ*, 4to.; 4. *Epistles*; 5. *Facetiae*; this is a collection of witticisms; 6. a Latin translation of *Diodorus Siculus*; 7. several ancient writers discovered by him, particularly Quintilian, Ammianus, Marcellinus, &c. His son *James* translated his father's *History of Florence* into Italian; also the *Life of Cyrus*, from the Greek; and other works. He was put to death for being concerned in the conspiracy of the Pazzi in 1478.—*Tiraboschi, Life of Poggio by Sacerd.*

POILLY (Francis), a French engraver, was born at Abbeville in 1622. Peter Duret was his master; and after improving himself at Rome he was made engraver to the king. He died at Paris in 1691. His plates are very neat and accurate. His brother *Nicolas* was also a good engraver in portrait. He died in 1696.—*Nouv. Dict.*

POINSINET (Anthony Alexander Henry), a dramatic writer, was born at Tontainbleau in 1735, and was drowned in a river in Spain in 1769. He wrote comic operas, which possess no other merit than the music.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PORRET (Peter), a protestant minister, was born at Metz in 1646. He studied at Heidelberg, and in 1674 obtained a pastoral charge at Gmweil. By reading the mystic works of madame Bourignon and others a complete change was wrought in his mind, and he retired to Rheinfels in Holland, where he died in 1719. His works are 1. *Confessiones Fideles de Deo, summa, et natio*; 2. the *Divine Economy* 7 vols. But this has been translated into English by Peter of Good South, &c.; 4. *Solid Principles of the Christian Religion*, 3

Theology of the Heart, 2 vols. 12mo.; 6. **De eruditione triplici**, 2 vols. 4to.; 7. **Life of madame Bourignon** prefixed to her works.—*Niceron*.

POIRIER (German), was born at Paris in 1724. He was of the order of benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769, and died in 1803. Poirier was one of the writers of the Art of Verifying Dates; and he undertook in conjunction with Precieux the 18th volume of the Collection of the Histories of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

Poets (Anthony le), physician to Charles III. duke of Lorraine, was well versed in antiquities, and died at Nancy in 1578. He is the author of a Discourse upon Medals and Antient Engravings, 4to. 1579. His brother Nicholas was an able physician, and had a son named Charles in the same line, who died in 1655. These two called themselves in Latin *Pifines*. They wrote some pieces which Boerhaave collected and published at Leyden, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Mozzi*.

POISSON (Nicholas-Joseph), a priest of the oratory, who was the intimate friend of Descartes, and superior of the house of Vendôme. He died in 1710. His works are, 1. *Delectus Auctorum Ecclesiæ universalis, seu, nova gemma conciliorum*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *Remarks on Descartes' Discourses of Method, Mechanics, and Music*; 3. *Account of his Travels in Italy*; 4. a *Treatise on Benefices*; 5. another on the *Rites and Ceremonies of the Church*.—*Moneri*.

POISSON (Raymond), a comedian and dramatic writer, was born at Paris, and became gentleman of the chamber to the duke de Crequi, whose service he quitted for the stage. He died in 1690. His pieces are, the *Baron de la Craffe*, and the *Good Soldier*, comedies; the *Fool of Quality*; and some others published at Paris in 2 vols. 12mo. His nephew *Philip Poisson* who died in 1743, was also the author of six comedies, printed in 2 vols.—*Ibid.*

POISSONNIER (Peter-Isaac), professor of physics at Paris, was born at Dijon, in 1710. He was one of the first who read a course of chemical lectures in the capital; and in 1758 was sent by the government to Peterburgh at the request of the empress Elizabeth, who was then in an ill state of health. On his return to France he received several honourable marks of distinction, and was admitted a member of the academy of Sciences. In the revolution he was brought to prison, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. He died in 1797. His works are, 1. A Course of Lectures, &c. &c. 2. Essay on the Means of extending agriculture, &c. &c. 3. Treatise on the Levelling of the Land, &c. &c. 4. Another on the Improvement of the Soil, &c. &c. 5. Men, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. *Surfage*, &c. 7. *Anatomy*, 2 vols. 4to. &c. &c. 8. *2d. Ed.*

Poiraz (N.), a French naturalist, was

born at Lyons in 1719. He entered into the congregation of missionaries, and was sent to China, where he was imprisoned two years. In his passage to Europe the vessel was attacked by the English, and Poirve had his arm carried off, on which he quitted the ecclesiastical state. The India company sent him in 1749 to open a commercial establishment in Cochin China, and he was also appointed intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he naturalised the bread-fruit tree, and other valuable plants. Poirve returned to his own country, and died at Lyons in 1786. He wrote, 1. the *Voyage of a Philosopher*, 12mo.; 2. on the *Dying of Silks*; 3. on the *History and Manners of China*, &c.—*Novus. Di&S. H&A.*

POLAND. This country was formerly inhabited by the Vandals. In 694 Lechus, the first duke, began his reign. In the year 1000 it became a kingdom under Boleslaus, whose successor added Red Russia to his dominions by marriage in 1059. In 1384 Poland was converted to Christianity by means of the king Jagello. The crown continued hereditary in that prince's family till 1572, after which it became elective; and occasioned many contentions and wars till 1795, when Poland was partitioned between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—*Univ. H. //.*

POLE (Reginald), cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Richard Pole, lord Montague, cousin-german to Henry VII. and of Margaret his wife, daughter to George duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stourton in Staffordshire, in 1500. At the age of twelve he was elected of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he made a considerable progress in learning. In 1517 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and two years afterwards the deanry of Exeter. About this time he went to Italy for further improvement, and had a liberal establishment from his relation Henry VIII. He returned to England in 1525, and was held in great favour by the king on account of his engaging manners and liberal accomplishments. But when that monarch avowed his design of divorcing his queen, Pole opposed it, and went abroad and resided in Italy. Henry having assumed the supremacy over the church, and caused Desperiers to write a defence of that title, sent the book to Pole, who returned an answer to tender the same to the king. He was afterwards forced to leave his native country, and went to France, where he was again warmly received by the king, and employed in the service of his cardinal in the papal court, and sent ambassador to France and Spain. A home traitor, he was accused of being a foreign traitor, and was executed. He was buried in the church of St. Andrew, Westminster.

witted. On the death of Paul III. he was twice elected to succeed him, but refused both times. Queen Mary was no sooner settled upon the throne than Pole was appointed legate to reduce England again to the papal see; but before he set out, the act of attainder which had been passed against him was repealed. He arrived in 1554, and was magnificently received by the king and queen, and lodged in the palace at Lambeth. Shortly after he met the parliament, and pronounced the papal absolution of the kingdom. The day after the death of Cranmer he took upon him the title of archbishop of Canterbury, having been promoted to that dignity some time before. He was also elected chancellor of both universities, which he visited by commission. He behaved with moderation to the protestants, and was much displeased with the ferocious conduct of Gardiner and the other persecuting prelates. He survived queen Mary only sixteen hours, dying at Lambeth on an ague Nov. 18, 1558. Besides his book against Henry VIII. and his defence of it, he wrote several pieces in favour of the papal authority, and the doctrines of the church of Rome.—*Biog. Brit.*

POLEMBERG (Cornelius), an eminent painter, was born at Utrecht in 1586. At the invitation of Charles I. he visited England, where he painted several cabinet pictures of exquisite beauty. His landscapes are particularly fine. On the disturbances breaking out between the king and parliament he returned to Utrecht, where he died in 1660.—*D'Argenville. Felsibien. Pilkington.*

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, was born at Oeta, in the territory of Athens, and in his youth led a very dissolute life. Passing by the school of Xenocrates one day, he entered, inflamed with wine, in order to ridicule the philosopher. But the discourse of Xenocrates on the misery of intemperance, had such an effect that Polemon became his disciple and successor. He died B.C. 270. After his change he drank nothing but water during the rest of his life. There was an orator of this name who lived in the reign of Trajan, and left Orations, which were printed in Greek and Latin at Toulouse in 1637, 8vo.—*Diog. Laert. Moreri.*

POLENI (John, marquis), was born at Padua in 1683, and died in that city in 1761. He was professor of astronomy and mathematics in that university, and after gaining the prize three times of the academy of sciences at Paris, was elected a member in 1739. He was also a fellow of the royal society of London, and other learned bodies. He particularly excelled in hydraulic architecture, and was employed by several states in the construction of waterworks. He was also well skilled in civil architecture, and corresponded with

the greatest mathematicians in Europe. The marquis added to his other accomplishments a great knowledge of antiquities, as appears from his Supplement to Grævius and Gronovius's Collections, 5 vols. folio, 1737, Venice.—*Tiraboschi.*

POLI (Martin), a chemist, was born at Lucca in 1662. He studied at Rome, where he made several discoveries, particularly one of a very destructive nature in military operations, which he communicated to Louis XIV. who liberally rewarded him, but charged him to bury the secret, as the means of destroying life were already sufficiently numerous. Poli was admitted an associate of the academy of sciences. He died in 1714. He wrote a Treatise in Defence of Acids, entitled, *Il trionfo degli Acidi*.—*Ibid.*

POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO, a painter, so called from the name of a village in the duchy of Milan, where he was born in 1495. He was employed at the Vatican in preparing stucco for the painters, from whom he learnt the principles of their art, and made such a rapid improvement as to be employed in ornamenting most of the public buildings in Rome. He was murdered by his servant for the sake of his money in 1543.—*De Piles.*

POLIER (Charles de), was born at Lausanne in 1753. He was educated at the university of Gottingen, on leaving which he obtained a lieutenancy in a Swiss regiment in the French service, but soon resigned it and returned to Lausanne, where he formed an acquaintance with lord Tyrone, who employed him as tutor to his children. These pupils he accompanied to England, and settled with them at Manchester, of the society at which place he became a member. M. de Polier died at lord Tyrone's seat near Waterford in 1782. He has some ingenious papers in the first volume of the Transactions of the Manchester Society, where also is a Memoir of him written by Dr. Percival.

POLIGNAC (Melchior de), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Puy-en-Velay in 1661, of a very ancient family in Languedoc. He received his education at Paris, where he defended the philosophy of Aristotle and that of Descartes at the same time, with great ingenuity. The cardinal de Bouillon took him to Rome, where he was employed in several important concerns. In the disputes between the pope and the court of France Polignac rendered great service by bringing about a reconciliation. Louis XIV. sent him ambassador to Poland to procure the election of the prince of Conti after the death of John Sobieski. In this he failed, and on his return to France was for some time in disgrace. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and was sent to Rome; and in 1709 was employed as one of the plenipotentiaries in the conferences at Gettruydenberg,

for negotiating a peace, and in 1712 assisted in the same capacity at the treaty of Utrecht. A little before this pope Clement XI. had conferred on him the dignity of cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was exiled to his abbey of Anchin, and was not recalled till 1721. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and in 1732 commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Paris in 1741. Cardinal Polignac wrote an excellent Latin poem entitled, *Anti-Lucretius, seu, de Deo & Natura*, lib. ix, 8vo. and 12mo.—*Life by Faucher*, 2 vols. Paris, 1777.

POLYMIERE (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Couloune, near Vire, in 1671. He studied in the college of Harcourt at Paris, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. He was the first who read lectures on experimental philosophy in that capital, and in the presence of the king. He died in 1734. His works are, 1. *Elements of Mathematics*; 2. *Treatise on Experimental Philosophy*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POLISI (Alexander), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1679. He entered into orders, and became successively professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity, at Genoa, from whence in 1733 he removed to Pisa, where he was professor of Greek and eloquence. He died there in 1752. His principal work is an edition of Eustathius's Commentary on Homer, with a Latin version and notes, 5 vols. folio. He also published a corrected edition of the Roman Martyrology, folio; Discourses in the academy of Pisa, &c.—*Hist. Lit. Ital.*

POLITIAN (Angelo), was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany in 1454. His real name was Angelo Bassi. Andronicus of Thessalonica was his master, under whom he acquired a great knowledge of the Greek language. His poetical talents recommended him to the patronage of Lorenzo and Julian de Medici, the former of whom made him tutor to his children. Politian discharged his trust so well as to be appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. He died of grief on account of the banishment of the Medici family, in 1494. Picus Mirandula was his most intimate friend. Politian wrote, 1. the history of the Confederacy of Pazzi; 2. a Latin translation of Herodian; 3. a book of Greek Epigrams; 4. Latin Epistles; 5. Bucolic Poems; 6. a Treatise on Anger, &c. All his works were printed in 1550, 8 vols. 8vo. and at Basil in 1553, folio.—*Life by Mencke*, 1736. 4to.

POLLIO (Caius Asinius), a Roman consul and orator, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Augustus, by his military exploits and his writings. Virgil and Horace were his intimate friends, and have immortalized his name in their works. He wrote tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. He is said to have formed

the first public library at Rome. Possessed at Fiescati A. D. 4, aged 80.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

POLLUX (Julius), a Greek author, was born at Naucrates in Egypt, and flourished in the reign of the emperor Commodus, to whom he was preceptor, and for whose use he composed an "Onomasticon," a Greek vocabulary.—*Vossius*.

POLYENUS, a Macedonian, who wrote "Stratagems of War," dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus. There are several editions of this book in Greek and Latin; the best is that of Mavicius, 8vo. 1691.—*Voss. de Scrip. Græc. & Fabricius*.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian, was born at Megalopolis, in the Peloponnesus, about 203, B.C. His father, Lycortas, was governor of the republic of Achæa, and distinguished by his virtues. He taught his son the principles of philosophy and policy, and Philopœmen was his instructor in the art of war. Polybius displayed great skill and courage in several expeditions during the war between the Romans and Perseus, king of Macedon. When that monarch was defeated, Polybius was taken prisoner, and sent to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Scipio, whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthage; and he was also with that commander at the siege of Numantium. Polybius on the death of Scipio was greatly afflicted, and retired to a private state. He died B.C. 121, of a wound which he received by a fall from his horse. Part only of his Universal History of his own time, in Greek, remains. The first edition is that of Rome, 1473, folio; and the best those of Casaubon, fol. Paris, 1609; and Amsterdam, cum notis variorum, 3 vols. 8vo. 1670. Polybius has been well translated into English by Hampton.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

POLYCARP (Saint), bishop of Smyrna, and a martyr of the Christian church, was the disciple of St. John the evangelist. He made a journey to Rome, A.D. 160, to settle the controversy which was then raised respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter. On his return to Smyrna he was condemned to the flames by the pro-consul, but escaped unhurt; his persecutor then demanded of him, whether he would abjure Christ to whom he answered, "Eighty-six years have I served him, and received nothing but good, how then would you have me now to renounce him?" On this he was pierced through with a sword, at the age of 95, in the year 160. His martyrdom is affectingly related in a letter from the church of Smyrna to the churches of Pontus; and there is also extant an Epistle of Polycarp's to the Philippian, published by Usher with those of Ignatius, 1647, 4to. It has been translated by archbishop Wake, 8vo. 1703.—*Dupin. Biblioth. Eccl.*

POLYDECTUS, a sculptor of Sicyone, in

the Peloponnesus, who lived B. C. 232, and was considered as the first of artists, Phidias being esteemed the second. It is reported, that Polycletus, by way of convicting the critics, exhibited a statue for public animadversion, offering to correct the faults that should be noticed. On producing it a second time amended exactly according to the errors which had been pointed out, he placed by it another formed according to his own judgment. The observers unanimously approved this last, and censured the former; on which Polycletus said, "That which you condemn is *your own work*; that which you admire is *mine*."—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

POLYDORE-VIRGIL, an historian, was born at Urbino in Italy, and visited England in the suite of cardinal Cornaro, the pope's legate. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his wit and address that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells; in return for which he wrote the History of England in Latin, more elegant than faithful. It was printed at basle in 1554, folio. Polydore having a difference with cardinal Wolsey returned to his own country, where he died in 1555. His other works are, 1. *De Inventoribus Rerum*, 12mo.; 2. *Treatise on Prodiges*, folio; 3. *Adagiorum, or Proverbs*; 4. *Corrections of Gildas*.—*Bayle*.

POLYGNOTUS, a Greek painter of Rhodes, who is celebrated for a picture of the battle of Marathon, which was fixed on a portico at Athens, and is said to have resisted the effects of the weather for many centuries. Pliny and Quintilian speak highly of his powers.

POMBAL (Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, marquis de), a statesman, was born 1699, at Soure in Portugal. He studied in the university of Coimbra, after which he served some time in the army, but being disgusted with a military life, he retired to his estate. In 1745 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the countess Daun, a relation of the famous marshal of that name. In 1750 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs and had the principal share in the administration. He displayed great talent and vigour, encouraged agriculture and commerce, placed the marine on a respectable footing, and instituted several excellent regulations. But he disgraced all his public acts by his private life. However he procured great honour by his conduct after the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. By his means the city was speedily restored, and the public calamity much relieved. But his unbounded influence at court created him many enemies; and at length a conspiracy was formed against him, and the king, which was discovered, and the authors and agents severely punished. Being conscious that the Jesuits were concerned in the plot, he caused them to be

expelled the kingdom. On the death of Joseph II. in 1777, the power of Pombal was destroyed, and he fell into disgrace, and died in exile on his estate in 1782.—*Memoirs of the M. de Pombal*, 4 vols. 1783.

POMET (Peter), a druggist of Paris, where he acquired a considerable fortune. He was appointed superintendant of the royal physic garden; and formed a catalogue of its contents; but the work which does him the greatest credit is a History of Drugs, of which his son Joseph Pomet published an improved edition in 1735, in 2 vols. 4to. The first was printed in 1694, folio. The author died in 1699.—*Moreri*.

POMEY (Francis), a jesuit of Lyons, who published, 1. a Dictionary, French and Latin, 4to.; 2. *Flos Latinitatis*; 3. *Indiculus Universalis*, French and Latin; 4. *Libitina*, or a Treatise on the Funerals of the Antients; 5. *Panthæum Mythicum*, 8vo.; this is a good work on Heathen Mythology, of which Andrew Tooke gave an English translation without acknowledgement; 6. *Novus Rhetoricæ Candidatus*, 12mo. This industrious compiler died in 1673, aged 55.—*Moreri*.

POMFRET (John), an English poet and divine, was born about 1667, at Luton, in Bedfordshire, and educated at Cambridge. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire. He died of the small-pox in 1703. On account of a passage in his poem entitled the Choice, bishop Compton, of London, was for some time very much prejudiced against him. In his piece entitled Cruelty and Lust, he has related the story of colonel Kirk in a very affecting manner. His poems possess merit, and were once very popular.—*Johnson's Poets*.

POMPADOUR (Jane-Antoinette Poisson, marchioness of), mistress of Louis XV. was the daughter of a corn-dealer, and the wife of Etiole, nephew of the former-general Normand Tournemem. The king being hunting in the forest of Senar, on the borders of which Tournemem had an estate, had an opportunity purposely afforded him of seeing madame Poisson, with whose charms he was immediately enamoured. She was created marchioness of Pompadour in 1745, and acquired a complete ascendancy over the heart of Louis till her death in 1764, at the age of 44. She was a liberal encourager of the arts, and of men of genius. The marchioness is stated in her memoirs to have had a considerable concern in the political affairs of her time, particularly the war of 1756.—*New Dict. Hist.*

POMPEY, the Great, born B. C. 106, was the son of Pompey, an able general, under whom he learnt the art of war and with such success that at the age of twenty-three he raised three legions with which he joined Sylla. Three years afterwards he recovered Sicily and Africa, and became to great a favourite with the army that Sylla recall-

ed him. He obeyed the mandate, though his soldiers wished him to resist the orders of the dictator. Sylla received him with expressions of friendship, and saluted him with the appellation of the *Great*. He also obtained the honours of a triumph. After the death of Sylla, Pompey compelled Lepidus to quit Rome, and finished the war in Spain against Sertorius; for which he obtained a second triumph, B. C. 79; and at the same time was elected consul. In his consulate he restored the tribunes, exterminated the pirates, gained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates, and made numerous conquests in the East. After these brilliant exploits he entered Rome as a private citizen, and was honoured with a third triumph. But his glory procured him many enemies, to counteract whom he joined with Crassus and Cæsar in forming the first triumvirate, B. C. 60. To make this alliance the stronger Pompey married Julia, daughter of Cæsar; but these two great men became rivals in consequence of Pompey's being created sole consul, B. C. 52. Julia was dead, and he had married Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, whom he associated with him in the consulate. Cæsar held the government of Gaul, when the senate, at the solicitation of Pompey, passed a decree, commanding him to quit the army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. War now broke out between the two parties, who encountered each other on the plains of Pharsalia, where Pompey was defeated, and fled, but was assassinated by two of his officers, on board of the vessel in which he made his escape, B. C. 49. He left two sons, *Cneius*, who was slain in the battle of Munda, and *Sextus*, who was put to death by Antony, B. C. 35.—*Plutarch*.

POMPIGNAN (John James le France, marquis of), was born at Montauban in 1709. He gained a great reputation by his tragedy of *Dido*, written in imitation of Racine, and acted first in 1734. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1760, on which occasion he had the courage to deliver an inaugural discourse in defence of Christianity, which drew upon him a number of satires and lampoons from Voltaire and the other infidels of that assembly. The marquis died at his castle of Pompiignan in 1784. His works have been published in 6 vols. 8vo. They consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of the *Georgics*, &c.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

POMPIGNAN (John-George le Franc de), brother of the above, was born at Montauban in 1715. He was educated for the church, and successively became bishop of Puy, and archbishop of Vienne. In 1789 he was deputed a member of the constituent assembly by the province of Dauphiny, and the same year he received a letter from the pope, exhorting him to use every effort

in opposing innovations on the church. The good prelate had no means of fulfilling the injunction, dying Dec. 20, 1790. He wrote, *Critical Essay on the present state of the Republic of Letters*; on the Secular Authority in matters of Religion; Scepticism convicted by the Prophecies; Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself; Letters from a Bishop, 2 vols; and several pastoral letters, and other pieces.—*Ibid.*

POMPONATIUS (Peter), was born at Mantua in 1402. He was of a very diminutive stature, but taught philosophy at Padua and other cities in Italy with extraordinary reputation. In his book "*De Immortalitate Animæ*," printed at Bologna in 1513, he maintained that a future state was no part of the Aristotelian philosophy, but is merely a matter of religious faith. This position occasioned a violent controversy, and Pomponatius, though supported by Cardinal Bembo, was regarded as an atheist. He died in 1525. The philosophical works of Pomponatius were printed at Venice, in folio, in 1525.—*Niceron, Bayle, Tiraboschi*.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS (Julius), a name given to *Peter of Calabria*, who was born in 1425, at Amendolara in Calabria. He went to Rome, where he was distinguished for his talents, till he was falsely accused of conspiring with others against pope Paul II. He then retired to Venice; but after the death of that pontiff he returned to Rome, where he became suspected of atheism, on account of his enthusiasm for the ancient philosophy. He died in 1495. His works are: 1. *Abridgement of the Lives of the Cæsars*, fol.; 2. *De exortu Muhammedis*, fol.; 3. *De Sacerdotiis, de Legibus, &c.* 4to.; 4. *De Romanæ urbis Vetustate*, 4to.; 5. *Vita Statii Poetæ et Patris ejus: De Arte Grammatica*; 6. editions of Sallust, Pliny the younger, and some of the works of Cicero; 7. *Commentaries on Quintilian, Columella, Virgil, &c.*—*Ffius de Hist. Lat. Nicéron*.

PONA (John Baptist), a critical writer and poet, was born at Verona, and died there in the flower of his age in 1588. His works are, 1. *Diatribæ de rebus Philosophicis*, 1590; 2. *Latin Poems*; 3. *Il Tirreno*, a pastoral. His brother, *John PONA*, was an able botanist and apothecary at Verona; he wrote, *Plantæ quæ in Baldo monte reperiuntur*, 4to, 1597, and reprinted in the *Historia rariorum Stirpium* of Charles de l'Ecluse at Antwerp, 1631, folio. Pona was also the author of a Treatise, entitled, *Del vero Balsamo degli Antichi*, Venice, 1623, 4to. He is not to be confounded with *Francis PONA*, a native of Verona, and a physician, who died in 1652. He wrote *Medicina Animæ*, 4to.; *La Lucerna di Euretâ Misofcolo*, 4to.; *Saturnalia*, 8vo.; *Ormonde*, and *Messalina*, romances; tragedies and comedies; *Galleria delle Donne cele-*

liri; Adamo, Poëma; Della contraria torza di due belliocchi.—*Tiraboschi*.

PONS (John Francis de), a French writer, was born of a noble family at Marly, near Paris, in 1683. He was educated for the church, and obtained a canonry in the collegiate church of Chaumont, which he afterwards renounced and went to reside at Paris, where he zealously defended Houdard de la Mothe against madame Dacier. He died in 1732. He wrote, a New System of Education; and four Dissertations on Languages, which with some other pieces were printed together.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PONT-DE-VESE (Anthony de Ferriol, count de), a French dramatic writer, was born in 1697, and died at Paris in 1774. He was governor of Pont de Vese, and intendant-general of the marine. He wrote the Complaissant, a comedy; the Coxcomb Punished; the Sleep-walker, a farce; Sonnets and fugitive pieces. His uncle Ferriol, ambassador to Constantinople, painted some fine pictures of the costume of the Turks, of which engravings were published in 1715, folio.—*Ibid.*

PONTANUS (John Jovian), a learned writer, was born at Cerreto in 1426. He settled at Naples, and became preceptor to Alphonsus the younger, king of Arragon, who having revolted against his father, a reconciliation was effected between them by Pontanus. Not being rewarded agreeable to his merit, he vented his resentment in a dialogue upon Ingratitude. He died in 1503. Pontanus wrote the History of the Wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou, printed at Basil in 1556, 4 vols. 8vo. His other works were published at Venice, in 3 vols. 4to. His poems are very indecent.—*Niceron. Tiraboschi*.

PONTANUS OF DUPONT (Peter), a grammarian of Bruges, who was blind from the age of three years, yet acquired a great reputation as teacher of the belles-lettres at Paris. He wrote a Treatise of Rhetoric, and on Versification. He flourished at the beginning of the 16th century.—*Mor.*

PONTANUS (James), a jesuit of Bohemia, who died at Augsburg in 1626, aged 84. He wrote, Institutiones Poeticæ, 8vo.; Commentaries upon Ovid and Virgil; and Translations of several Greek authors in prose and verse.—*Ibid.*

PONTANUS (John Isaac), historiographer to the king of Denmark, was born in that kingdom of a Dutch family in 1591. He wrote, Historia Urbis et Rerum Amstelodamensium, folio, 1611; Itinerarium Gallix Narbonensis, 1606; Rerum Danicarum Historia, una cum chorographica ejusdem regni urbiisque descriptione, folio, 1631; Disceptiones chorographicae de Rhemi divortii atque ostiis et accolis Populis, adversus P. Cluverum, 8vo.; Observationes in Tractatnm de Globis Cœlesti et Terrestri, 8vo.; Discussiones Historicae, 8vo. [This

book was written against Selden's famous treatise on the sea.] Historia Geldrica, folio; Life of Frederick II. King of Denmark; Historia Ulrica, folio, &c. He died at Harderwyk in 1640.—*Moreri*.

PONTCHAËTEAU (Sebastian-Joseph du Cambont, baron de), a near relation of cardinal Richelieu, was born in 1634. Notwithstanding the brilliant prospects held out to him; he renounced the world and retired to the congregation of Port royal, of which he became gardener. In 1679 he went to Rome, and afterwards went into the abbey of Orval; but died at Paris, whether he had gone on some works of charity, in 1699. He wrote, On the Cultivation of Fruit-trees, 12mo.; On the Moral Practice of the Jesuits; Letter to Perefex, &c.—*Id.*

PONTEDERA (Julius), an Italian botanist. He was born at Vicenza, in the Venetian states, in 1688, and in the early part of his life he evinced a disposition for those pursuits which have immortalized his name. He became professor of botany at Padua, and superintendent of the botanic garden there. He was also a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres at Paris. He died in 1757. His principal work is his Compendium tabularum Botanicarum, in quo plantæ 272 ab eo in Italia nuper detectæ recensentur. Patavii, 1718, in 4to.—*Ibid.*

PONTOPPIDAN (Eric), a Danish divine, was born in the isle of Fuhnen, and preferred, on account of his learning, to the bishopric of Drontheim, in Norway, where he died in 1678, aged 62. He published some learned works, particularly a grammar of the Danish language. His nephew, Eric Pontoppidan, became bishop of Bergen, and distinguished himself by a History of the Reformation in Denmark, folio; and another of Norway, which has been translated into English. He died about 1750.—*Moreri*.

PONTORMO (James), a painter, was born at Florence in 1493, and died there in 1556. His early performances gained the admiration of Raphael and Michael Angelo; but by copying the German style he acquired a hard and unnatural manner, which renders his subsequent pictures less valuable.—*De Pict. Felibien*.

POOL (Rachel Van), a female painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1664. She excelled in painting flowers and fruit, and died in 1750. Her husband, Jurian Pool, was a good portrait-painter, and died in 1745, aged 79.—*Pilkington*.

POOLZ (Matthew), a nonconformist minister, was born at York in 1624, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and having entered into orders, according to the presbyterian mode, became rector of St. Michael-le-Quern, London, of which he was deprived at the restoration for nonconformity. He displayed so much zeal

against popery, that, according to the deposition of Titus Oates, his name was among those who were intended to be taken off in the popish plot. On this he went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1679. Besides some sermons, he wrote Annotations on the Bible, in English, which were completed and published after his death, in 2 vols. folio. But his greatest work was a Synopsis Criticorum, or a Collection of Elucidations on the Scripture by different authors, in 5 vols. folio, published in 1669.

—*Culamy.*

POPE (sir Thomas), an eminent patron of learning, was born at Deddington in Oxfordshire, in 1508. He received his education at Eton school, and afterwards studied the law. At the age of twenty-eight he was treasurer of the court of augmentations, and soon after was appointed visitor for the dissolution of religious houses, in which situation he conducted himself with singular moderation. In 1540 he was knighted, and made master of the jewel-house in the Tower. He was the intimate friend of sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity college, Oxford, with a liberal endowment. He died in London in 1558.—*Life by T. Warton. Biog. Brit.*

POPE (Alexander), a celebrated poet, was born in 1688, of a good family, in London, where his father was a considerable merchant. The family being of the Romish persuasion he was placed at eight years of age under one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages together. About this time accidentally meeting with Ogilby's Homer, he was so much pleased that it became his favourite book: and when he was at school at the age of ten he turned some of the chief events of Homer into a kind of play, which was performed by the upper boys and the master's gardener, who represented Ajax. At the age of twelve he retired with his parents to Binfield in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased a small estate. Here he wrote his Ode on Solitude, which appears as the first fruits of his poetic genius. It was here also that he first met with the works of Waller, Spenser, and Dryden; but on perusing Dryden he abandoned the rest and studied him as a model. In 1704 he wrote his Pastorals, which being communicated to Mr. Wycherly, he sent a copy to Mr. Walsh, who was highly delighted with them, and became a valuable friend to the juvenile poet. This year also he produced the first part of his Windsor Forest, which, however, was not published till 1710, with a dedication to lord Lansdowne. At the age of twenty appeared his Essay on Criticism, which, notwithstanding the youth of the author, is one of the finest poems in the

language, and contains the foundest rules. But his genius shone to a still greater advantage in his Rape of the Lock, founded on a serious misunderstanding arising from lord Petre's cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair. This poem was written with a view of effecting a reconciliation between the parties, and it was successful. It came out in 1712, and was followed by the Temple of Fame, which had been written two years before. The following year he published his proposals for a translation of the Iliad, in which he met with uncommon encouragement, and it enabled him to purchase a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his parents in 1715. After completing the Iliad, he undertook to publish the Odyssey, in the same manner, and for which also he experienced a most liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in these great works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome, Fenton, and Parnell. The notes from Eustathius were chiefly extracted by Mr. Jortin. In 1721 our author published an edition of Shakspeare, which shews that therein he consulted his fortune more than his fame. The reputation which he had acquired by the prodigious success, as well as intrinsic merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor classes, from whom also he experienced frequent spleenic attacks. Perhaps it would have been more to his honour had he taken no notice of them; but on the contrary in 1727 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled, The Dunciad, in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and what was worse, exposed to ridicule many ingenious and respectable persons who had given him no offence. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to a moral and philosophical subject, the result of which was his Essay on Man, an ethical poem, addressed to that statesman. Of this work it is needless to speak, for whatever may be thought of its leading principle, it possesses refined thoughts and substantial beauties. He next set about writing satires, in which he attacked several persons of rank with great fury. Mr. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, when he was carried off by a dropsy in the chest, May 30, 1744. Not long before his death he made a will, by which he bequeathed the property of his works to Dr. Warburton, who published a collection of them with notes, in 1751, in 9 vols. 8vo. Since then Dr. Joseph Warton has published an edition, to which he prefixed, what he had before printed, an admirable Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope. The person of Mr. Pope was little, and crooked; yet there was much life and even elegance in his countenance, except when he was labouring under his hereditary complaint, the head-

sche. His friendships appear to have been capricious; and he had no small portion of vanity in his disposition, to which and self-interest almost all considerations were readily sacrificed. Of his religious opinions it is difficult to speak. From his Essay on Man it should seem as if he was a mere theist; and though he continued to profess the religion in which he was bred, he scrupled not to go occasionally to his parish church.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets.*

POPHAM (Sir John) an eminent judge, was born in Somersetshire in 1531. He was a student of Balliol college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was made serjeant at law in 1570; after serving the offices of attorney and solicitor-general, he was appointed in 1581 chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1607. His "Reports and Cases," in folio, shew his abilities to great advantage.—*Gen. Biog. Diët.*

PORDAGE (John), an English fanatic, was born in London, and became pastor of St. Laurence Reading in the time of the civil wars. But engaging much in astrology, chemistry, and other abstruse subjects, he was accused before the commissioners for Berkshire of magical practices, and deprived of his living. He exercised medicine, and was called doctor Pordage. He wrote a book, entitled, Manifest Innocence; against Fowler's Demonium Mercurianum. Pordage was also the author of some mystical treatises, according to the notions of Behmen. He died about 1670.—*Wood, A. O.*

PORDENONE (John Antony Lacinio Regillo), a painter, so called from the place of his birth, a village in Friuli. He died in 1540, aged 56. He was the disciple of Giorgioni, and the rival of Titian, who regarded his great merit with envy. The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His nephew, called *Pordenone the younger*, was also a good painter, born at Venice, and died at Augsburg in 1570. He studied under his uncle.—*Pilkington. D'Ar enville.*

PORRE (Charles), a Jesuit, was born near Caen in Normandy in 1675. After acquiring a great reputation as a teacher in his native province, he was called to be professor of rhetoric in the college of Louis the Great at Paris, where he died in 1741. His works are, Orations, 3 vols.; Comedies and Tragedies in Latin; and Poems. His brother, *Charles Gabriel*, became member of the society of the oratory, and canon in the cathedral of Bayeux. He died upon his cure of Louvigny, near Caen, in 1770, aged 85. He wrote *Le Mandarinade*, ou *Histoire du Mandarinat de l'abbé de St. Martin*, 3 vols. 12mo.; *Letters on Burying in Churches*, &c.—*Nouv. Diët. Hist.*

PORPHYRY, a platonist philosopher, was born at Tyre, A.D. 233. He studied at Athens under Longinus; and philosophy at

Rome under Plotinus, whose life he wrote. He died in the reign of Diocletian. His learning was great, and he composed many works; one of which against the Scriptures was burnt, by order of Theodosius the Great. His *Treatise de Abstinencia ab Animalibus Viandis, et de Vita Pythagoræ*, were printed at Cambridge in 1655, 8vo. We have besides of his another, entitled, *De Antro Nympharum*, 4to.; and *Porphyrii Hagoge*, folio. He is not to be confounded with *Porphyry*, a Latin poet, who wrote a panegyric in verse on the emperor Constantine, which occasioned his being recalled from exile.—*Vossius. Moreri.*

PORSENNA, king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans for refusing to restore Tarquin, in which he was at first successful, and laid siege to Rome, but the courage of Cincinnatus and Scævola obliged him to retire. He died shortly after.—*Livy.*

PORTA (Joseph), an eminent painter, was born at Castel Nuovo in 1535. He studied under Salviati, whose name he assumed out of gratitude. He painted equally well in fresco and oil; and wrote some pieces on mathematics, which he caused to be burnt. He died at Venice in 1585.—*De Piles.*

PORTA (John Baptist), a gentleman of Naples, who acquired a great reputation by his application to the belles-lettres, and the sciences, particularly the mathematics, medicine, and natural history. He held several assemblies in his house of learned men, which were condemned by the court of Rome, on the absurd charge, that the object of their meetings was magic. Porta died in 1515, aged 70. His works are, 1. *Treatise on Natural Magic*, in Latin, 8vo.; 2. another on *Physiognomy*, mixed with astrology and other vanities; 3. *De occultis Litterarum notis*; 4. *Physiognomonica*, seu *Methodus Cognoscendi ex inspectione vires abditas cujuscumque rei*, folio; 5. *De Diffinitionibus*, 4to. He is celebrated as the inventor of the camera obscura; and is said to have conceived the project of an Encyclopedia.—*Vander Linden de Scrip. Med. Moreri.*

PORTA (Simon), or *Portius*, was a native of Naples, and the disciple of Pomponatius. He became professor of philosophy at Pisa, and died at Naples in 1554, aged 57. He wrote, 1. *De Mente humana, de Voluptate et Dolo*, &c. & *de Coloribus Oculorum*, 1 vol. 4to.; 2. *De rerum naturalium Principiis libri duo*, 4to.; 3. *De Conflagratione agri Puteolani*, 4to.; 4. *Opus Physiologicum*, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

PORTE (the abbé Joseph de la), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Besfont in 1718, and died at Paris in 1779. He was for some time a Jesuit, which order he quitted, and applied to literature. His first performance was a comedy called the *Antiquary*; after which he published a journal, entitled, *Observations on Modern Literature*; which was followed by the *Literary Year*. He also compiled the *School of Literature*,

2 vols. 12mo.; Dramatic Anecdotes, 3 vols. 8vo.; Literary History of French Ladies, 5 vols. 8vo.; the French Traveller, 24 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PORTER (Francis), an Irish divine of the Roman church, was born in the county of Meath; he entered into the order of recolets, and was professor of theology in the convent of St. Isidore at Rome. James II. appointed him his historiographer. He died in 1702. His works are, 1. *Securis Evangelica ad hæresis radices posita*; 2. *Palinodia religionis prætense reformatæ*; 3. *Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum regni Hiberniæ*, 4to.; 4. *Systema decretorum dogmaticorum ab initio nascentis Ecclesiæ per summos Pontifices, concilia generalia et particularia huc usque editorum*, 1698.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PORTES (Philip des), a French poet, was born at Chartres. He was canon of the holy chapel at Paris, and obtained several ecclesiastical benefices by the patronage of the duke of Anjou, but he refused the episcopal dignity. He died in 1606. His works are, a Translation of the Psalms; imitations of Ariosto; Christian Poems; the Amours of Hippolytus and Diana, &c.—*Moreri*.

PORTUGAL, was part of the antient Lusitania, and was conquered by the Romans about 200 B. C. It was afterwards possessed by the Alans, the Goths, and the Moors. In 1080 count Henry, son-in-law of the king of Leon, conquered a great part of the country, and his son Alonzo made himself complete master of it in 1146. On the death of Henry king of Portugal, Philip II. of Spain seized upon the kingdom; but in 1640 John duke of Braganza broke off the Spanish yoke, and was crowned king of Portugal; since which it has remained an independent state.—*Univ. Hist.*

PORUS (Francis), a native of Candia. He became professor of Greek at Ferrara, where he was patronized by the duke and duchess; but on the death of the former he quitted Italy, and went to Geneva, where he openly professed the protestant religion. He died there in 1581. His works are, 1. *Additions to the Greek Dictionary of Constantine*, fol.; 2. *Commentaries upon Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other antient authors*. His son *Amilius Porus* was professor of Greek at Heidelberg, and the author of *Dictionarum Ionicum et Doricum, Græco-Latinum*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a translation of *Suidas*, and other good works.—*Moreri*.

PORUS, king of part of India, near the river Hydaspes, on the banks of which he was defeated by Alexander, who asking him how he would wish to be treated, "As a king," said Porus. This answer so pleased the victor, that he not only restored him to his estates, but added thereto several provinces.—*Quintus Curtius*.

POSIDIPPUS, a Greek poet, who flourish-

ed B. C. 280. He wrote several dramatic pieces which are lost. There was another poet of the same name who wrote epigrams, which are cited by Athenæus and Stobæus.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Suidas*

POSSEVIN (Anthony), a Jesuit, was born at Mantua. He distinguished himself greatly as a preacher, and pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several important affairs. He died at Ferrara in 1611, aged 78. His principal works are, 1. *Bibliotheca Selecta de ratione Studiorum*, 2 vols. folio; 2. *Description of Muscovy*, in Latin, folio; 3. *Miles Christianus*; 4. *Confutatio Ministrorum Transilvaniæ et Francisci Davidis de Trinitate*, &c. His nephew, *Anthony Possévin*, a physician of Mantua, wrote *Gonzagærum Mantuæ et Montisferrati Ducum Historia*, 1628, 4to.—*Moreri*.

POSSIDONIUS, an astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished before Ptolemy, and undertook to ascertain the circumference of the earth, which he made to be thirty thousand furlongs. There was also a stoic philosopher of this name who was a native of Apamea in Syria, and taught with reputation at Rhodes, B. C. 90. Josephus charges him with having invented the calumny against the Jews, that they worshipped the head of an ass.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

POSSR (Francis), a celebrated painter, was born at Haerlem. In 1647 he went to the West Indies, where he remained many years, and painted several fine views in those parts. He died at Haerlem in 1680.—*Houbraken*.

POSTEL (William), was born at Dolerie, in Normandy, in 1510, of poor parents, who died of the plague when he was a child. On going to Paris he associated himself to some young scholars, and was admitted a student in the college of St. Barbe, where he made a great progress in learning. Francis I. apprized of his merit, sent him into the East, to collect rare manuscripts, and on his return he was appointed royal professor of mathematics and languages. But on account of his attachment to the chancellor Poyet, he was deprived of his places by the queen of Navarre. He then went to Rome, where he turned Jesuit, but was expelled from the order, and imprisoned, for maintaining that the authority of councils was superior to that of popes. On gaining his liberty he went to Venice, where he formed an intimacy with an old woman, who was far gone in mystic reveries. Postel started a strange notion, that women had been left without redemption, but that this was now accomplished by mother Joan, the name of this visionary. For his wild fancies he was again imprisoned, but recovered his liberty, and went to Paris, from whence he was obliged to remove to Germany. He afterwards wrote a retraction, and was suffered to return to Paris, where he was restored to his professorship, but again relapsed,

and was confined in a monastery. He died in 1581. He wrote *Clavis abconditorum a constitutione Mundi*, 12mo. 1547; Description of the Holy Land; History of the Gauls; *De Phœnicum litteris; de originibus nationum; Alcorani et Evangelii concordia*, 8vo; *De Linguz Phœnicis seu Hebraicæ excellentiæ*, &c.—*Moreri*.

POSTHUMUS (Marcus Cælius Latienus), a Roman general in the middle of the third century, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 261. He defeated the Germans in several actions, and displayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but having associated his son, who possessed eminent virtues and ability, in the government with him, the soldiers mutinied and put them to death in 267.—*Univ. Hist.*

POSTLEGHWAYE (Malachi), a merchant of London, who published a "Commercial Dictionary," in 2 vols. folio, a work of considerable labour and utility. He died in 1767.

POTAMON, a philosopher of Alexandria in the reign of Augustus. He was the chief of a sect called the *Eclectic*, because the opinions professed by it were drawn from the various systems then known.—*Ding. Laert.*

POTAMON, of Lesbos, or Mitylene, an orator, who flourished in the time of Tiberius, was the son of the philosopher Lesbonax. He was the author of an apocryphic on Tiberius, who shewed him great distinction.—*Vossius*.

POTE (Joseph), an ingenious bookseller and printer of Eton, who published the History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and of the Royal College and Chapel of St. George, 4to. He died in 1787.—*Gent. Mag.*

POTEMKIN (Gregory Alexander), a Russian prince, was born in 1736, at Smolensk, of a Polish family. He entered early into the horse-guards, and being noticed by the empress Catherine, she made him minister of war, in which capacity he suggested the idea of taking the Crimea, and building the city of Cherson, the foundations of which were laid in 1778. Potemkin greatly ornamented that city. In 1787 he renewed the war against Turkey, and put himself at the head of the army. The year following he took Ocza-kow, where he committed horrible cruelties, by putting the inhabitants to the sword. For this bloody service, however, he obtained the title of chief of the Cossacks, and other favours from the empress. He acquired prodigious riches, and possessed an almost uncontrollable power. Potemkin was a man of most debauched principles, and an inordinate epicure, which produced a disorder that carried him off as he was travelling, in 1791. His remains were interred under a magnificent mausoleum at Cherson. He is said to have aspired to the duchy of Courland, and to the kingdom of

Poland.—*Tooke's Hist. Russia. Cass's Travels Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POTENGER (John), an English writer, was born at Winchester in 1647. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he entered of the Temple, and was called to the bar. He died at Dorchester in 1733. Mr. Potenger wrote a poem on Death; and translated the Life of Agricola from Tacitus.—*Nichols's Collection of Poets*.

POTER (Paul), a painter, was born at Enckuyfen in 1625, and died at Amsterdam in 1654. He excelled in painting landscapes and cattle; and in representing the effect of the meridian sun upon objects he stands unrivalled.—*Houbraken*.

POTT (Percival), an eminent surgeon, was born at London in 1713. After serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Nourse, he entered on practice; in 1746 he was elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in 1764 a fellow of the royal society. Mr. Pott invented some surgical instruments, and wrote a Treatise on the Hernia; another on Wounds of the Head; and Observations on the Fistula Lachrymalis; which with some other pieces were published in 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1788.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

POTT (John Henry), a German chemist, who published, 1. *De Sulphuribus Metal-lorum*, 1738, 4to.; 2. *Observationes Circa Sal*, 1741, 2 vols. 4to. These works are highly esteemed. The author was a member of several learned societies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POTTER (Christopher), a learned divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1591. He became a student of Queen's college, Oxford, afterwards fellow, and in 1626 provost of that society. In 1635 he obtained the deanry of Worcester, and in 1646 the king nominated him to the deanry of Durham, but he died the same year. He published a sermon at the consecration of his uncle, Dr. Barnaby Potter, bishop of Carlisle. He was also the author of some pieces on Predestination, against the Calvinists.—*Wood, A. O.*

POTTER (Francis), an ingenious divine, was born in Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford, after which he took orders, and in 1637 succeeded his father in the living of Kilmington. He had a good taste for painting and mechanics, and having presented an hydraulic machine to the royal society, was chosen a member of that learned body. He wrote a curious book on the mystic number of 666 in the Revelations, and died in 1678.—*Wood, A. O.*

POTTER (John), a learned prelate, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1674, and at the age of fourteen entered a battler of University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. and published his *Variantes Lectiones ad Plutarchi*, &c. for the use of young students. In

1694 he was elected fellow of Lincoln college, and became an eminent tutor. On being appointed chaplain to archbishop Tenison, he removed to Lambeth, and in 1708 became regius professor of divinity. In 1715 he was preferred to the see of Oxford, from whence in 1737 he was translated to Canterbury. He died in 1747. Besides the above work the archbishop published, 1. *Antiquities of Greece*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Discourse on Church Government*, 8vo.; 3. an edition of Lycophron; 4. an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus. His theological works have been collected in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

POTTER (Robert), an English divine, was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1788. Late in life he obtained the living of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, and a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich. He is advantageously known in the republic of letters by his excellent translations of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He was also the author of a Vindication of Gray the poet, against Dr. Johnson. He died in August 1804.—*Genl. Mag.*

POUGET (Francis Amé), priest of the oratory, and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Montpellier in 1666. He became vicar of St. Roch at Paris, and in that office is said to have converted La Fontaine; on which subject he wrote a curious letter, published by *Desmolets*. He died in 1723. He wrote, 1. *Catechism of Montpellier*; where he had superintended a seminary. It is a body of divinity, printed first in French in 5 vols. 12mo. and translated into Latin in 2 vols. folio.; 2. *Christian Instructions on the Duties of the Knights of Malta*, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POULLE (Louis), preacher to the French king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon in 1781, aged 79. His abilities as a preacher were very great, and his sermons, published in 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. possess a noble eloquence, enriched with fine images, and full of sentiment. The abbé Poulle had also a poetical genius, and obtained the prize at Toulouse in 1732 and 1733.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POUPART (Francis), a naturalist, was born at Mans, and went to Paris early in life, where he assiduously applied to experimental philosophy, and natural history. He also studied surgery, and became doctor in medicine at Rheims. He died in 1709. He wrote a Description of the Leech, in the *Journal des Savans*; a Memoir on the Hermaphrodite-insects; History of the Formica-leo, and the Formica-pulver. He was a member of the academy of sciences, in whose memoirs are several of his papers.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POURBUS (Peter and Francis), father and son, two Flemish painters of the 16th century. The first painted animals and landscapes; and the other history and portrait.

The father died at Antwerp in 1583, and the son at Paris in 1622.—*D'Argenville*.

POURCROT (Edme), professor of philosophy in the college of Mazarin, at Paris, and rector of the university, where he died in 1734, aged 83. He wrote, *Institutiones Philosophicæ*, 5 vols. 12mo. and some other esteemed works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

POURPOUR (Francis), a physician, was born at Paris in 1664, and died there in 1741. He wrote three Letters on a New System of the Brain, 4to.; Dissertation on a New Method of Operating for the Cataract, 12mo.; on Diseases of the Eyes, 4to. He was also a good botanist, and left a MS. Herbal in 30 large volumes.—*Ibid.*

POUSSIN (Nicholas le), an eminent painter, was born at Andely in Normandy, in 1594. He studied in Italy, where he applied principally to landscape. On his return to France he was named first painter to the king. He was also appointed to ornament the gallery of the Louvre, but being crossed in his designs in that great work, he went again to Rome, and died there in 1665.—*D'Argenville*.

POUSSIN (Gaspar), a painter, whose real name was Dughet, but he took that of Poussin, his sister having married Nicholas Poussin. His landscapes, particularly those which represent land storms, are inimitably fine. He died about 1675.—*Ibid.*

POWELL (David), a learned antiquary, was born in Denbighshire about 1552, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. He died in 1590, and was buried in the church of Ruabon in Denbighshire, of which he was vicar. He published *Caradoc's History of Wales*, in 1584, 4to.; *Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambrie Scriptæ per Giraldum*, 8vo.; *Annot. in Cambr. Descriptionum*; *De Britannica Historia recte intelligenda*.—*Wood, A. O.*

POWELL (William Samuel), an eminent divine, was born at Colchester in 1717, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became successively fellow and master. In 1766 he obtained the archdeaconry of Colchester, to which were added other preferments. Dr. Powell published a famous Sermon on Subscription to the Articles; and some other excellent Discourses. He died in 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

POWELL (George), an English actor, who was considered as the rival of Betterton, but his propensity to drinking allowed Wilkes, another rival, to surpass him in his own line. He died in 1714. He wrote "Alphonso king of Naples," and some other dramatic pieces.—*Biog. Dram.*

POWELL (Foster), an English pedestrian, who frequently walked from London to York in a very short time, upon which great wagers were always laid. He was a writer in an attorney's office, and died in poverty in 1793, aged 59.—*Genl. Mag.*

POWELL (Thomas), an eminent antiquary

ry and political writer, who, in 1757, was appointed governor of Massachusetts's Bay, from whence he removed two years afterwards to New Jersey; but in a short time he was appointed governor, captain-general, and vice-admiral of South Carolina. In all these situations he shewed considerable abilities. In 1761 he returned to England, and was nominated director-general of the office of controul, and colonel in the army. In 1768 he was returned member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall; and in that capacity he strenuously opposed the American war. In 1775 he sat for Minehead; but retired from parliament in 1780. He died at Bath Feb. 25, 1805. Governor Pownall wrote several political pamphlets; a *Memoir on Drainage and Navigation*; Letter to Adam Smith on several points in his Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, 4to.; *Topographical Description of part of North America*, folio; *Treatise on Antiquities*, 8vo.; *Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of America*; *Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe and the Atlantic*, 8vo.—*Monthly Mag.*

POYNINGS (sir Edward) a gentleman of Kent, who was sent by Henry VII. to Ireland, which he governed with great courage and prudence. After subduing the earls of Desmond and Kildare, he convened a parliament which is rendered famous for the statutes enacted in it. In the reign of Henry VIII. Poynings was a privy counsellor, and appointed governor of Tournay.—*Rapin.*

POZZO (Andrew), an Italian painter and architect, was born at Trent in 1642, and died in 1709. He ornamented the church of St. Ignatius at Rome with some fine pictures; and wrote two volumes on perspective, but contrary to the true principles of the art.—*D'Argenville.*

PRADON (Nicholas), a poet, was born at Rouen, and died at Paris in 1698. He wrote some tragedies, one of which, *Phædra and Hippolytus*, acted in 1677, was very successful, and set up in opposition to Racine by those who were envious of that writer's great reputation. The works of Pradon were printed together in 1744, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

PRATT (Charles), earl Camden, was the third son of sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of king's bench, and born in 1713. He received his education first at Eton, and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of master of arts, and then entered of the Inner Temple. In due time he was called to the bar, but did not make any progress in that profession for several years. At length, by the interest of Henley, afterwards lord chancellor, he obtained considerable practice and the friendship of Mr. Pitt. On the advancement of Henley to the house of lords in 1757, Mr. Pratt was

appointed attorney-general; and in 1761 made chief justice of the common-pleas. In this elevated station he distinguished himself by his conduct in the affair of Mr. Wilkes, whom, after a very elaborate declaration of the law on the case, he ordered to be discharged. For this the corporation of London voted him the freedom of the city in a gold box, and his portrait to be placed in Guildhall. He received similar marks of distinction from several other places. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following was advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor, in which office he acted with great credit to himself and justice to the public. Having on the occasion of the Middlesex election expressed his opinion decidedly against the court, the seals were taken from him, on which several other members of the administration resigned their places. On the question of libels, lord Camden always opposed the doctrine laid down by high authority, viz. that juries were only the judges of the mere matter of fact, and not of the law. In the whole of the American war he constantly took the side of his great friend in resisting the coercive measures of government. In 1782 he was appointed president of the council, which office he resigned the following year; but afterwards was re-appointed, and held it to his death in 1774.—*Europ. Mag.* vol. xxvi.

PRAXAGORAS, a Greek historian who lived about A. D. 345. He was a native of Athens, and wrote a History of the Sovereigns of that country; and another of Constantine; also one of Alexander the Great.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PRAXEAS, an heresiarch of the second century. After opposing the Mountanists with zeal, he fell into the error that there is only one person in the Trinity, the same who was crucified. He was followed by the Sabellians and others. Tertullian wrote against him.—*Dupin.*

PRAXITELES, a Grecian sculptor, who flourished 364 B. C. He executed several fine statues of Venus, and of the courtesa Phryne.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

PREMONTVAL (Peter le Guey de), was born at Charenton in 1716, and became a member of the academy at Berlin, where he died in 1767. He wrote, 1. *Monogamia*, or a treatise on Single Marriages, 4 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Preservative against the Corruption of the French Language in Germany*, 8vo.; 3. *The Mind of Fontenelle*, 12mo.; 4. *Thoughts upon Liberty*, &c. He was a Socinian, and a favourer of the doctrine of Epicurus.—*Novæ. Dict. Hist.*

PRESTON (John), an English divine, was master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and died in 1628. He was a patron of the puritans, and wrote several books much esteemed by that party. One Thomas Preston, of King's college, Cambridge, performed so well in the tragedy of *Deio* be-

fore queen Elizabeth, in 1564, that she settled a pension of 20l. a year on him. He was afterwards doctor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall in that university.—*Wood.*

PRETI (Jerome), an Italian poet, was a native of Tuscany, and died at Barcelona in 1626. His poems, printed in 1666, in 12mo. are highly esteemed.—*Tiraboschi.*

PREVILLE (Peter Louis Dubus de), a celebrated French performer, was destined for the ecclesiastical state, but having quitted his parents he became labourer to some masons, after which he joined a company of strolling players. His talents were discovered at Lyons, from whence he removed to Paris, in 1753, and on playing before Louis XV. that monarch took him into the number of his comedians. His expression was uncommonly fine, and he easily adapted himself to any age or character. He died in 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PREVOT d'EXILES (Anthony Francis), was born in 1697 at Hesdin, in the province of Artois. He had his education among the jesuits, and took the habit of the order, which he afterwards renounced. He next became a Benedictine, but quitted that society also, and went to Holland, where he formed a connection with an agreeable woman. From Holland he passed over to England, and in 1734 returned to Paris, where he died of an apoplexy in 1763. He translated *Clarissa Harlowe* and *Sir Charles Grandison* into French; and was the author of the *Memoirs of a Man of Quality*, a romance of merit in 6 vols.; also of the *History of Cleveland*, natural Son of Cromwell, 6 vols.; *Pro and Con*, a periodical journal; the *Dean of Coleraine*, a novel; a *General History of Voyages*, &c.—*Ibid.*

PRICE (sir John), an eminent antiquary of Brecknockshire, was one of the commissioners employed to survey the monasteries that were to be dissolved. He died about 1553. He wrote a *Defence of British History* in Answer to Polydore Virgil, which was published by his son Richard in 1573.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

PRICE (John), was born at London in 1600. Having suffered considerably in the civil wars, he went to Florence, where he turned Roman catholic; and the grand duke appointed him keeper of the medals and Greek professor. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he died in 1676. He wrote *Notes on the Psalms*, the *Gospel of St. Mathew*, and the *Acts*; also *Notes upon Apuleius*, 1650, 8vo.

PRICE (Richard), a dissenting minister and political writer, was born in Glamorganshire in 1723. He received his education in a private academy, after which he became minister to a congregation at Newington in Middlesex; from whence he removed to that of Hackney. He was also lecturer of the meeting-house in the Old

Jewry. About 1764 he became a member of the royal society, and obtained the degree of doctor in divinity from a Scotch university. At the commencement of the American war he distinguished himself by his zeal in behalf of democracy, and published his *Observations on Liberty and Civil Government*, for which he had the thanks of the City of London. He also wrote *Observations on the National Debt*, in which he endeavoured to prove that the kingdom was on the eve of bankruptcy. This was above thirty years ago, and the prediction has not been accomplished. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, Dr. Price preached an inflammatory discourse at the Old Jewry, in which he triumphed in such a manner on the misfortunes of the royal family of France, as called forth the keen animadversions of Mr. Burke. The doctor died in 1791. His other works are, 1. *Four Dissertations on Providence and Prayer; on the Evidences of a Future State; on the Importance of Christianity*; 2. *A Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals*, 8vo.; 3. *Observations on Reversionary Payments, Annuities, &c.* 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. *Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity*, in a correspondence with Dr. Priestley, 8vo.; 5. *Essay on the Population of England and Wales*, 8vo.; 6. *A Volume of Sermons*.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

PRIDEAUX (John), a learned prelate, was born in 1578, at Stowford in Devonshire, of poor parents. He was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and on the death of Dr. Holland was chosen rector. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of divinity; in which he displayed considerable talents. He also served the office of vice-chancellor, and in 1641 was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester, but was deprived of the revenues by the rebellion. He died in 1650. He wrote *Fasciculus Controversiarum Theologicarum*; several lectures, orations, and other works, in Latin.—*Wood, A. O.*

PRIDEAUX (Humphrey), a learned divine, was born at Padstow, in Cornwall, in 1648. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1676 he published the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, in one volume folio. This is an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on them, and gained the editor universal reputation. It also procured him the patronage of the lord chancellor Finch, who gave him a living in the city of Oxford. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend of Norwich, of which cathedral he became dean in 1702. In 1710 he was cut for the stone in his bladder by an eminent lithotomist of London, but being left to the care of a young surgeon, he was so ill-treated as ever after to be in-

capable of voiding his urine by the natural passage. Being thus disabled from public duty, he devoted himself wholly to writing, and produced his *Connection of the Old and New Testament*, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 8vo. This admirable work has been translated into several languages and passed through numerous editions. Dean Prideaux died at Norwich in 1724. Besides the above works he was the author of *Directions to Church-wardens*, 12mo.; the *Life of Mahomet*, 8vo.; the *Original Right of Tythes*, 8vo.; and some pamphlets, and a single sermon.—*Biog. Brit.*

PRIESTLEY (Joseph), was born at Field-head in Yorkshire, in 1733, and educated at the academy of Daventry, under Dr. Astworth. At the age of twenty-two he became assistant minister to the independent congregation of Needham-market, in Suffolk, after which he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheshire, where also he kept a school. In 1761 he removed to Warrington as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. His connection with that institution ended in 1768, when he accepted an invitation from the dissenters at Leeds, where he published several theological works which attracted considerable notice and some controversy. In 1770 he quitted Leeds to reside with the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, as librarian and philosophical companion. In 1775 he published his *Examination of Dr. Reid on the Human Mind*; Dr. Beattie on Truth; and Dr. Oswald's Appeal to Common Sense; in which he treated those gentlemen with great ridicule and contempt. His *Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit*, printed in 1777, excited great surprize, even among the author's admirers, as therein he explicitly denied the soul's immateriality. At this time he also appeared as a great champion for the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which he had his friend Dr. Price for an opponent. While thus engaged in metaphysical and theological disputations, he pursued his philosophical enquiries with equal ardour, the result of which appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in separate publications, particularly his *Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air*, 2 vols. 8vo. The term of his engagement with lord Shelburne having expired, Dr. Priestley, with a pension of 150l. a year, retired to Birmingham, where he became pastor of a large congregation of unitarian dissenters in 1780. He there published several of his works; as, *Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry*; and the *History of the Corruptions of Christianity*, 2 vols. 8vo. This last brought him into a controversy with Dr. Horley, since bishop of St. Asaph. The history was also thoroughly answered and refuted in the *Monthly Review*. Dr. Priestley, however, still persevered and published his

History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ. In 1791 a riot happened at Birmingham, owing to an imprudent meeting of some of the inhabitants to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution. Several houses were pulled down and burnt; and Dr. Priestley's among the rest, in which he lost his library, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus. In consequence of this disgraceful transaction he retired to London, and for some time officiated to the congregation at Hackney, of which Dr. Price had been minister. He had also a situation in the dissenting college there. But his mind being greatly soured by late events, he went to America in 1794, and settled at Northumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, where he died in February 1804. Dr. Priestley was a fellow of the royal society, and of several learned bodies in different parts of the world. He lived to see his phlogistic system of chemistry universally exploded, yet he persisted in defending it to the last. He was also equally tenacious of his Socinianism, and had a controversy on the subject with Dr. Linn, of Philadelphia. His writings are too various to be enumerated. The principal and best are his *Charts of History and Biography*; his *History of Electricity*; the *History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours*; *Lectures on the Theory and History of Language*, and on the *Principles of Oratory and Criticism*.—*Monthly Mag.* May, 1804.

PRIEUR (Philip), professor of belles-lettres in the university of Paris, was a native of Normandy, and died in 1680. He edited the works of Cyprian, Minutius Felix, Arnobius, &c. in folio; and published *Dissertatio de Litteris canonicis*, 8vo.—*Mor.*

PRIMATTICIO (Francis), a painter and architect, was born at Bologna in 1490. He was greatly employed by Francis I. of France, who appointed him commissary-general of the royal buildings. He died at Paris in 1570.—*Ibid. Felibien.*

PRIMEROSE (Gilbert), a Scotch divine, who was created D.D. at Oxford, by mandamus from James I. He was minister of the French church in London, chaplain to the king, and canon of Windsor. He wrote, *Jacob's Vow* opposed to the Vows of Monks and Friars, in French, 4 vols. 4to.; the *Trumpet of Zion*, in 18 Sermons; and some other theological works. He died in 1642. His son *James Primerose* became doctor of physic, after which he settled in Yorkshire, and wrote, 1. *Exercitationes & animadversiones in Lib. G. Harvæi de motu cordis et circulatione sanguinis*, 4to.; 2. *De vulgi in medicina erroribus*, 12mo. This last was translated into English by Dr. Wittie, 1651, 8vo. Primerose was also the author of some other medical pieces, now obsolete.

PRINGLE (sir John), was born in Roxburghshire in 1707. He was educated at

Edinburgh, where he applied to the study of physic, which he afterwards completed under Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the army in Flanders. He afterwards attended the duke of Cumberland in the same capacity against the rebels. He next settled in London, where he obtained great practice, and in 1761 was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and on the death of Mr. West was elected president of the royal society. He was appointed physician to the king, and died in 1782. Sir John Pringle wrote *Observations on Diseases of the Army*, 8vo.; *Memoirs upon septic and antiseptic Substances*, for which he received the gold medal of the royal society, 8vo.; *Observations on the Treatment of Fevers in Hospitals and Prisons*; *Anniversary Discourses before the Royal Society*.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

PRIOLO (Benjamin), was born at St. John-de-Angely, in the Venetian states, in 1602. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards at Padua. The duke of Rohan took him into his confidence, after whose death, in 1638, Priolo was employed by the court of France in several important negotiations, for which he received a pension. He died at Lyons in 1667. He wrote a *History of France*, in Latin, the best edition of which is that of Leipzig, in 1686, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

PRIOR (Matthew), an English poet, was born in London, in 1664. On losing his father when young, the care of him devolved to his uncle, a vintner, near Charing-cross, who sent him to Westminster school, but afterwards took him home with an intent of bringing him up to his own business. However, he still pursued his classical studies as occasion permitted, which proved the means of his advancement, for happening to explain a disputed passage in Horace, to some company at his uncle's house, the earl of Dorset, one of the party, became his patron, and sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Montague, the *Hind and Panther* transferred to the story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse, by way of burlesquing a piece of Dryden's. In 1690 he was appointed English secretary in the congress at the Hague, and gave so much satisfaction that king William made him gentleman of his bed-chamber. In 1696 he was secretary at the treaty of Ryfwick, and the following year went to Ireland, as principal secretary of state. Soon after this he was appointed secretary to the embassy in France; and he had not been long there when going to see the curiosities at Versailles, the officer in attendance shewed him the fine paintings by Le Brun of the victories of Louis XIV. asking at the same time whe-

ther king William's actions were also to be seen in his palace: "No, sir," answered Prior, "the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house." In 1700 he took his place as one of the commissioners of the board of trade, and was also elected into parliament for East Grinstead. He joined with Swift and others in writing a political paper, called the *Examiner*, in 1710, and next year was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, where he continued during the remainder of queen Anne's reign. In 1715 he was arrested by order of the house of commons, and committed to prison. He was even excepted out of the act of grace; but in 1717 he recovered his liberty without having been brought to trial. He died at Wimple, the seat of the earl of Oxford, in 1721. Besides his poems, which are easy, lively, and often elegant, he wrote the *History of his Own Times*.—*Biog. Brit.*

PRISCIANUS, a grammarian of Caesarea, who flourished about A. D. 525. His works were printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice in 1476, folio. He was so very exact in his judgment and criticism, that to 'break Priscian's head' is a proverb for false grammar.—*Moreri*.

PRISCILLIAN, an heresiarch of the 4th century, was a native of Spain. To the errors of the Gnostics and Manichees, he added some of his own. Instantius and Salvianus, two prelates of his own way of thinking, ordained him a bishop. He was beheaded with some of his followers about 384.—*Dupin. Mosheim*.

PRITZ (John George), professor of divinity at Leipzig, was born there in 1662, and died in 1732. He published an *Introduction to the New Testament*, 8vo.; *De Immortalitate hominis*; an Edition of the works of St. Macarius; another of the New Testament, in Greek; and the *Letters of Milton*.

PROBUS (M. Aurelius Valerius), Roman Emperor, was born of obscure parentage in Pannonia, and rose from being a common soldier to the highest military rank. After the death of the emperor Tacitus, in 276, the eastern army proclaimed Probus as the reward of his valour and integrity. He was also acknowledged by the senate; after which he turned his arms against the Gauls and Goths, whom he completely subdued. He next defeated the Sarmatians, and made an advantageous peace with Persia. The interval of peace he employed in rebuilding cities, and occupying his soldiers in useful works. The Persians having again taken up arms, Probus prepared to attack them, but was murdered by his troops at Sirmich, in 282.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

PROCCACINI (Camillo), a painter of Bologna, was born in 1546, and died in 1626. His finest piece is a painting of the last supper, in the cathedral of Genoa, the

figures in which are larger than life. His brother *Julius*, who died in 1626, had more genius, and a finer style of painting than Camillo. There were some other painters of this family.—*De Piles*.

PROCLUS, of Lycia, a platonic philosopher, who died A.D. 485. He wrote severely against the Christian religion; also Commentaries upon Plato, and many other works, printed in 1497, at Venice, in folio.—*Vossius de Math.*

PROCLUS (St.), patriarch of Constantinople, was the disciple of Chrysostom. He died in 447. His works in Greek were published at Rome in 1630, 4to.—*Baillet. Moreri*.

PROCOPIUS, a relation of the emperor Julian, to whom he rendered essential services, but after the death of Julian he retired among the barbarians of the Chersonesus. When Valens marched into Syria, Proclus returned to Constantinople, and proclaimed himself emperor, A.D. 365. He forced Valens to abdicate the throne, but the following year he was defeated in Phrygia, and beheaded.—*Univ. Hist.*

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, who was professor of rhetoric at Cæsarea, and was employed by Belisarius as his secretary. Justinian took him into his confidence, and honoured him with the title of Illustrious. He wrote a History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths; also a Secret History or Anecdotes. The best edition of his works is that of Paris in 1662, 2 vols. folio.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

PROCOPIUS, of Gaza, a Greek sophist, who lived about A.D. 560. He wrote Commentaries on the Books of Kings, and Chronicles; and also on Isaiah; which have been printed in Greek and Latin, folio.—*Moreri*.

PRODICUS, a sophist and rhetorician of the isle of Cos, flourished about 396 B.C. He taught at Athens, and had for disciples Euripides, Socrates, and Ilocrates. The Athenians put him to death on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

PRONAPIDES, a Greek poet, who, according to Diodorus Siculus, was the master of Homer. He is also said to have taught the Greeks to write from the left to the right, they being accustomed before to write in the oriental manner.—*Vossius*.

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius), a Latin poet, was born at Moravia, a city in Umbria. He was in great esteem with Mæcenas, Ovid, and Tibullus. He died about 19 B.C. aged 40. His Elegies are usually printed with those of Catullus.—*Biog. Classica*.

PROSPER (St.), was born in Aquitaine, at the beginning of the fifth century. His youthful life was very licentious, but when his country was ravaged by the barbarians, he altered his conduct, and became a penitent. He was a disciple of St. Augustine, whose memory he zealously defended. He also opposed the Pelagians with confi-

derable strength, and died about 463. The best edition of his works is that of Paris in 1711, folio. He is not to be confounded with an ecclesiastical writer of this name, who wrote on the predictions and promises of God, and other works. He also lived in the 5th century.—*Dupin. Moreri*.

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, was at first a potter. He became the disciple of Democritus, to whose system he added atheism, and wrote a book in defence of it, which was publicly burnt at Athens, and the author banished. He died in Sicily about 400 B.C.—*Stanley*.

PROTOGENES, an ancient painter, was born at Caunus, a city of Rhodes, about 300 B.C. When Demetrius besieged Rhodes, he gave orders that the quarter in which Protopogenes resided should be spared. He had a famous contest with Apelles, whom he vanquished, but there ever after remained a close friendship between them.—*Pliny. Quintilian*.

PROVENZALE (Marceilo), an Italian painter, was born in 1575, and died in 1639. His superior merit consisted in mosaic, which he executed in an admirable taste.—*De Piles*.

PRUDENTIUS (Aurelius Clementius), a poet, was born at Saragossa in Spain in 318. He was successively an advocate, a magistrate, and a soldier, and distinguished himself in all these professions. His Latin poems were printed by Elzevir in 1667, 12mo. with the notes of Heinsius.—*Moreri*.

PRUSIAS, king of Bithynia, who joined the Romans against Antiochus. Hannibal having taken refuge in his dominions, Prusias was about to deliver him up to his enemies, but the unfortunate fugitive perceiving his treachery, slew himself. The cruelties of Prusias gave such offence to his subjects that they revolted and put him to death at the altar of Jupiter, to which he had fled as a sanctuary, B.C. 149.—*Univ. Hist.*

PRUSSIA. The first people of this country were called Borussians, who were conquered by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1228. In 1454 the Poles subdued part of Prussia, and completed the conquest of the whole in 1525. Albert, marquis of Brandenburg, the last master of the Teutonic order, obtained from the crown of Poland the eastern part of this country, with the title of duke of Prussia. In 1683 it became independent, and in 1702 it was erected into a kingdom. [See **FREDERICK WILLIAM**.]

PRYNNE (William), an English lawyer, was born at Swanwick, in Somersetshire, in 1600, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's inn. In 1632 he was tried in the star chamber for writing a libel against the queen, under the title of *Histrionastix*, or a Discourse on Stage Plays. For this he was sentenced to the pillory, and to pay a

heavy fine. Notwithstanding this he went on writing libels against the king and bishops, for which he lost the remainder of his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The house of commons released him in 1640. In the long parliament he sat for a borough in Cornwall, and was one of the most bitter persecutors of archbishop Laud. But though he had been active in promoting the rebellion, he was an enemy to Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. At the restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. Prynne died in 1667. He wrote a prodigious number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; also the History of Archbishop Laud, folio; and the Lives of Kings John, Henry III. and Edward I.—*Wood, A. O.*

PRZYCOVIUS (Samuel), a socinian writer, was driven from Poland with his brethren of that sect in 1658. He then took refuge in Prussia, where he died in 1670, aged 80. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1692.—*Preface to his Works.*

PSALMANAZAR (George), an impostor, who is supposed to have been a native of France. After obtaining a good education in some monastery, he went into Germany, where he pretended to be a Japanese converted to christianity. Being reduced to distress he entered into a Scotch regiment in Flanders, the chaplain of which brought him to the communion of the church of England, and then employed him in translating the church catechism into Japanese. This he sent to the bishop of London, who was so pleased with it that he sent for Psalmanazar, who now passed for a native of Formosa, and to support the character lived upon raw flesh. Here he formed a pretended Formosan grammar, and a history of that island, which imposed upon many learned persons. At length the deceit was discovered, and Psalmanazar was abandoned by his patrons. He next engaged with the booksellers in compiling the Antient Universal History, his share of which shews considerable erudition. His latter years made ample amends for his former irregularities; and he died penitent in 1763.—*Life by Himself.*

PSAMMENITUS, king of Egypt, succeeded his brother Amasis 525 B. C. Cambyes declared war against him, and having taken him prisoner, put him to death after reigning six months.—*Univ. Hist.*

PSAMMETICUS, king of Egypt, was the son of Bocoris, who was slain by Sabacon, king of Ethiopia. After the retreat of Sabacon, the Egyptians recalled Psammeticus from Syria, and entrusted him with the government in conjunction with eleven others. His colleagues out of envy drove him to the sea coast; but having gained assistance from the Ionians and Carians, he gave battle to his enemies, and defeated them at Memphis, B. C. 670, on which he became

master of all Egypt. He greatly encouraged the Greeks, and enriched his country by commerce. He was also a patron of the arts and sciences, and died in 616 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

PSELLUS (Michael), a Greek writer, who lived in the reign of Constantine Ducas, to whose son Michael he was tutor. He wrote, 1. *De quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis* 1556, 8vo.; 2. *De Lapidum virtutibus*, 8vo.; 3. *De Operatione Dæmonum*, 8vo.; 4. *De victus ratione*, 8vo.; 5. *Synopsis Legum, versibus Græcis edita*.—*Moreri.*

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or *Soter*, king of Egypt, was the son of Arsinoë, concubine of Philip of Macedon. Ptolemy became a great favourite with Alexander the Great, on whose death he obtained Egypt, Lybia, and part of Arabia, to which, on the death of Perdiccas, he added Cæloxyria, Phœnicia, Judæa, and the isle of Cyprus. He made Alexandria his capital, where he built a light-house, called the Pharos, as a guide to pilots for that harbour. He encouraged literature, and formed an academy with a museum at Alexandria. Ptolemy is said to have written the Life of Alexander the Great, and other works, which are lost. He died B. C. 285.—*Univ. Hist.*

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, the son and successor of the above. He obtained his surname by way of ridicule for having murdered his two brothers. Ptolemy formed an alliance with the Romans. He was a great encourager of commerce, for which purpose he built a city on the Red Sea. He also constructed some considerable fleets both there and in the Mediterranean. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and is said to have caused the Scriptures to be rendered into Greek in that version called the Septuagint. He died in 246 B. C. aged 61.

PTOLEMY EUERGETES, the son and successor of the preceding. He declared war against Antiochus Theus, to avenge the death of his sister Berenice, the wife of that monarch. Ptolemy made himself master of Syria and Cilicia, and was extending his conquests when the news of a revolt recalled him to Egypt. He soon quelled the insurgents, and by the prudence of his reign acquired the name of *Euergetes*, or benefactor. He died B. C. 221; and was succeeded by **PTOLEMY PHILOPATER**, so called from his cruelty in poisoning his father and mother, and several of his relations. He is said to have exposed a number of Jews on a plain to his elephants; but those animals, instead of destroying the intended victims, fell upon the Egyptians; on which the tyrant out of fear conferred great favours on the Jewish nation. He died B. C. 204.

PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, succeeded his father Philopater, and at the age of fourteen assumed the reins of government. He sacrificed his tutor Aristomenes, who had

governed with the greatest fidelity in his minority. Ptolemy was poisoned B.C. 180. *Ptolemy Philometor* succeeded him; but having declared war against Antiochus Epiphanes, he was taken prisoner by him. The Egyptians then placed Physcon his brother on the throne, whom Antiochus deposed, and restored Philometor, who died of a wound received in battle against Alexander Balas, king of Syria, B.C. 116.

PTOLEMY PHYSCON, so called from the prominence of his belly, succeeded his brother Philometor. On account of the persecutions which they endured, the people of Alexandria emigrated into Asia; and his subjects having revolted against him, he murdered his son Memphitis from suspicion. He died B.C. 116.

PTOLEMY LATHYRUS, so called from an excrescence on his nose, resembling a pea. He succeeded his father Physcon, but was soon after driven to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who placed the crown on her son Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus having mustered an army invaded Judea, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched to Egypt, but was unsuccessful. On the death of Alexander he ascended the throne. He died 81 B.C.

PTOLEMY AULETES, which name he obtained from his skill in playing on the flute, was the illegitimate son of the preceding, and ascended the throne after the death of Alexander III. He ceded Cyprus to the Romans with a large tribute, which so displeased his subjects, that they revolted, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. By the help of his allies he recovered his dominions, and put his daughter to death. He died B.C. 51.

PTOLEMY-DIONYSIUS, or Bacchus, king of Egypt, the son of the preceding, ascended the throne with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, according to the will of his father. The great Pompey, who had been his guardian, fled into Egypt after his defeat at Pharfalia, and was basely murdered by him. Ptolemy, who was no more faithful to Cæsar than he had been to his rival, was drowned in the Nile after being defeated by the Romans, B.C. 46.

PTOLEMY (Claudius), a mathematician of Pelusium, lived about the year 138. He is celebrated for his System of the World, in which he placed the earth as the centre. His Geography is a valuable work, and was printed at Amsterdam in 1618, folio; his Treatise on Astrology, in 1535, and his Harmonica, at Oxford in 1683.—*Festus de Mathe.*

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a comic poet of Syria, who flourished at Rome 41 B.C. He was slave to a patrician named Domitius, who gave him his liberty. A collection of Moral Sentences by him is extant, printed at Leyden in 1708, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Pucci (Francis), was born of a noble family at Florence. He quitted the Roman

church and embraced the Protestant religion, on which he went to Poland, but returned to his former religion at Prague in 1535. Afterwards he went over again to the protestant communion, and being seized at Salzburg, was sent to Rome, and burnt alive about 1600. He held that Christ by his death had made satisfaction for the sins of all men; which opinion he maintained in a book dedicated to Clement VIII. 1592, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

PUFFENDORF (Samuel de), an eminent civilian, was born at Fleh, in Upper Saxony, in 1631. He studied at Leipsic, where he applied to philosophy, law, and the mathematics. In 1658 he was appointed tutor to the son of Coyer, ambassador of the king of Sweden to the court of Denmark, but war breaking out between the two countries, the household of the ambassador was thrown into prison, and Puffendorf with the rest. There he composed his Treatise on Universal Jurisprudence, which was printed at the Hague in 1650. This work obtained him the place of professor of natural law at Heidelberg, from whence in 1670 he removed, by the invitation of the king of Sweden, to Lunden, and was appointed historiographer to that monarch, who also created him a baron. In 1688 he went to Berlin, where he became counsellor of state, and died in 1694. His other works are, 1. History of Sweden from 1629 to 1654; 2. History of Charles Gustavus, 2 vols. folio; 3. History of Frederic William the Great, elector of Brandenburg, 2 vols. folio; 4. an Historical and Political Description of the Papal State; 5. Introduction to the History of the Principal States of Europe, 8vo.; 6. Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations, 2 vols. 4to.; 7. Opuscula Juvenilia, &c.—*Niceron.*

PUGER (Peter), a painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in 1623, at Marseilles. The groupes of Milo of Crotona, and Perseus and Andromeda, at the entrance of the park of Versailles, are proofs of his talents, and several of his paintings are in the churches of Marseilles, Aix, and Toulon. He died in 1694.—*D'Argenville.*

PULCHERIA (St.) was the daughter of the emperor Arcadius, and partook with her brother, Theodosius the younger, the imperial throne; on his death in 550 she espoused Marcianus, and associated him in the government. She convened the council of Chalcedon in 451, and died in 454. Pulcheria was a great patron of learned and religious men.—*Moreri.*

PULCI (Lewis), an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1432, of a noble family. He wrote an epic poem, entitled, Morgante Maggiore, in which are blended sacred and obscene matters in a very disgusting manner. He also wrote a poem on a tournament held at Florence in 1468; entitled, "Giosfra di Lorenzo de Medici." He died about 1487. His brothers *Luca* and *Bernard*

also distinguished themselves by their poetical talents.—*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici.*

PULIGO, or **PULLIO** (Domenico), a painter, was born at Florence in 1475, and died in 1527. He excelled in painting portraits.—*Pilkington.*

PULMANNUS (Theodore), or *Poelman*, was born at Cranenburg, in the duchy of Cleves, about 1510. He superintended the press of Plantin, at Antwerp, and gave editions of Virgil, Lucan, Juvenal, Horace, Ausonius, and other Latin writers. He died at Salamanca about 1580.—*Moreri.*

PULTENEY (William), earl of Bath, was born in 1682. He became a member of the house of commons early in life, and opposed the ministry in the reign of queen Anne. In 1714 he was appointed secretary at war; but a difference arising between him and sir Robert Walpole, he became a severe and constant antagonist of that minister, for which his name was erased from the list of privy-counsellors, and put out of the commission of peace. This only made him more violent in his opposition, and at length he succeeded in depriving sir Robert of his place; after which he was created earl of Bath, and admitted again of the privy council. He died without issue in 1764.—*English Peerage.*

PULTENEY (Richard), a physician and botanist, was born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, in 1780. He served his apprenticeship to an apothecary, after which he commenced practice at Leicester, where he studied botany with ardour, and corresponded frequently with the Gentleman's Magazine, in the volumes of which are numerous valuable communications on botanical subjects by him, and some on antiquities. Several of his papers also appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1764 he took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, his inaugural oration for which was *de cinchona officinalis*. Soon after this he was appointed physician to his relation the earl of Bath, who died a year afterwards. Not long after this event he settled at Blandford in Dorsetshire, where he acquired a considerable practice. In 1781 he published his General View of the Writings of Linnaeus; and in 1790 a work, entitled, Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, 2 vols. 8vo.; to which we have been indebted for much valuable information. He also made considerable communications to the works of others, particularly Nichols's History of Leicestershire, and Gough's edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire. Dr. Pulteney died in October 1801. He was a fellow of the royal society of London, and other learned bodies at home and abroad.—*Life by Dr. Maton, Ato. 1805.*

PUNTORMO (Giacomo), an Italian painter, was born in 1493. He was the disciple of Leonardo da Vinci, and completed his

studies under Andrea del Sarto. His subjects are chiefly taken from the sacred history. He died in 1558.—*De Piles.*

PURBACH (George), so called from a village of that name in Germany, where he was born in 1423. He studied philosophy and divinity at Vienna, but devoted himself principally to astronomical pursuits, and died at Vienna in 1462. He translated Ptolemy's Almagest, invented some astronomical instruments, constructed tables, and made numerous observations.—*Melch. Adam, in Vit. Germ. Phil.*

PURCELL (Henry), an eminent musical composer, was born in 1658. He was brought up in the king's chapel, and at the age of eighteen was made organist of Westminster abbey, and in 1682 one of the organists of the chapel royal. His church music is in the grandest style; and his operas are also very fine. Dryden, whose songs he set, has paid a fine compliment to his talents. He died in 1695, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His principal work is entitled, Orpheus Britannicus. Daniel Purcell, his brother, was organist of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of St. Andrew, Holborn. He was a great punster.—*Hawkins. Journey.*

PURCHAS (Samuel), an English divine, was born at Thaxted in Essex, in 1577, and educated at Cambridge. In 1604 he obtained the vicarage of Eastwood in his native county; but having engaged in compiling a general collection of voyages, he left his cure to his brother, and settled in London, where he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin, Ludgate. He was also chaplain to archbishop Abbot, and died in 1628. His great work is entitled, Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, &c. 5 vols. folio. It is a collection of vast merit and labour.—*Biog. Brit.*

PURVER (Anthony), a remarkable instance of patient industry in literature, was born in Hampshire in 1702 of parents who were quakers. He was bred a shoemaker, and had only an ordinary education, but by uncommon application is said to have acquired a competent knowledge of the learned languages. Being of a serious turn he set about reading the Scriptures in the originals, after which he undertook and completed a new translation of them; which was printed at the charge of Dr. John Fothergill, in 2 vols. folio. Purver became a preacher among the quakers, and died at Andover in 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

PUTEANUS (Erycius), or **DU PUT**, was born at Venloo, in Guelderland, in 1574. He studied at Louvain, after which he became professor of eloquence at Milan in 1601. He succeeded Lipsius in the professorship at Louvain, and was appointed historiographer to the king of Spain. He died in 1646. He wrote a treatise entitled, *Statura Belli et Pacis*, and other political works.—*Nicron.*

PURCHUS (Elias), a critic, was born at Antwerp about 1580. He published *Salust* with fragments and notes; also a collection of the antient grammarians. He died at Stade in 1606.—*Moreri*.

PUY (Peter du), born at Paris in 1583. He was the author of several historical and political works. He died in 1632.—*Ibid*.

PUYSEGUR (James de Chastenet, lord of), a brave general, was born of a noble family in Armagnac, in 1600. He was forty-three years in active service, during which he was present at one hundred and twenty sieges, and above thirty battles, without receiving a single wound. He died in 1682. His *Memoirs* from 1617 to 1658, were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1690. His son James de Chastenet, marquis of Puysegur, became marshal of France, and died in 1743, aged 88. He wrote a work on the Art Military, in folio, and 2 vols. 4to. 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PYLE (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in Norfolk in 1674, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. after which he became minister of King's Lynn: He displayed great zeal in behalf of Hoadley in the famous Bangorian controversy, for which, when that prelate was bishop of Salisbury, he gave him a prebend in that cathedral. Mr. Pyle wrote an esteemed Paraphrase on the Acts and Epistles; also two volumes of Sermons. He died in 1715.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PYM (John), a leading man against king Charles the first, was member of parliament for Tavistock, and on account of his great influence with the popular party, called "King Pym." He was a furious demagogue; but it is questioned whether he intended the revolution which he had excited should go to the extent it afterwards did. He died of an imposthume in his bowels, in 1643.—*Clarendon*.

PYNAKER (Adam), a landscape painter, so called from a village near Delft, in Holland, where he was born in 1621. His pictures are highly esteemed. He died in 1673.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, was a native of Elis, and founder of the sect denominated the Sceptics, because they doubted the truth of every thing. After studying under Anaxarchus he went into India, where he attended the Gymnosophists. He died about 300 B. C.—*Diog. Laert. Bayle*.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, was an infant at the breast when his father was slain; but saved from the fury of the insurgents by some faithful servants, and conveyed to the court of Glaucias, king of Illyricum, who brought him up and restored him to his

throne. He was afterwards obliged to take Neoptolemus as a partner in the government, but having defeated that usurper, he reigned alone. He seized a great part of Macedonia, and assisted the Tarentines against the Romans, but was defeated and obliged to sue for peace. He afterwards went to Sicily, and contributed his aid in expelling the Carthaginians; but in sailing to Tarentum his fleet was defeated, and only a few of his ships escaped. He afterwards laid siege to Sparta, but without success. He was slain in an attempt on Argos, by a tile which a woman threw on his head from the top of her house, B. C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, was born at Samos, where his father was a sculptor, about 600 B. C. He studied in Egypt many years, and after travelling over a great part of Asia, he returned to his native place; but finding that Polycrates had usurped the government, he went to Crotona in Italy, where he taught philosophy with uncommon reputation. Students came to him from all parts, on whom he imposed a probationary silence of five years; after which they were required to place their property in the common stock. He greatly reformed the manners of the people of Crotona and its neighbourhood, and several of his disciples became excellent legislators, particularly Zeleucus. Pythagoras is said to have visited Phalaris, the tyrant, who was so provoked with his discourses as to order him to be put to death, but the assassination of the tyrant himself saved the life of the philosopher. He was the first who assumed the title of philosopher. He discovered the famous demonstration in geometry of the square of the hypotenuse, for which he sacrificed a hecatomb to the gods. He held that the sun is in the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolves round it with the other planets. His other principles were less rational, for he maintained the doctrine of a transmigration of souls, and the unlawfulness of eating animal food. He died about 490 B. C. The Golden Verses which go by his name are questionable.—*Iamblicus in vit.*

PYTHEAS, a Greek philosopher, who was the contemporary of Aristotle, and rendered himself famous by his skill in mathematics. He travelled into various countries, and made numerous discoveries, particularly with respect to the length of the days in different climates, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.—*Polybius. Strabo*.

PYTHEAS, a rhetorician of Athens, who opposed Demosthenes, and sarcastically said that his orations smelt of the lamp.—*Suidas*.

QUADRATUS, a disciple of the apostles, was a native of Athens, and according to some, the angel or bishop of Philadelphia, mentioned in the Revelations. He is also said to have been bishop of Athens. He presented an Apology for the Christians to the emperor Adrian, of which only a fragment remains.—*Dupin. Cave.*

QUADRIO (Francis Xavier), a learned jesuit, was born in the Valteline in 1695. He became a secular priest, and died at Milan in 1755. His works are; 1. On the Italian Poetry, 2 vols.; 2. History of Italian Poetry, 7 vols.; 3. Historical Dissertations upon the Valteline, 3 vols.—*Tiraboschi.*

QUAINI (Louis), a painter, was born at Bologna, in 1643, and died in 1717. He was the disciple of Cignani, whom he assisted in some of his greatest works.—*D'Argenville.*

QUARLES (Francis), an English poet, was born near Rufford, in Essex, in 1592, and was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was cup-bearer to the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and queen of Bohemia, after which he became secretary to archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London. He was a zealous royalist, for which his estates were sequestrated and his goods plundered. The loss of his manuscripts is said to have preyed so much upon his spirits as to occasion his death in 1644. He wrote several ingenious pieces, the most known of which are, his Emblems, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics. Pope is supposed to have been considerably indebted to his works.—*Bog. Brit.*

QUATTROMANI (Scottonio), a learned Italian, was born at Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples about 1541. By the friendship of Paul Manutius he was admitted into the library of the Vatican, where he studied the Greek writers with great avidity. He was afterwards taken into the service of the duke of Nocera, who held him in great esteem. After the death of his patron he accepted an invitation from the prince de Stigliano, but he did not long remain in his service, owing to the envy of some of the courtiers. He died about 1606. He translated the *Æneid* into Italian verse; and his works were printed together at Naples in 1714, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

QUELLIN (Erasmus), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1607, and died in 1678. He was the disciple of Rubens, whose style he imitated with great success. His son *Joan Erasmus* was also a good artist, and painted some fine pieces for the churches of Antwerp, where he died in 1715.—*Pilk.*

QUENSTEDT (John Andrew), a lutheran divine, was born at Quedlinburgh in 1607,

and died in 1638. He wrote an Account of Learned Men from Adam to the year 1600, 4to.; 2. *De Sepultura Veterum*, 8vo.; 3. *A System of Divinity*, according to the Augsburg Confession, 4 vols. folio.—*Mor.*

QUERENGHI (Anthony), a poet, was born at Padua in 1546. He became secretary of the sacred college, and died at Rome in 1633. His Latin poems were printed at Rome in 1629, and the Italian in 1616, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

QUERLON (Anne-Gabriel Meusnier de), a French writer, was born at Nantes in 1702. He published a periodical paper in Brittany above twenty years, and he was also the editor of the "Journal Encyclopedique," the *Gazette of France*, &c. He wrote an ingenious little romance, entitled, *The Innocent Impostors*; and published editions of *Anacreon* and *Lucretius*, with other works. He died in 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

QUERXO (Camillus), an Italian poet, who died in an hospital at Naples in 1528. He went to Rome with a ridiculous poem, called *Alexiada*, which procured him the place of buffoon to pope Leo X.—*Tiraboschi.*

QUESNAY (Francis), physician to the king of France, member of the academy of sciences of Paris, and of the royal society of London, was born at Esquevilli in 1694, and died in 1774. He was the principal of the society called Economists; and in his youth wrote a pleasing poem, called the *Farm House*. His other works are, on the Effects of Bleeding, 12mo; *Physical Essay on the Animal Economy*, 3 vols. 12mo; *Treatise on Fevers*, 2 vols.; *On Gangrene*, 12mo; *On Suppuration*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

QUESNE (Abraham, marquis du), was born in Normandy in 1610. He was brought up to the naval service under his father. In 1637 he was at the attack of St. Marguerite, and the year following defeated the Spanish fleet before Cattari. In 1644 he entered into the Swedish service, and distinguished himself greatly against the Danes. In 1647 he returned to France, and was appointed commander of a fleet in the Mediterranean. In 1675 he displayed great bravery against the Dutch fleet under de Ruyster. He died at Paris in 1688.—*Moreri.*

QUESNEL (Pasquier), was born at Paris in 1634. He studied theology in the Sorbonne with great reputation, after which he entered of the congregation of the orators, and was distinguished by his learning and piety. In 1675 he published an edition of the works of St. Leo; but being a zealous jansenist he was obliged to retire to Brussels, where he published his *Reflections on the New Testament*, which work was

attacked by the Jesuits, and occasioned so much controversy that pope Clement XI. issued his famous bull, called *Unigenitus*, expressly against Quesnel's book. By means of the Jesuits he was thrown into prison, and even put in irons, but he effected his escape, with the assistance of a Spanish gentleman, and went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1719. He wrote a great number of pieces of practical and controversial divinity. There was one *Peter Quesnel* who died at the Hague in 1774. He wrote a History of the Jesuits.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

QUESNOY (Francis du), a sculptor, was born at Brussels, and died at Leghorn in 1644, aged 52. His performances are chiefly small bas-reliefs in bronze, marble, or ivory, representing children, and bacchanals, executed with great elegance. His brother *Jerom* was also a good sculptor. He died at Ghent in 1654.—*D'Argenville.*

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS (Francis), a Spanish author, was born at Villeneuve de l'Infantado in 1570, of a noble family. He cultivated poetry, and his performances were much esteemed; but some of them gave such offence to count Olivares, that he caused the author to be sent to prison, where he remained till that minister fell into disgrace. He died at his native place in 1645. His works were published at Madrid in 1650, under the title of *Parnasso Espagnolo*. His *Visions of Hell* have been translated into English, but very indifferently, from a French version.—*Moreri.*

QUIN (Michael le), a Dominican, was born at Boulogne, in 1661. He published an edition of John Damascenus, in 2 vols. folio; and was the author of, 1. *Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum*, 4to.; 2. *Nullity of the English Ordinations*, against Couzrayer; 3. *Oriens Christianus*, in quatuor Patriarchatus digestis; in quo exhibentur Ecclesiz, Patriarchæ cæterique Præsules orientis, 3 vols. fol.; 4. *Defence of the Hebrew Text*, against Perron.—*Ibid.*

QUIN DE LA NEUVILLE (James le), was born at Paris in 1647. He served first in the army, and afterwards became an advocate, but without success, on which he had recourse to literature for a support. He published the History of Portugal, in 4to. which obtained him a place in the academy of inscriptions. His Treatise on the Use of Posts among the Antients and Moderns, procured him the direction of the posts of French Flanders, and a pension. He died at Lisbon in 1728.—*Moreri.*

QUILLET (Claude), a physician and poet, was born at Chinon in Touraine about 1602. Having had the honesty to expose the imposture of the devils of Loudun [*See GRANDIER*], he retired to Italy to avoid the resentment of Richelieu. At Rome he wrote his *Callipædia*, a Latin poem, on the art of having beautiful children. In this piece he was very satirical on cardinal Mazarine, who, instead of punishing him, gave him

an abbey. In 1656 Quillet published a new edition of his poem, dedicated to the cardinal, substituting an eulogy instead of satire. He died in 1661. He also wrote a Latin poem called the *Henriade*. His *Callipædia* has been translated into English by Rowe.—*Bayle. Nicéron.*

QUIN (James), was born in London, in 1693, and died at Bath in 1766. He was intended for the law, but having a strong inclination for the stage, he joined a company of players, and after performing at Dublin and other places with applause, was engaged by Rich at Covent Garden, where he played *Falstaff* to crowded houses. He became the first actor of his time till Mr. Garrick appeared, and drew the town after him to Goodman's Fields, on which occasion Quin contemptuously said, that the rage was only like a new sect, which would soon sink to nothing, and the people return to church again. But in this prediction he was mistaken. In 1746 these two rival actors performed together in the *Fair Penitent*, and exhibited an astonishing display of powers. Quin was employed by Frederic prince of Wales to instruct the royal children in elocution; and when Quin was informed of the graceful manner in which his present majesty delivered his first speech from the throne, he emphatically said, "Aye, it was I who taught the boy to speak." About this time he obtained a pension, having retired from the stage some years before. He had much roughness in his manner, and was a great epicure; yet there was much benevolence in his disposition, a remarkable instance of which appeared in his conduct to Thomson, the author of the *Seasons*, whom he released from a spunging-house, by paying the debt and costs, without having had any previous acquaintance with him.—*Europ. Mag.*

QUINAULT (Philip), a French dramatic poet, was born at Paris in 1636. His first piece was a comedy called the *Rival Muses*, performed with applause in 1653. After this he produced several tragedies, comedies, and operas, of considerable merit. He married the widow of a rich merchant, and in 1671 was appointed auditor in the chamber of accounts. He was also admitted a member of the French academy. He died in 1688. The works of Quinault were printed at Paris with his Life in 1778, 5 vols. 12mo.

QUINCY (John), an English physician, who practised with reputation in London, and published a *Dictionary of Physic*, 8vo.; a *Universal Dispensatory*, 8vo.; *Chemical Pharmacopæia*, 4to.; a translation of *Sanctorius's Aphorisms*; and other works of merit. He died in 1723.

QUINTILIAN (Marcus Fabius), a celebrated orator and critic, is said by some to have been a native of Spain, and by others to have been born at Rome. At the commencement of the reign of Galba he open-

ed a school of rhetoric in that city, where he taught with high reputation, and was liberally rewarded by the government. He also pleaded in the forum, and was entrusted by Domitian with the education of his two nephews. He is supposed to have died about A.D. 60. His *Institutiones Oratoricæ* may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric that was ever written. This invaluable work was discovered by Poggio in 1415, in the abbey of St. Gall. The best edition is that of Burman in 1724, Leyden, 4 vols. 4to.—*Bayle*.

QUINTINIE (John de la), an eminent gardener, was born at Poitiers in 1626. His education was liberal, and he became an advocate; but he renounced the law, and applied wholly to agricultural pursuits. Louis XIV. appointed him director-general of his fruit and kitchen gardens. He died at Paris about 1700. Quintinie wrote an esteemed book on Gardening, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

QUIRINI (Angelo Maria), a cardinal, was born at Venice in 1684. At the age of fourteen he entered among the Benedictines. In 1710 he travelled into Germany, from whence he passed to Holland, England, and France, in all which countries he contracted an intimacy with the most learned men of the age, particularly Newton, Bent-

ley, Fenelon, and Montfaucon. Pope Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with extraordinary reputation, being equally admired by protestants and catholics. He died of an apoplexy in 1755. Cardinal Quirini gathered a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican. His principal works are, 1. *Primordia Corcyre ex antiquissimis monumentis illustrata*, 4to.; 2. *Veterum Brixie Episcoporum*, &c.; this work contains the lives of some of those bishops of Brescia who have been canonized; 3. *Specimen varie Litteraturæ, quæ in urbe Brixie ejusque editione paulo post, Typographiæ in canabula florebat*, 4to.; 4. *Enchiridion Græcorum*; 5. *Gesta et Epistolæ Francisci Barbari*; 6. *De Mosaicæ Historiæ Præstantia*.—*Tiraboschi*.

QUIROS (Fernand de), a Spanish navigator, who was employed by Philip III. in making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. In 1605 he discovered the Society Isles, and some other places.—*Cook's Voyages*.

QUISTORP (John), a Lutheran divine, was born at Rostock in 1584. He attended Grotius in his last illness, and died at Rostock in 1646. His works are, 1. *Articuli formulæ Concordiæ illustrati*; 2. *Manuductio ad Studium Theologicum*; 3. *Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul*.—*Moreri*.

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RABAN-MAUR (Magnentius), a learned prelate, was born at Fulda in 788, of a noble family. After studying under the famous Alcuinus he entered into orders, and was elected abbot of Fulda. In 817 he became archbishop of Mentz, in which see he distinguished himself by writing against Gotschaleus the monk, whom he caused to be delivered up to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. Raban died in 856. His works have been published in 6 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

RABAUD-SAINT-ETIENNE (John Paul), a protestant minister, was a native of Nismes. He became a member of the national convention of France. In the tyranny of Robespierre he was proscribed, and fled, but was taken and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined in 1793. He wrote a Letter on the Life and Writings of Court de Gibein; Letters on the Primitive History of Greece; Considerations on the Interests of the Third Estate, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RABELAIS (Francis), was the son of an apothecary at Chinon in Touraine. He entered into the order of Cordeliers; but on account of an intrigue he was imprisoned in a monastery, from whence he made his escape, and obtained permission of pope Clement VII. to quit his order. He then studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and became professor in 1531. The chancellor Duprat

having abolished the privileges of that university, Rabelais was deputed to wait on him, and he succeeded in obtaining a reversal of that decree. The cardinal du Bellay appointed him his physician, and took him in his suit to Rome. On his return to France he was rewarded with an abbey and the benefice of Meudon. About this time he published his *Pentagruel*, a comic satire, which is licentious and obscene. He died in 1553, aged 70. Besides the above piece he wrote some medical works, and numerous letters, printed together in 5 vols. 8vo. 1715.—*Moreri*.

RABIRIUS, a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus, whom he complimented in a poem on his victory over Anthony at Actium. He is not to be confounded with an architect of the same name who built a famous palace for Domitian at Rome, the ruins of which remain.—*Ibid*.

RACAN (Honorat de Bueil, marquis de), a poet, was born at Touraine in 1589. He was one of the first members of the French academy. He died in 1670. His works were printed in 1660, 8vo. and 1720, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid*.

RACCHETTI (Bernard), an Italian painter, was born in 1639, and died in 1702. He painted perspective and architecture in an excellent taste.—*Pilkington*.

RACINE (John), a French poet, was born at Ferre-Milon, in 1639, of a noble family.

He was educated in the society of Port Royal, where he devoted his principal attention to the Greek tragic poets. His first publication was an Ode on the Marriage of the King, which procured him a pension. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of Thebaide, which was followed in 1666 by Alexander. Till this time the author had worn the ecclesiastical habit, which he now renounced. Nicole, in a letter written against Desmarets, having charged the dramatic poets as poisoners of the soul, Racine replied in a severe manner. In 1688 appeared his Andromache, which was attacked by several critics, particularly St. Evremond. His next piece was the tragedy of Britannicus, which far surpassed his former productions. In 1677 appeared his tragedy of Phædra, which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, and occasioned violent heats between the partisans of the respective poets. The same year Racine was associated with Boileau in writing the History of Louis XIV. which work was never published. About this time he wrote his sacred drama of Esther, at the desire of madame de Maintenon, and it was acted by the young ladies of her institution of St. Cyr. His best piece of this kind, however, was his Athalia. He died in 1699, of chagrin, occasioned by the king's displeasure at a memorial on the miseries of the people, which he had written at the request of madame de Maintenon. Besides his dramatic works he wrote, Canticles or Hymns for the use of St. Cyr; the History of Port Royal; Letters and Epigrams.—*Life by his Son*, 2 vols. 1747.

RACINE (Louis), son of the above, was born at Paris in 1692, and died in 1763. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, but cardinal Fleury gave him a civil appointment. He wrote several good poems; Reflections on Poetry; a prose translation of Milton's Paradise Lost; Life of John Racine; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RACLE (Leonard), a French architect, was a native of Dijon, and died at Pont-de-Vaux in 1792. In 1786 he obtained a prize from the academy of Toulouse for an excellent memoir on the construction of an iron bridge of a single arch of 400 feet span. He also wrote others on the properties of the cycloid, and on regulating the course of the Rhone. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire, for whom he built his house at Ferney.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RADCLIFFE (Alexander), an English poet, who died about 1700. He wrote a burlesque of Ovid's Epistles, a poem called "News from Hell," and other works of the like nature.—*Gen. Biog. Ect.*

RADCLIFFE (John), an eminent English physician, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire in 1650. At the age of fifteen he was entered of University college, Oxford, but not obtaining a fellowship there, he re-

moved to Lincoln college, where he succeeded. Having taken his bachelor's degree in physic, he commenced practice, and obtained a considerable reputation. In 1682 he took his doctor's degree, and not long after removed to London, where he rose to the height of his profession. Astonishing things are related of his skill. He attended king William, who having shewn him his swelled ancles, and asked what he thought of them, "Why, truly," said Radcliffe, "I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms," which uncourtly answer gave great offence. He died in 1714, having the year before been chosen member of parliament for Buckingham. His remains were interred in St. Mary's church, Oxford, to which university he was a munificent benefactor, particularly by founding the famous library which is called by his name.—*Biog. Brit.*

RADEMAKER (Gerard), a painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1673, and died in 1711. He painted architecture and perspective. A relation of his, Abraham Rademaker, who died at Haerlem in 1735, aged 60, was a good landscape painter.—*Houbraken.*

RAGOTZKI (Francis Leopold), prince of Transylvania, was sent to prison in 1701, on a charge of exciting the Hungarians to revolt; but after a confinement of some months he effected his escape into Hungary, the inhabitants of which declared him protector of their kingdom. He was for some years very successful, but the Hungarians making peace with the emperor in 1713, Ragotzki went to France, and from thence to Constantinople, where he was held in great esteem. He died in Turkey in 1735. There passes under his name a work entitled, 'the Political and Moral Testament of Prince Ragotzki,' but it is of dubious authority.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RAGUENET (Francis), a native of Rouen, and an ecclesiastic. He obtained a prize from the French academy in 1689, for a discourse on the merit of martyrdom. In 1704 he published a Parallel of the Italians and French, with regard to Music and the Opera, in which he defended the superiority of the former. This work occasioned a literary warfare. Raguenet died in 1722. His other works are, 1. the Monuments of Rome, or a Description of the Works of Art, &c. in that City; 2. the History of Oliver Cromwell, 4to.; 3. History of the Old Testament; 4. History of the Viscount Turenne, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

RAINALDI, or, as the French writers spell, Raynaud, (Theophilus), an eccentric genius, was born at Gorpello, in the Piedmontese dominions, in 1583, and became a Jesuit. He was celebrated for a deep penetration, uncommon memory, and of prodigious learning. But his ideas were generally so extravagant, that, notwithstanding his avowed zeal for the support of

the Romish doctrines, he had the mortification to see many of his publications proscribed. He died in the college of his order at Lyons, in 1663, and his works were published at the same place, in 1665, in 20 vols. fol. This writer is not to be confounded with another of the same name (Oderic Rainaldi), the author of the Ecclesiastical Annals, 8 vols. in fol.—*Moreri*.

RAINOLDS (William), an English divine, was born at Pinhoe in Devonshire, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and entered into orders. His brother John was a member of Corpus Christi college, and a zealous Romanist, while William was warm in defence of the reformation. This difference occasioned frequent disputes, the result of which was that William became a convert to popery, and John turned protestant. The former went abroad, and was made professor of Hebrew in the English college at Rheims; and died at Antwerp in 1594. He wrote a Defence of the Rheinish Translation of the New Testament, against Whitaker, 8vo.; Calvinus-Turcismus, 8vo. and other works. His brother John became dean of Lincoln in 1598, but the year following exchanged that preferment for the presidency of Corpus Christi college. He was a man of prodigious learning, and called, on account of his memory, a living library. He died in 1607. His principal works are, 1. *Censura librorum apocryphorum vet. Testamenti*; *apologia thesauri de Sacra Script. & Ecclesia*; *De Romanæ Ecclesiæ idolatria in cultu Sanctorum*; translation of part of the Old Testament in the present public version.—*Pitt. Wood. Prince*.

RALEIGH (sir Walter), was born at Hayes, in the parish of Budley, in Devonshire, of an ancient family, in 1552. After a proper education he was sent to Oriel college, Oxford, but did not long remain there, for having an enterprising turn he entered into the troop of gentlemen volunteers, who went over to the assistance of the Protestants in France, where he continued about five or six years. In 1576 we find him a student in the Middle Temple, but the year following he served under general Norris in the Netherlands. Soon after his return he engaged with his brother-in-law, sir Humphrey Gilbert, in a voyage to America, from whence they returned in 1579. The next year he was in Ireland, where he greatly distinguished himself against the rebels in Munster. On his return to England he introduced himself to the notice of queen Elizabeth by a piece of gallantry. Her majesty was taking the air in a walk, when stopping at a dirty place, she hesitated whether to proceed or not; on which Raleigh took off his new plush cloak, and spread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded the sacrifice of a cloak with

a handsome suit to the owner. Being still intent upon making discoveries, he sailed again with his brother Gilbert, who was lost in the voyage. This however did not discourage Raleigh, who fitted out another squadron, which discovered the country called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia. In 1584 he was elected into parliament for the county of Devon, and also knighted. He continued indefatigable in his favourite object of improving navigation, and was concerned with his relation sir Richard Greenville in colonizing Virginia, from whence the first tobacco was brought by this fleet to England. About this time he was made captain of the queen's guard, and lord warden of the stannaries. In the defeat of the Spanish armada sir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he received distinguishing marks of favour from the queen, but having obtained a grant of the manor of Sherborn in Dorsetshire, which had belonged to the bishopric of Salisbury, it gave great offence, and he was stigmatized unjustly as an atheist. About the same time he incurred the queen's displeasure by an intrigue with one of her maids of honour, whom he afterwards married. In 1595 he sailed to Guiana, and destroyed the capital of Trinidad. The year following we find him principally engaged in the taking of Cadiz. Honours were lavished upon him in abundance, and he obtained the lordship of St. Germaine, in Cornwall. Sir Walter had an active concern in the fall of Essex; and remained in the favour of the queen till her death. But in the succeeding reign the face of his affairs was changed. On the accession of James he was stripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treason, on a charge the most frivolous, and without the least evidence. He lay in the Tower twelve years, during which he wrote several pieces on various subjects of national importance: but his greatest performance was the History of the World, which was published in folio in 1614. The year following he was released, occasioned by the flattering account which he had given of some rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty he failed to that country in search of those pretended mines, instead of discovering which he burnt the Spanish town, and returned to England, where, in consequence of the complaint of Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, he was apprehended, and, in a most unprecedented manner, beheaded, by virtue of his former sentence, in Palace-yard, Westminster, Oct. 29, 1617. His works are historical, philosophical, poetical, and political. His son, *Carew Raleigh*, who was born in the Tower, became governor of Jersey in 1659, and died in 1666. He wrote some sonnets, and a vindication of his father against James Howell.—*Biog. Brit.*

RALPH (James), a miscellaneous writer,
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was originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and came from thence about 1729 to London, where he published a poem entitled *Night*. He afterwards wrote a History of England, and several political pamphlets, and died in 1762. Pope has given him a place in his *Dunciad*.

RAMAZZINI (Bernardin), an Italian physician, was born at Carpi, near Modena, in 1693. After taking his degree at Parma he went to Modena, where he was medical professor many years, and then removed to Padua. He died in 1714. His works were published at London in 1716, 4to.—*Hutchinson's Med. Biog.*

RAMEAU (John Philip), a celebrated musician, was born at Dijon in 1683. After practising as organist at his native place he discharged the same office in the cathedral of Clermont. In 1733 he produced his opera of *Hippolytus*, which was followed by several others, and greatly admired. But it is as a theorist in music that Rameau shines; and on account of his two works, the *Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony*, and the *Code of Music*, he has been called the Newton of that science. Louis XV. to whom he was composer, conferred on him the title of nobility, and the order of St. Michael. He died in 1764.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

RAMELLI (Felix), an Italian priest and painter, was born at Asti in 1666, and died in 1740. He was invited to the court of the king of Sardinia, where he painted many portraits in miniature with great elegance.

RAMSAY (Andrew Michael), called the *chevalier Ramsay*, was born at Ayr in Scotland, in 1686, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he became tutor to a nobleman's son at St. Andrew's. In 1710 he was at Cambrai, where he was converted to the roman catholic religion by the celebrated Fenelon, whose life he wrote out of gratitude. He was afterwards employed as tutor to the duke de Chateau Thierry, and made knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was also engaged by the son of James II. called the Pretender, in instructing his children. He died in 1743. His works are, *Discourse upon Epic Poetry*; *Essay upon Civil Government*; *Remarks on Shaftesbury's Characteristics*; the *Travels of Cyrus*; *History of M. de Turenne*; *Plan of Education*; *Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion*, 2 vols. 8to. He is not to be mistaken for Charles Ramsay, who wrote a *System of Short-hand*, dedicated to Louis XIV. in 1681.—*Biog. Brit.*

RAMSAY (Allan), a Scotch poet, was born at Peebles in 1696. He was bred a barber at Edinburgh, but distinguished himself by several ingenious poems and songs in the Scotch dialect. His principal performance is a rural drama, entitled, the *Gentle Shepherd*, which has been several times performed, and oftener read. The author died in 1763.—*Biog. Dram.*

RAMS (Peter) a philosopher and ma-

thematician, was born in 1515, at Cuth, in Picardy. His birth was mean, and he received his education in the college of Navarre, where he was a servant. However, he studied with such ardour, as to be admitted to the degree of master of arts, his thesis on which occasion was an attack upon the whole doctrine of Aristotle, which occasioned a violent controversy, and Ramus was prohibited from teaching. But in 1551 he was nominated to the regius professorship, but was again persecuted on account of his not pronouncing Q in Latin as K. He was also obnoxious to the Sorbonne for being a protestant, and in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, at Paris, in 1572, this learned and worthy man fell a victim. His works are, 1. *Treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry*; 2. *De Militia Cesaris*; 3. *De moribus veterum Gallorum*; 4. *Greek, Latin, and French Grammar*.—*Moreri.*

RAMUSIO (John Baptist), secretary of the council of ten at Venice, and ambassador from that republic to France, Switzerland, and Rome; died at Padua in 1557, aged 72. He wrote a *Treatise de Nili Incremento*; and made the first collection of voyages that is known. It was printed in 3 vols. folio at Venice. The fourth perished by the burning of the printing-house.—*Tiraboschi.*

RANC (John), a French painter, was born at Montpellier, and died at Madrid in 1735. He was received into the academy of painting in 1703, and appointed in 1724 first painter to the king of Spain.—*D'Argenville.*

RANCE (Armand John le Bouthillier de), was born at Paris in 1696. He led a gay life in his youth, though he cultivated a literary taste, and published an edition of *Anacreon* with notes. Returning from a journey he hastened to the house of his mistress, and meeting with no person to communicate to him the tidings, he went into her room, and found her laid out a corpse. This spectacle effected a reformation, he renounced the world, and after entering among the regulars, retired into the monastery of La Trappe, where he died in 1700. He wrote *Reflections on the Gospels*; and several other pious works.—*Moreri.*

RANDOLPH (Thomas), an eminent statesman, was born in Kent in 1523, and educated at Oxford, where he became principal of Broadgate hall, but was banished to France in the reign of Mary on account of his religion. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and rewarded him with the honour of knighthood, and the offices of chamberlain of the exchequer, and mastership of the posts. He died in 1590. Several of his letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia in *Hackluyt's Voyages*.—*Biog. Brit.*

RANDOLPH (Thomas), an English poet, was born at Newnham, in Northampton-

shire, in 1605. After receiving his education at Westminster school, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became very intimate with Ben Jonson, who was wont to call him his son. He died in 1634. His poems, which abound with wit and humour, though sometimes grave and moral, were collected by his brother Robert, who was also a good poet, and died vicar of Donnington, in Lincolnshire, in 1671. Thomas was also the author of four dramatic pieces.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

RANNEQUIN, a celebrated mechanist of Liege, who constructed the famous machine of Marly which forces the water of the Seine to the summit of a hill, and conveys 5258 tuns every 24 hours. Rannequin died in 1708, aged 60.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RANTZAW (Jofias count de), marshal of France, was born of a noble family in Holstein. He served first in the Swedish army, but on visiting France with chancellor Oxenstiern he was made field-marshal by Louis XIII. At the siege of Dole, in 1636, he lost an eye; he afterwards lost an arm and a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645, having abjured the protestant religion, he was made marshal of France. He served in Flanders, but was sent to prison in 1650, and he died there a few months after.—*Moreri.*

RAOUX (John), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Montpellier in 1677, and died at Paris in 1794. He was a member of the academy of painting; and had apartments in the palace of the Temple.—*D'Argenville.*

RAFAEL (Sanzio), a celebrated painter, was born at Urbino in 1483. His father first employed him to paint china, and afterwards placed him under Perugino. At Florence he studied the famous cartoons of da Vinci and Michael Angelo; after which he went to Rome, where he was employed by pope Julius II. in the Vatican. He also painted several fine pieces there for Francis I. of France, who liberally rewarded him. Leo X. employed him in reconstructing the Basilique of St. Peter. He died at Rome in 1520.—*De Piles. D'Argenville.*

RAFAEL D'AREZZIO, a painter, so called from a village in Italy, where he was born in 1552. He was the disciple of Zuccherro, and became eminent in portrait and historical painting. He died in 1580.—*Ibid.*

RAPHELINGIUS (Francis), a learned critic, was born at Lanoy, near Lille, in 1539. He studied the learned languages at Paris, after which he went to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. On his return to the Low Countries, he married the daughter of Christopher Plantin. He published several antient writers with notes; and was employed on the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, printed in 1571. For his great learning he was appointed professor in Hebrew

and Arabic at Leyden, where he died in 1597. His other works are, a Hebrew Grammar; an Arabic Lexicon; and a Chaldee Dictionary.—*Moreri.*

RAPIN (Nicholas), a French poet, was born about 1540, at Fontenai-le-comté, in Poitou. Henry III. made him grand prevot of that town, from whence he was expelled by the leaguers, but restored by Henry IV. He died in 1609. His poems are in the 3d volume of "Delices des Poëtes Latins de France."—*Ibid.*

RAPIN (René), a jesuit, was born at Tours, in 1621, and died at Paris in 1687. He is chiefly distinguished for his Latin poem on Gardens, which was translated into English by Evelyn. His Reflections on Eloquence, Poetry, History, and Philosophy, have also been rendered into our language, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul), an historian, was born at Castres, in 1661, of an antient family of Savoy. He studied the law, and became an advocate, but being obliged to leave France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to England, and afterwards to Holland. In 1688 he accompanied the prince of Orange to this country, and obtained a military rank in Ireland, but being wounded at the siege of Limerick, he disposed of his commission. He afterwards became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, whom he accompanied on his travels. He died at Wesel in 1725, aged 64. His History of England, which is very exact, was printed at the Hague, in 10 vols. 4to.; and translated into English by Mr. Tindal, in folio and octavo.—*Ibid.*

RASTALL (John), a learned printer, was born at London, and educated at Oxford. He married a sister of sir Thomas More, and died in 1536. Rastall wrote a dramatic Description of Asia, Africa, and Europe, with cuts; Canones Astrologici; Dialogues concerning Purgatory; Apology written against John Fryth; the Rules of a Good Life; Anglorum Regum Chronicon, &c. His son William became one of the justices of the common pleas in the reign of queen Mary, but on her death he went to Louvain, in 1565. He wrote, 1. The Chaturary, 1580; 2. A Chronological Table from William the Conqueror; 3. Terms of the English Law; 4. Collection of the Statutes; 5. Life of Sir Thomas More, Knight, &c.—*Wood.*

RATRAMNUS, or BERTRAM, a monk of the abbey of Corby in the 9th century. He defended the doctrine of predestination with zeal against Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. He also wrote a famous piece on the Eucharist, in which he denies transubstantiation. This book has been often quoted by protestants.—*Dupin. Cave.*

RAVAILLAC (Francis), a regicide, was born in Angouleme, and took the religious habit among the Feuillans, but was expelled on account of his fanatical exura-

gancies. He afterwards became completely deranged by the discourses of the leaguers, and conceiving that Henry IV. of France was not a true catholic, he assassinated him in 1610. He was torn in pieces by wild horses, and otherwise miserably punished.—*Henault*.

RAVIUS (Christian), a learned writer, was born at Berlin in 1613. He professed the oriental languages successively at Utrecht, Oxford, Kiel, and Frankfort on the Main, at which last place he died in 1677. His works are; 1. Plan of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology; 2. A Grammar, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English, London, 8vo.; 3. A Latin translation from the Arabic of Apollonius Pergæus. His son *John Ravius*, was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, and wrote a Commentary upon Cornelius Nepos.—*Moreri*.

RAVESTEYN (John van), a painter, was born at the Hague about 1580. He excelled in painting portraits: There were two others of this name, 1. *Hubert*, who painted rustic subjects. He died about 1700. 2. *Nicolaï*, who died in 1750, aged 89. He was a good portrait painter.—*Houbraken*. *Pitt*.

RAULIN (Joseph), an ingenious physician, was born in 1708, and died at Paris in 1784. He was physician to the French king, and a member of several learned societies. He wrote a Treatise on Diseases occasioned by Variations of the Atmosphere; another on the Vapours in Females; Treatise on the Fluor Albus; on the Preservation of Infants; on Diseases of Lying-in Women; on Pulmonary Consumption, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

RAUWOLF (Leonard), a physician of the 16th century, was a native of Augsburg. In 1573 he travelled into Syria, Arabia, Armenia, and other countries in the east, and returned to his native place in 1576. From thence he removed to Lintz, where he died in 1606. His Travels were printed at Frankfort in 1582. Mr. Ray has published a translation in English. Rauwolf's catalogue of plants observed in the Levant, was published at Leyden in 1755, with the title of *Flora Orientalis*.—*Halleri. Bibl. Botan.*

RAWLET (John), a pious English divine, was bachelor of divinity, and many years lecturer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to which place he was so much attached that he refused the valuable living of Colehill, in Warwickshire. He died in 1686, aged 44. Mr. Rawlet was the author of the *Christian Monitor*, which has gone through numerous editions; as also hath his *Treatise on Sacramental Covenanting*.—*Granger*.

RAWLEY (Dr. William), an English divine, was born at Norwich about 1688, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. Dr. Rawley was chaplain to the great lord Bacon, some of

whose works he published. He had the living of Landbeach, in Cambridgeshire, of which he was deprived in the rebellion, but recovered it at the restoration. He died in 1667.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*.

RAWLINS (Thomas), an engraver of the mint in the reigns of Charles I. and II. died in 1670. He wrote three dramatic pieces, called *Rebellion*, *Tom Effence*, and *Tunbridge Wells*.—*Biog. Dram.*

RAWLINSON (Thomas, knight), lord mayor of London, of which city he was a native. He beautified and repaired Guildhall, and died in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

RAWLINSON (Thomas), a remarkable collector of books, of which he had so great a number as to be obliged to take London house, in Aldergate-street, to contain them. He died in 1725. His library was sold after his death. He is drawn in the *Tatler* under the name of *Tom Folin*.—*Ibid.*

RAWLINSON (Richard), a learned antiquary, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he was admitted by diploma to the degree of doctor of civil law, in 1719. He made collections for a continuation of Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and "*History of Oxford*," which, with an account of his travels, he bequeathed to the university, with a large collection of medals and books. He also founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford. He died in 1755, and his heart, agreeable to his own desire, was put in a marble urn, and placed in St. John's college chapel. Dr. Rawlinson published a translation of Fresnoy's *Method of Studying History*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

RAY (John), or *Wray*, an English divine and botanist, was born at Black-Nouley, in Essex, in 1628. His father was a blacksmith, but gave his son a good education at Braintree, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and Greek and mathematical lecturer. While at the university he cultivated the study of botany, which was till then in a very low state; but by his example and exertions became a favourite pursuit. In 1660 he published his "*Catalogus Plantarum Circa Cartasfrigiam Nascantium*," 12mo.; which laid the foundation of his *Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*, of which excellent work there are two editions in octavo. The same year he was ordained by bishop Sanderson, but in 1662 he quitted his fellowship. After this he made numerous journeys over the kingdom with his friend Mr. Willoughby, and other gentlemen, in search of plants and other curiosities. He also accompanied the same gentlemen abroad, of which tour he published an account in 1673. He was chosen a fellow of the royal society in 1667, and he contributed numerous papers to the *Transactions* of that learned body, on subjects

natural history. In 1679 he fixed his residence near Black-Notley, where he continued perfecting his collections and works till his death, which happened in 1705. The botanical writings of this excellent man have been universally admired; besides which he published, 1. *The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of the Creation*, 8vo., of which there have been several editions; 2. *Three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Conflagration of the World*, 8vo.; 3. *Synopsis Methodica Animalium, Quadrupedum, Avium et Piscium*; 4. A translation of *Rauwolf's Travels in the East*, 8vo.; 5. *A Persuasive to a Holy Life*, 8vo.; 6. *A Collection of English Proverbs*, 8vo., which has been reprinted several times. After his death were published by Dr. Derham, his *History of Insects*, 4to.; and a collection of *Philosophical Letters between Mr. Ray and several of his correspondents*, 8vo.; and his *Select Remains* were printed by Mr. Scott, in 1760, 8vo.—*General Hist. Dict. Biog. Brit.*

RAY (Benjamin), was born at Spalding in Essex, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he became curate of Surfleet, and Cowbitt. He wrote an account of a water-spout, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He died in 1760.—*Hist. of the Spalding Society.*

RAYMOND (Robert, lord), chief justice of the king's bench, died in 1753. His reports are in great esteem.

RAYNAL (William Francis), was born at St. Genies, in Rouergue, in 1718. He entered early into the society of jesuits, and on taking priest's orders became a celebrated preacher. His love of independence induced him to quit his order in 1748, on which he fixed his residence at Paris, where he had recourse to literature for a support; and was engaged in several works, particularly the *Mercury of France*. In 1770 he published his celebrated work, entitled, the *Philosophical and Political History of the European Commerce in both Indies*; which obtained him a great reputation. With a view to a more correct edition he travelled into Holland and England; and when in this country he was honoured with a very flattering mark of distinction, on visiting the house of commons, the speaker of which ordering business to be suspended till he was accommodated with a convenient seat. In 1781 he published, at Geneva, a new edition of his history, greatly improved and enlarged. It was, however, proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and the author would have been apprehended had he not retired to Germany. In 1788 he returned to Paris, and in 1791 he had the courage to address a letter to the national assembly, in which he strongly exposed the dangerous course in which they were engaged, and predicted the evils which would result from the revolution. Raynal

died of a catarrh in 1796. His other works are; 1. *History of the Stadtholdership*, 2 vols.; 2. *History of the Parliament of England*, 2 vols.; 3. *Historical Anecdotes*, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. *History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England*; 5. *The Military School*, 3 vols.; 6. *Historical Memoirs of Europe*, 3 vols.; 7. *On the Revolutions of the English Colonies in North America*, 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

READ (Alexander), a physician, was a native of Scotland, and a man of great abilities. In 1620 he was created doctor of physic at Oxford, by royal mandate. He wrote several books in the line of his profession. He died about 1680.—*Wood.*

REAL (Cæsar Vichard de St.), an historical writer, was born at Chamberi, where he died in 1692. His works are; *Discourses upon History*; *Account of the Conspiracy of the Spaniards against the Republic of Venice*; *Don Carlos, an historical novel*; *the Life of Jesus Christ*; *Discourse upon Valour*; *Relation of the Apostacy of Geneva*; *Treatise on Criticism*, &c.; all published together in 8 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

REAL (Gaspard de), *seigneur de Curban*, was born at Sisteron in 1682, and died at Paris in 1752. He wrote a work of great estimation on the Science of Government, printed at Paris, in 8 vols. 4to. His nephew, the abbé de Real, wrote a Dissertation on the Reigning Family of France and Spain. He died in 1774.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

REAUMUR (René Antony Ferchault sieur de), an eminent naturalist, was born at Rochelle in 1683. He was bred to the law, which profession he abandoned for the study of mathematics, philosophy, and natural history. In 1708 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1757. The principal of his works is a *History of Insects*, 6 vols. 4to.; besides which he wrote a *History of Rivers in France*, and numerous papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*.—*Ibid.*

REBOULET (Simon), a French jesuit, was born at Avignon in 1687, and died at Paris in 1752. He quitted his order on account of ill health, and afterwards married. His works are; 1. *Histoire des Filles de l'Enfance*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Memoirs of the Chevalier de Forbin*, 2 vols.; 3. *History of Louis XIV.* 3 vols. 4to.; 4. *History of Clement XI.* 2 vols. 4to.—*Ibid.*

RECORDE (Robert), an English physician and mathematical writer, who died in the king's bench prison in 1558. He was the first who wrote on Algebra in our language.—*Gen. Hist. Dict.*

REDE (William), bishop of Chichester, in the year 1369, was the best mathematician of his time. He built the library of Merton college, Oxford, and the castle of Ambarley.—*Ibid.*

REDI (Francis), a celebrated naturalist, was born at Arezzo in 1626. He was admitted doctor in medicine, and professor of

philosophy at Pisa, and the grand duke Ferdinand II. appointed him his physician. He contributed towards compiling the *La Crusca Dictionary*, and wrote some Italian poems, but he is chiefly known by his works on natural history, which are; 1. Experiments upon the Generation of Animals, 4to.; 2. Observations on Vipers; 3. Experiments upon Natural Curiosities brought from India, 4to. He was found dead in his bed in 1697.—*Trabocchi*.

REDI (Thomas), a painter, was born at Florence in 1665, and died in 1728. Several of his pictures are in the churches in Tuscany.—*Pilkington*.

REGA (Henry Joseph), a physician, and professor in that faculty at Louvain, where he died in 1754, aged 64. He wrote, *Sympathia, seu de Consensu Partium Corporis Humani*, 12mo; *De Urinis tractatus duo*, 8vo.; *Accurata Methodus Medendi per Aphorismos Proposita*, 4to.; *Dissertatio Medica de Aquis Mineralibus fontis Marimontensis*, &c.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

REGIOMONTANUS, an astronomer, whose real name was Muller, was born at Konigsberg in 1436. He studied at Vienna under the learned Purbachius, whom he succeeded. He afterwards learnt the Greek language from Theodore Gaza, by which means he was enabled to read Ptolemy, and other mathematicians of antiquity. He visited several countries, and received marks of distinction from sovereign princes, particularly Sixtus IV. who made him archbishop of Ravenna, and employed him in reforming the calendar. He died in that city of the plague, in 1476.—*Martin*.

REGIS (Peter Sylvain), a French philosopher, was born in the county of Agenois, in 1632. He studied at Paris under Rohault, and afterwards read lectures with great reputation at Toulouse; from whence he removed to Montpellier, and lastly to the metropolis, where he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1707. His works are; 1. *System of Philosophy*, 3 vols. 4to. This is according to the Cartesian doctrine. 2. *Use of Reason and Faith*, 4to.; 3. *An Answer to a book of Huet's*, entitled, *Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ*, &c.—*Mor. Bayle*.

REIUS (Urban), or *Le Roy*, a lutheran divine, was born at Langenargen, on the lake of Constance. He studied at Ingolstadt, where also he taught with reputation, and received the crown of poetry and oratory from the emperor Maximilian; but becoming a protestant he was obliged to retire to Strasburg. He died at Zell in 1541. His works have been printed in 3 vols. folio.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

REONARD (John Francis), a comic writer, was born at Paris in 1647. He was very fond of travelling, and in a voyage from Genoa to Marseilles, was taken by a Barbary corsair, and carried to Algiers, where, by his skill in cookery, he obtained

the favour of his master, but being caught in an amour he was condemned to suffer death, or turn Mahometan. The French consul being made acquainted with the affair, ransomed him and sent him home to France; after which he travelled through Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. He died at Dourdan, near Paris, in 1709. His works, which rank him next to Moliere, have been published in 4 vols. 12mo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

REGNAULT (Noel), a French jesuit, was born at Arras in 1683, and died in 1762. He wrote, 1. *Philosophical Conversations*, 3 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Origin of the Old and New Philosophy*, 3 vols.; 3. *Mathematical Conversations*, 3 vols.; 4. *System of Logic*, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

REGNIER (Mathurin), a French poet, was born at Chartres in 1573. He was in favour with cardinal Joyeuse, and obtained a pension and a canonry. He died at Rouen in 1613. His poems, which are chiefly satirical, were printed at London in 1733, 4to.; and at Paris in 1746, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

REGNIER (Francis Seraphin), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1632. His talents recommended him to the patronage of the duke de Crequi, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1662. While there he wrote some Italian sonnets in so good a style as to be admitted a member of the academy della Crusca. In 1684 he succeeded Mezeray as secretary of the French academy. He died in 1713. His works are; 1. *Translation of Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice*. This was done at the age of fifteen. 2. *A French Grammar*; 3. *An Italian translation of Anacreon*; 4. *French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian Poems*; 5. *History of the Disputes of France with the Court of Rome*.—*Moreri*.

REGULUS (Marcus Atilius), a Roman consul, who 267 B. C. reduced the Salentines, and in his second consulate defeated Amilcar and Hanno in a naval engagement off the coast of Sicily. This victory was followed by another on land, and the reduction of several places. The Carthaginians sued for peace, which was refused. Xanthippus, a Spartan commander, coming with a reinforcement to the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus who was taken prisoner. The Carthaginians sent him envoy to Rome to propose terms of peace, but on the condition of his return. Regulus advised the senate not to comply with the terms, for which the Carthaginians put him to a cruel death—B. C. 251. The senate gave his widow leave to avenge her husband's death upon some illustrious Carthaginians, which she did with such excess of barbarity as obliged them to stop her progress.—*Forn. Livy*.

REID (Thomas), a learned divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1709, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took his doctor's degree, and be-

came professor of moral philosophy. His works are, an Inquiry into the Human Mind; and Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man. He died in 1796.—*Life by Stewart.*

REINBECK (John Gustavus), a protestant divine, was born at Zell in 1682, and died at Berlin in 1741. He was chaplain to the queen and princeps royal of Prussia, and had some considerable preferment. He wrote a Treatise on Redemption; another on Marriage; several volumes of Sermons; Considerations on the Augsburg Confession; and some Metaphysical works.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

REINECCIUS (Reinier), was born at Steinhelm, and taught the belles-lettres in the universities of Francfort and Helmstadt till his death in 1595. His works are, 1. Methodus Legendi Historiam, fol.; 2. Historia Julia, 3 vols. fol.; 3. Chronicon Hierosolymitanum, 4to.; 4. Historia Orientalis, 4to.—*Moreri.*

REINER (Wenceslaus Laurence), a painter, was born at Prague in 1686, and died in 1748. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles.—*Pilkington.*

REINESIUS (Thomas), a learned German, was born at Gotha in 1587. After being a burgomaster of Altemburg, and counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he retired to Leipzig, where he practised medicine till his death in 1667. He wrote, Syntagma Inscriptionum Antiquarum, 2 vols. fol.: and some Lectures and Epistles.—*Moreri.*

REINHOLD (Erasmus), an astronomer and mathematician, was born in 1511, at Salsfeldt in Upper Saxony. He wrote some mathematical and astronomical works, and died in 1535.—*Ibid.*

REISK (John), rector of the college of Wolfenbottle, died in 1701, aged 60. He published a learned Treatise on the Sibyls and other Oracles; on Ahafuerus and Esther; on the Malady of Job; on the Images of Jesus Christ; and other works of erudition.—*Ibid.*

REISKE (John James), a learned critic and physician, who was professor of Arabic at Leipzig, and died there in 1774, aged 58. His works are, 1. Oratores Græci, 12 vols. 8vo.; 2. an edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, 6 vols. 8vo.; 3. the works of Plutarch, 7 vols. 8vo.; 4. a Latin translation of Abulfeda's History of the Arabs.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

RELAND (Adrian), a learned man, was born at Ryp, in North Holland, in 1676. He made so rapid a progress in his studies, that at the age of twenty-four he was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwyk, from whence he removed to Utrecht, on being appointed professor of oriental languages, and ecclesiastical antiquities. He died there of the small pox in 1718. His principal works are, 1. Palæstina Monumentis veteribus illustrata, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Dissertations on the Medals of the Antient Hebrews, 3

vols. 12mo.; 3. Introduction to Hebrew Grammar; 4. Antiquitates sacre veterum Hebræorum; 5. De Religione Mohammedica, 8vo.; 6. De Spoliis templi Hierosolymitani in arcu Titiano Romæ conspicuis; 7. an edition of Epictetus. His brother Peter Reland was the learned collector of the Fasti Consulares, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

REMBRANDT (Van-Ryn), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at a village on the banks of the Rhine, near Leyden, in 1606. His paintings of historical subjects are the most rare. In the knowledge of the *claro-oscuro* he stands unrivalled, and his portraits have all the force of nature; but the grounds are very dark, of which being once told, he said, "I am a painter, not a dyer." He also engraved numerous plates after his own designs. Rembrandt died at Amsterdam, according to some in 1668, but to others in 1674.—*De Piles. Houbraken.*

REMI (St.), archbishop of Rheims, who converted Clovis to Christianity, and baptised that monarch. He died about 535. There are some letters which pass under his name, but they are doubted. There was another saint of this name, or *Remigius*, who was archbishop of Lyons, and presided in the council of Valentia in 855. He supported with great zeal the doctrine of St. Augustine on grace and predestination in some works which are extant. He died in 875.—*Dupin. Baillet.*

REMI (Joseph-Hopré), advocate in the parliament of Paris, where he died in 1782, aged 44. At the age of eight years he became blind from the small pox, but recovered his sight at fourteen. He wrote a burlesque, called *Days*, in opposition to Young's Night Thoughts; but his principal work is an Eloge on Chancellor de l'Hopital, which was crowned by the French academy in 1777, and censured by the Sorbonne. He afterwards wrote the *Elogies* of Moliere, Colbert, and Fenelon; and furnished the articles of jurisprudence for the new Encyclopedie.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

REMIGIO FLORENTINO, a Dominican of Florence in the 16th century, who translated Ammianus Marcellinus and Cornelius Nepos into Italian. He was also the author of Reflections upon the History of Guicciardini; and of some Italian poems. He died in 1580.—*Tiraboschi.*

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY (Bernard), a mathematician, was born in Bearn in 1652. He distinguished himself by his improvements in the construction and management of ships, and was besides an able engineer. For his various services he was made counsellor of marine, and chevalier of the order of St. Louis, to which was added a considerable pension. He was admitted a member of the academy of sciences in 1699, and died in 1719. He wrote the *Theory of Manœuvring Vessels*, printed in 1689, 8vo.; and several letters in defence of his theory,

against Huygens and Bernouilli.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

RENAUDOT (Theophrastus), a French physician, was born at London in 1583. He was the first who published a Gazette in France, so called, as is supposed, from the Venetian coin, *una Gazetta*, for which such papers were originally sold at Venice. Renaudot obtained the privilege of publishing the Gazette of France for himself and family. He died in 1653. His other works are, an Abridgment of the Life of the Prince de Condé, 4to.; the Life of Marshal Gassion; and the Life of Cardinal Michael Mazarin, 4to.—*Moreri*.

RENAUDOT (Eusebius), grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1646. He entered into orders, and distinguished himself by his great knowledge of the oriental languages. The cardinal de Nouailles took him with him to Rome, where pope Clement V. paid him great respect, and gave him the priory of Fosse in Brittany. On visiting Florence the grand duke gave him apartments in his palace; and the academy in that city chose him a member. He was also a member of the French academy, and of other learned societies. He died in France in 1720. His works are, a Continuation of Nicole's book on the Perpetuity of Faith, 2 vols. 4to.; *Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum, &c.* 4to.; a collection of the Antient Oriental Liturgies, 2 vols. 4to.; *Relations of the Indies and China, with Observations*; [this is a translation from the Arabic, and has been published in English;] a Translation of the Life of Athanasius from the Arabic, &c.—*Moreri*.

RESENIUS (Peter), a learned Danish writer, was born at Copenhagen in 1625. He studied the law at Leyden, and professed that faculty afterwards at Padua. On his return to Denmark he was made counsellor of state. He died in 1688. His works are, *Jus aulicum Norvegicum*, 4to.; an Icelandic Dictionary, 4to.; an edition of the Edda of the Icelanders, 4to.; of this last Mallet gave a translation in his Introduction to the History of Denmark.—*Bayle*.

RESSIUS (Rutger), professor of Greek at Louvaine, was a native of the principality of Liege, and died in 1545. Erasmus had a high opinion of him. He published Theophilus's Institutions of the Greek Law, 1536; the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; and the Laws of Plato, 1533.—*Erasmi. Epist.*

RESTAUT (Peter), advocate to the king of France, was born at Beauvais in 1694. He was distinguished by his skill and probity, and died at Paris in 1764. He wrote the Principles of French Grammar, 12mo.; which is accounted the best book on the subject.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

RESTOUT (John), painter in ordinary to the French king, was born at Caen in 1692. He became director of the academy of painting, and died in 1768. Two of his small pictures are of Alpheus saved by Di-

ana, and the Triumph of Bacchus. His son John Bernard was also a member of the academy of painting. He died in 1797. He was an excellent artist.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

RETZ (John Francis Paul de Gondy, cardinal de); was born at Montmirail in Brie, of a noble family, in 1614. He was educated under the celebrated Vincent de Paul, and in 1643 received the doctor's degree from the Sorbonne. The same year he was named coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris; and while he was soliciting the highest dignities in the church he fought several duels. His conduct in other respects was also very unbecoming his profession. In the civil wars he raised a regiment, to which he gave the name of Corinth, because he was titular archbishop of that place. At length he made peace with the court on condition of his being created a cardinal; but he still continued to cabal against the government, for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes. He made his escape from the last place, and went into several countries. In 1661 he returned to France, and obtained his pardon and the abbey of St. Dennis. This turbulent and ambitious prelate died at Paris in 1679. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, printed the first time in 1717, and since at Amsterdam, in 4 vols. 12mo. He also wrote the History of the Conspiracy of Count Fiesco.—*Moreri*.

REUCHLIN (John), a learned German, was born at Pforzheim in 1455. His name signifying *smoke* in his native language, he altered it to the corresponding Greek word *Capnio*, but he is generally known by the former. He acquired a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. After teaching with reputation at Orleans, he was employed on state matters by some of the German princes. He died at Ingoldstadt in 1522. He wrote *De Arte Cabalifica*, folio, 1517; and the famous Epistole obscurorum virorum have been attributed to him, but not on sufficient grounds.

REUVEN (Peter), a Dutch painter, was born in 1650. He ornamented the palace of Loo in Holland with some fine pieces, and died in 1718.—*Pill*.

REVELY (Willey), an English architect, was a disciple of sir William Chambers. He accompanied Athenian Stuart to Greece, and was the editor of his great work on the Antiquities of that country. Mr. Revely was the architect of the new church at Southampton. He died in 1799.—*Cent. Mag.*

REYNEAU (Charles René), a French mathematician, was born at Brissac in 1650. He taught philosophy at Toulon, and was elected to the mathematical chair at Angers, in 1683. He published a work called, "Analysis demonstrated," by which he undertook to reduce into a body the Theories of Newton, Descartes, Leibnitz, &c. He was a

member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1728. His other works are, the Science of Calculation, 2 vols. 4to.; Logic, or the Art of Reasoning, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

REYNER (Edward), a nonconformist divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and about 1627 settled at Lincoln; but in 1662 he was ejected from his living, and died soon after. He wrote Precepts for Christian Practice; Vindication of Human Learning and Universities, &c. His son John Reyner was fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; but being deprived for nonconformity, he practised as a physician at Nottingham, where he died in the flower of his age. He was a man of considerable learning.—*Calamy*.

REYNOLDS (Edward), an English prelate, was born at Southampton in 1595, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, after which he became preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and rector of Braynton in Northamptonshire. He took the covenant in the civil wars, and was chosen a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. At the restoration he was one of the presbyterian divines in the Savoy conference, about the Liturgy, but being offered the bishopric of Norwich, he accepted it, and gave great offence to his old friends. He died in 1676. His works have been printed in one volume folio. They are Calvinistic.—*Wood, A. O.*

REYNOLDS (sir Joshua), a celebrated painter, was the son of a clergyman at Plympton in Devonshire, and born there in 1723. Being intended for the church he received a suitable education under his father, and then removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; but having a great taste for drawing he resolved to make painting his profession, and accordingly was placed under Hudson, the portrait painter. About 1749 he went to Italy, in company with the honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After studying the works of the most illustrious masters two years, Mr. Reynolds returned to London, where he found no encouragement given to any other branch of the art than to portrait painting. He was of course under the necessity of complying with the prevailing taste, and in that walk soon became unrivalled. The first picture by which he distinguished himself, after his return, was the portrait of lord Keppel. Still he did not confine himself wholly to portraits, but painted several historical pictures of high and acknowledged merit. When the royal academy was instituted he was appointed president, which station he held with honour to himself and advantage to the arts till 1791, and then resigned it. He was also appointed principal painter to the king, and knighted. His literary merits, and other accomplishments, procured him the friendship of the most distinguished men of

genius in his time, particularly Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and Garrick; and sir Joshua had the honour of instituting the celebrated literary club of which they were members. He was likewise a member of the royal society, and of that of antiquaries; and was created doctor of laws by the universities of Oxford and Dublin. Sir Joshua's academical discourses display the soundest judgment, the most refined taste, and a perfect acquaintance with the works of different masters; and they are written in a clear and elegant style. He died in 1792, and lies buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Having no children, he bequeathed the principal part of his property to his niece, since married to the earl of Inchiquin, now marquiss of Thomond.—*Preface to his Works, 2 vols. 4to., and 3 vols. 8vo.*

REYRAU (Francis Philip de Laurens de), a French divine, was born at Longueville, in Limousin, in 1734, and died at Orleans in 1782. He became canon-regular of Chancelade, and a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres. His works are, 1. A Hymn to the Sun; 2. Idylls, in elegant prose; 3. Sacred Poems, 8vo.; 4. *Manuale Clericorum*, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REYS (Antony Dos), a learned Portuguese divine, was born at Pernes in 1690. He obtained some considerable preferment, and was appointed chronologer of the kingdom, but he refused several bishoprics. He died in 1738. His principal works are; 1. Latin Poems; 2. Life of Ferdinand de Menezes, in Latin; 3. Introduction to a Miscellaneous Collection of Portuguese Poets; 4. An edition of the *Corpus Illustrum Poetarum Lusitanorum qui Latine Scripserunt*, 7 vols. 4to.—*Ibid.*

RHADAMISTUS, the son of Pharasmanes, king of Iberia. He put to death his uncle Mithridates, whose daughter Zenobia he had married. He was afterwards defeated by the Parthians, on which he stabbed his wife; but his father caused him to be put to death, A. D. 52.—*Tacitus*.

RHAZIS, an Arabian physician of great learning and experience, who died about 935. He was the first who wrote on the small pox, which treatise was translated and published by Dr. Mead. All his works were printed in folio, 1548.—*Friend's Hist. Physic.*

RHENANUS (Beatus), a learned German, was born at Rheineck in 1485, and died at Strasbourg in 1547. He was corrector of the press for Frobenius, and by that means formed an intimacy with Erasmus. He wrote a History of Germany, 4to.; *Illustri Provinciarum utriusque imperio cum Romano, tum Constantinopolitano, servientis Descriptio*, 8vo. He was also the editor of Velleius Paterculus, and of some other works.—*Moreri*.

RHENFORD (James), professor of oriental languages and divinity at Franeker, was

born at Mulheim in 1654, and died in 1712. He wrote several learned treatises on subjects more curious than useful.—*Moreri*.

RHEZ (John David), was born in the isle of Anglesey in 1534. He became student of Christ church college, Oxford, and at the age of twenty-one went to Italy, where he took his doctor's degree in physic, and was so well skilled in the Italian language as to be appointed moderator of the school at Pistoia. On his return to his native country he practised physic at Brecknock, and died there in 1609. He wrote *De Italica Lingua Pronunciatione*; *Cambro Britannica*; *Cymerecve Lingua Institutiones et rudimenta*, &c.—*Wood*.

RHODIUS (Ludovicus Caelius), was born at Rovigo in the state of Venice in 1450. He taught Latin and Greek at Padua, where he died in 1525. His principal work is *Antiqua Lectiones*, printed at Basil in 1566, and at Frankfurt in 1666.—*Ibid*.

RHOIBUS (Ambrose), a mathematician, was born near Wittemberg in 1577. He became professor of physic and mathematics at Anso in Norway, but in the public confusions of the country he was sent to prison, where he died in 1633. He wrote on the Transmigration of Souls, and other works.—*Moreri*.

RHODIUS (John), a Danish physician, was born at Copenhagen in 1587, and died at Padua in 1659. His works are; 1. *Notæ & Lexicon in Scribonius Largum de compositione medicamentorum*, 4to.; 2. *Medicinal Observations*, 8vo.; 3. *A Treatise on Artificial Baths*, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

RHODMAN (Laurence), rector of the university of Wittemberg, was born at Saffoweri, in Saxony, in 1546, and died in 1606. He wrote *Historia Sacra*, 4to.; and translated Diodorus Siculus into Latin, with other works.—*Ibid*.

RHODENAMER (John), a painter, was born at Munich in 1564. He settled at Venice, and studied after Tintoret. His pieces are distinguished by high finishing, and brilliant colouring. The time of his death is not known.—*De Piles*.

RIBADENEIRA (Peter), a Spanish jesuit, was a native of Toledo. He studied at Paris, and at Padua, after which he taught rhetoric with great reputation at Palermo. He died at Madrid in 1611, aged 84. His works are, *Lives of the Saints*, folio, 1616; the *Lives of St. Ignatius Loyola*, St. Francis de Borgia, of the Fathers Lainez and Salmeron; a *Treatise of the Schism of England*; another entitled the *Prince*, full of bad political maxims; and the *Library of Writers among the Jesuits*, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

RIBERA (Anastafius-Pantaleon de), a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain, was born at Madrid, and on account of his wit was entertained at the court of Philip IV. His poems, printed at Saragossa in 1640, are of the burlesque kind. There was a jesuit of this name who was an able

professor at Salamanca, where he died in 1591. He wrote *Commentaries on the Minor Prophets*, fol.; on the Gospel of St. John; on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and on the Apocalypse.—*Moreri*.

RIGAUD (Dominic), a French ecclesiastic, was born at Toulouse in 1743, and died at Paris in 1803. He translated the works of Plutarch into French with great fidelity; and wrote a poem in eight cantos, entitled, the Sphere, enriched with curious notes.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

RICAUT or **RYCAUT** (sir Paul), an English writer, was the son of sir Peter Ricaut, knight. In 1661 he became secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, ambassador to the Ottoman court, and while at Constantinople he wrote the *Present State of the Ottoman Empire*, printed at London in 1670, fol., and in 1675 in 8vo. He was consul at Smyrna eleven years; and in 1685 he became secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, in Ireland. King William appointed him his resident for the Hanse towns, where he remained ten years. In 1700 he returned to England, and died the same year. His other works are, 1. *A Continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks*, folio; 2. *A Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes*, fol.; 3. *A translation of Vega's Royal Commentaries of Peru*, folio.—*Eng. Brit.*

RICCATI (Vincent), a jesuit, was born at Castel-Franco in the territory of Treviso. He became professor of mathematics at Bologna, and published a learned work on the *Integral Calculus*, 3 vols. 4to. He died in 1775, aged 68.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

RICCI (Matthew), a jesuit, was born at Macerata in 1552. He went missionary to the Indies, and having finished his studies at Goa, was sent by his superiors to China, where on account of his skill in mathematics he obtained the favour of the emperor, and leave to build a church at Pekin. He died in that city in 1610. Several of his Letters and Memoirs on China have been printed.—*Moreri*.

RICCI (Michael Angelo), a cardinal, was born at Rome in 1619. He was a profound mathematician, and distinguished himself by an able treatise *de Maximis et Minimis*. Innocent XI. honoured him with the cardinalship in 1681; but he died the year following.—*Tiraboschi*.

RICCI (Sebastian), a painter, was born at Belluno in the Venetian territory in 1639. He visited Vienna, Paris, and London, at all which places he acquired considerable distinction. He died at Venice in 1734. His nephew, *Marc Ricci*, was also a good painter of landscape and history. He died in 1730.—*D'Argenville*.

RICCI (Laurence), an Italian jesuit, and the last general of the order, was a native of Florence of a distinguished family. He was elected general in 1758, and when the

Society was suppressed in 1773, Ricci and some of his fraternity were confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1775.—*Newsp. Dir. Hist.*

RICCIO (Domenico), a painter of Verona, was born in 1494, and died in 1517. In a church at Verona is a fine picture by him of the gathering of the manna in the wilderness.—*De Piles. Pitt.*

RICCIOLI (John Baptist), a jesuit, was born at Ferrara in 1598. He became professor of divinity at Parma and Bologna, but he is known chiefly by his mathematical works, which are; 1. *Geographiz et Hydrographiz*, lib. xii. 1672; 2. *Chronologia Reformata*, folio; 3. *Astronomia Vetus*, 2 vols. fol.; 4. *Astronomia Reformata*, folio. He died in 1671.—*Moreri.*

RICCOBONI (Louis), an Italian actor and dramatic writer, was born at Modena. He performed at the Italian theatre in Paris some years, but in 1729 he renounced the stage from religious scruples. He died in 1753, aged 76. He wrote several comedies, and a Discourse on the Reformation of the Theatre, 12mo.; Observations on Comedy, and on the Genius of Moliere, 12mo.; Historical Reflections upon the Theatres of Europe, 8vo.; and a History of the Italian Theatre, in 1 vol. 8vo. His wife, madame Riccoboni, was a native of Paris, a good actress, and an ingenious writer. She wrote a number of novels in an agreeable style, printed together at Paris in 9 vols. 12mo. She died in great distress in 1792.

RICHARD I. king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, ascended the throne on the death of his father Henry II. in 1189. His coronation was distinguished by a massacre of the Jews. In 1190 Richard joined in the croisade with Philip-Augustus of France, but a division taking place between the two princes, the latter returned to Europe. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed uncommon valour against Saladin, whom he defeated near Cezarea, and having made a truce embarked in a vessel which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany, but being discovered by Leopold, duke of Austria, he was made prisoner and sent to the emperor Henry II. who kept him confined in a castle some time. At length he was ransomed by his subjects for a large sum. He landed at Sandwich in 1194, after which he was crowned a second time. Philip-Augustus, having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army, but a peace was concluded in 1196. The war was renewed in 1199, and Richard, in besieging the castle of Chalons, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died the same year, aged 42. The valour of Richard was disgraced by an inordinate ambition and insatiable avarice.—*Rapin. Hume.*

RICHARD II. was the son of Edward,

prince of Wales, commonly called the black prince, and succeeded Edward III. his grandfather, in 1377. In his minority he displayed remarkable vigour and promptitude in quelling the dangerous insurrection headed by Wat the Tyler, in Smithfield. When that infurgent was slain by Walworth, mayor of London, the young king, then about fifteen years of age, rode up to the irritated populace, and said: "Follow your king, I will be your leader and redress your grievances." The people, struck with astonishment, obeyed the call; and dispersed quietly to their own homes, with the exception of a few ringleaders, who were executed. The remainder of this reign, however, was less fortunate. Discontents prevailed among the nobility, of which Henry, duke of Lancaster, availed himself, and assumed the title of king. Richard was betrayed into his hands by the earl of Northumberland, in 1399, and confined in Pontefract castle, where he abdicated the throne in a written instrument, but was assassinated the same year.—*Ibid.*

RICHARD III. was the brother of Edward IV. and created duke of Gloucester. He was deformed from the womb, but more depraved in his mind than in his person. He caused his nephews Edward V. and Richard duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower, after which he procured himself to be proclaimed king, June 22, 1483. The duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately and landed at Milford in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, which afterwards increased. He then marched against the tyrant, whom he encountered at Bosworth-field, where Richard, after performing prodigies of valour, was slain, and his crown being found was placed on the head of Henry, August 22, 1485.—*Ibid.*

RICHARD (Thomas), a native of Devonshire, and a benedictine monk in the abbey of Tavistock. He translated into English verse Boetius's five books of the Consolations of Philosophy, printed in the abbey of Tavistock in 1525.—*Wood.*

Richard (Martin), a landscape painter, was a native of Antwerp, and born with only his left arm; yet he became an excellent artist, and was much admired by Vanduyck. He died in 1636, aged 45. His brother David Richard applied also to painting, but was inferior to Martin.—*Pitt.*

RICHARDS (Nathaniel), a dramatic writer, was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1634. He wrote a tragedy entitled, *Mefalina*, and his poems were published in 1645.—*Lampshire's Lives of Poets.*

RICHARDSON (Samuel), a printer and ingenious writer, was born in Derbyshire in

1689. His education was confined, and in 1706 he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, of Stationers' hall, and after the expiration of his time he worked as compositor and corrector of the prefs for some years. At length he took up his freedom and set up business for himself, first in a court in Fleet-street, and afterwards in Salisbury-square. He soon became one of the principal in his profession, and by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the house of commons, obtained the printing of the Journals of that house. In 1754 he was chosen master of the stationers' company; and in 1760 purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king. In 1740 he published his *Pamela*, a novel which met with an uncommon reception, and encouraged the author to proceed in the same career. His next performance was *Clarissa Harlowe*, which is esteemed his masterpiece, though his novel of *Sir Charles Grandison* possesses great beauties. Besides these works, which have all a fine moral tendency, Mr. Richardson published a volume of *Familiar Letters*, intended for the use of young people; an edition of *Æsop's Fables*, with Reflections, and a paper in the *Rambler*. His correspondence with many persons of distinguished eminence was published in 1804, with his life by Mrs. Barbauld, from whence this is taken. Richardson possessed a very amiable and friendly disposition, and had a strong sense of religion. He died in 1761.

RICHARDSON (John), a native of Cheshire, was bred at Dublin university, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and afterwards became bishop of Ardagh, but on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he was obliged to retire to London, where he died in 1654. He wrote *Observations on the Old Testament*, in one volume, folio. — *Wood*.

RICHARDSON (Jonathan), an English portrait painter, was born in 1665. He was the pupil of Riley, whose niece he married. He was, however, but a middling artist, though a worthy and ingenious man. Mr. Richardson assisted his son in publishing an account of statues, bas-reliefs, drawings, and pictures, in Italy, 8vo. 1722. He died in 1745. He published the *Life of Milton*, 8vo. The younger Richardson wrote the life of his father, and died in 1771. — *Gen. Biog. Dict.* *Walpole*.

RICHARDSON (Joseph), a lawyer and poet, was born at Hexham in Northumberland, and in 1774 entered of St John's college, Cambridge, from whence, in 1779, he removed to the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. He was brought into parliament by the duke of Northumberland, but did not make any distinguished figure as a senator or barrister. He died in June 1803. Mr. Richardson wrote *Criticisms on the Rolliad*, and *Probationary Odes for the Laureatship*, two satirical

works on public characters, which were popular when published. Besides these he was the author of the *Fugitive*, a comedy, performed with success. — *Genl. Mag.*

RICHELET (Cæsar Peter), a French writer, was born in 1631 at Cheminon in Champagne, and died at Paris in 1698. He compiled a curious Dictionary of the French Language, the best edition of which is that of Lyons in 1759, 3 vols. folio. He also published a Dictionary of Rhimes, and other works. — *Novv. Dict. Hist.*

RICHIEUX (Armand Du Plessis de), a celebrated cardinal and statesman, was born of a distinguished family at Paris in 1585. After completing his studies at the Sorbonne he went to Rome, and in 1607 was made bishop of Lucon. On his return to France he advanced himself into favour by an insinuating address, and by his eloquence was appointed almoner to Mary de Medicis, by whose favour, in 1616, he obtained the appointment of secretary of state, but the death of his friend the marshal D'Ancre occasioned his temporary disgrace, on which he went to Avignon, but Louis XIII. recalled him to the ministry, and he soon took the lead in the management of public affairs. Having a great hatred to the protestants, he pressed the siege of Rochelle in person, and by his vigorous efforts compelled it to surrender at discretion in 1628. After reducing this important place he marched against the Huguenots in other provinces, and by his promptitude and skill restored tranquillity to the kingdom. He next commanded the army in Italy against the Austrians, where he was unsuccessful. He was for some time again in disgrace, but at length recovered the royal favour, and reigned absolute during the remainder of his life. Pope Gregory XV. made him a cardinal, and he was also created a duke and peer of France. Notwithstanding his ambition and cruelty, he had great qualities. He founded the French academy; established the royal botanical garden, and was a liberal patron of men of letters. He died in 1642. His works are, 1. *The Political Testament*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Method of Controversies concerning Points of Faith*; 3. *Defence of the Catholic Faith*; 4. *Christian Instruction*; 5. *Perfection of a Christian*; 6. *A Journal*, which is very curious; 7. *Letters, Relations, &c.* — *Life of Richelieu by Le Clerc*.

RICHER (Edmund), a French ecclesiastic and doctor of the Sorbonne, who became a furious defender of the faction of the league, and vindicated the principle of assassinating heretical princes. He afterwards asserted with equal zeal the superiority of councils over popes, which occasioned considerable controversy and noise in France. His book on ecclesiastical power was proscribed at Rome, and Richer was obliged to make a retraction. He died in 1631. His principal works are;

1. *Vindiciæ Doctrinæ majorum de Auctoritate Ecclesiæ in rebus Fidei et Morum*, 4to.;
2. *De Potestate Ecclesiæ in rebus temporalibus*, 4to.;
3. *History of General Councils*, 3 vols. 4to.;
4. *Obstetrix Animorum*.—*Dupin. Mereri*.

RICHEN (Henry), was born in 1686. He was designed for the law, which profession he renounced and applied wholly to literature. He died at Paris in 1748. His works are, 1. A Translation of Virgil's *Eclogues*; 2. A Collection of Fables; 3. The Life of *Mecænas*, with notes; 4. Two Tragedies, *Sabinus* and *Coriolanus*.—*Novv. Diß. Hist.*

RICIUS (Paul), a converted Jew in the 16th century. He was a German, and taught philosophy at Pavia with great reputation. The emperor Maximilian appointed him his physician. He had a controversy with Eccius on the question whether the heavenly bodies are animated, which Ricius maintained in the affirmative. He wrote, *De Cælesti Agriculturæ*, folio; *Talmudica Commentariola*, quarto; *De LXXIII Mosaicæ Sanctionis Ediçtis*, 4to. &c.—*Mereri*.

RICOSOMI (Anthony), professor of eloquence at Padua, where he died in 1599, aged 58. His works are, 1. *Historical Commentaries*; 2. *Treatise on Rhetoric*, 8vo.;
- 3. *History of the University of Padua*;
- 4. *Commentaries on some of the Works of Aristotle and Cicero*; all written in pure latin.—*Trabeschi*.

RIDER (William), an English divine, was several years under master of St. Paul's school, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Fosterlane. He published a *History of England*; a *Commentary on the Bible*, and other compilations. He died in 1785.—*Gent. Mag.*

RIDGELY (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was born in 1670 at London, in which city he became pastor of an independent congregation, and obtained a doctor's degree from Scotland. He wrote, a *Body of Divinity*, in folio, and died in 1737.—*Gent. Biog. Diß.*

RIDLEY (Nicholas), a learned bishop and martyr, was born in Northumberland in 1500, and educated first at Newcastle, and next at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1524. His great abilities and piety recommended him to the notice of archbishop Cranmer, by whose interest he was made chaplain to the king, and chosen master of Pembroke-hall. In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the see of Rochester, and had a principal share in framing the liturgy, articles, and homilies. In 1550 he was translated to the bishopric of London, and by his interest with the young king he obtained the foundation of those noble charities of Christ's hospital, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's in Southwark, and Bridewell. On the decease of Edward, he unfortunately joined the friends of lady Jane Grey, for which, and his zeal in the reformation, he was by

queen Mary sent to Oxford, to dispute with some of the popish bishops, and on his refusing to recant was burnt there opposite Baliol college, in company with bishop Latimer, in 1555. He wrote against Transubstantiation, and after his death were printed some of his Sermons and Letters.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr. G. Ridley*.

RIDLEY (sir Thomas), a learned civilian, was of the same family as the preceding, but born at Ely. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became a master in chancery, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1628. He wrote a *View of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law*, 8vo. —*Wood*.

RIDLEY (Gloster), an English divine, was descended from bishop Ridley, whose Line he wrote. He obtained his christian name from being born on board the Gloster East Indiaman at sea in 1702. He received his education at Winchester school, from whence he was sent to New college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, and in 1799 took his degree of bachelor of laws. His only church preferment for a long time was the college living of Weston, in Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar, in Middlesex. At last archbishop Secker gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He died in 1774. Besides the *Life of his ancestor* he wrote an *Answer to the Confessional* in three Letters; *Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lectures*; *Melampus*, a Poem; and two Tragedies which were never printed. His son *James*, who was educated at Winchester, became fellow of New college, Oxford. He obtained the chapelry of Rumbold, in Essex, and wrote the *Tales of the Genii*, 2 vols., a work of merit; also a novel entituled, *James Lovegrove*. He died young.—*Anecd. of Bowyer*.

RIDOLFI (Claudio), a painter of Verona, was born in 1560, and died in 1644. His portraits and historical pictures possess great excellence.—*D'Argenville*.

RIDPATH (George), a Scotch miscellaneous writer, was born in Stirlingshire in 1663, and died in 1717. He was one of the clerks of session.—*Gent. Biog. Diß.*

RIEDESEL (John Herman, baron de), minister from the king of Prussia to the court of Vienna, where he died in 1785, aged 45. He published his *Travels in Greece*, in the German language.—*Novv. Diß. Hist.*

RIGELS (M.), governor of the pages at the court of Copenhagen, published an excellent *History of Denmark*. He died in 1802, in his 74th year.—*Ibid.*

RIENZI (Nicholas Gabrino de), an obscure Roman in the 14th century, who had an excellent education, which was improved by a strong memory and a vigorous understanding. He rose to such a reputation as to be sent by his fellow citizens to Clement VI. at Avignon in order to prevail with

that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleased the pope, though it did not persuade him. Gabrino, on his return, formed the design of making himself master of Rome, with the title of Tribune. Having gained some partizans he entered the capitol, harangued the people, and elevated the standard of liberty. For some time he was successful, his government was popular, and even Petrarch wrote in his favour, comparing him to Brutus. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, on which he fled, but was taken and put to death in 1354.—*Life by Brumoy and Cerceau.*

RIGALTUS (Nicolas) or *Rigault*, a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1577. He received his education among the jesuits, who endeavoured to prevail on him to enter into their order, which he refused, and embraced the profession of an advocate. On Casaubon's going to England Rigault succeeded him as librarian to the king, who appointed him procurer-general of the supreme court of Nanci. He was afterwards intendant of Metz. He died at Toul in 1654. His works are, 1. Excellent editions of Cyprian, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with Observations and Notes; 2. Continuation of Thuanus's History; 3. De Verbis quæ in Novellis Constitutionibus post Justinianum occurrunt Glossarium, 4to.; 4. Diatriba de Satira Juvenalis; 5. Punus Parafiticum; 6. Auctores finium Regundorum; 7. De Modo saniori Proposito, &c.—*Moreri.*

RIGAUD (Hyacinth), an eminent painter, was born at Perpignan in 1663. He was director of the academy of painting, and Louis XV. gave him letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael. He died at Paris in 1749. He has been called the Vandyck of France.—*D'Argenville.*

RILEY (John), a painter, was born at London in 1646. After the death of sir Peter Lily he gained considerable reputation and employment as a portrait painter. He died in 1691.—*Vertue.*

RIMALDI (Orazio), an historical painter, was born at Pisa in 1598, and died in 1638.—*Felibien.*

RINCON (Antonio del), a Spanish painter, was born at Guadalaxara, and died in 1500.—*Ibid.*

RINUCCINI (Octavio), an Italian poet, was born at Florence, and accompanied Mary de Medicis to France. He invented operas, though there are some who attribute the contrivance to a Roman gentleman named Emilio del Cavalero. The operas of Rinuccini are greatly admired. His poetry is elegant. He died at Florence in 1621.—*Trabocchi.*

RIOLAN (John), a physician, was born at Amiens, and died at Paris in 1605. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of Hippocrates against the chemists, and left several works on medicine and anatomy, printed

at Paris in 1610 in folio. His son *Jake Riolan* was also an able physician at Paris, where he died in 1657. He wrote, 1. *Comparatio veteris Medicinæ cum novâ*, 12mo.; 2. *Schola Anatomica*, 8vo., reprinted afterwards in folio, under the title of *Anatomia Corporis Humani*; 3. *Gigantomachia*, 8vo. This was on the subject of a discovery of the bones of pretended giants.—*Moreri.*

RIPLEY (George), an English alchemist, who died in 1490. He wrote a work entitled "A Compound of Alchymie, &c." and "Aurum Potabile, or the universal Medicine."—*Aspauls Theat. Chymic.*

RIPPERDA (John William, baron de), an extraordinary character, was born of a noble family in Groningen, and served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch service. In 1715 he was nominated ambassador to the court of Spain, where he gained the favour of Philip V., who made him a grandee of the kingdom, and minister of war and finances. But afterwards he fell into disgrace and was imprisoned at Segovia. He escaped from thence, and going through Portugal went to England, and from thence to Holland. Lastly he made a voyage to Morocco, where he turned Mahometan, but endeavoured to introduce a new religion blended of christianity, judaism, and mohammedanism. He died at Tetuan in 1737.—*Novv. Diss. Hist.*

RISDON (Tristram), a topographical writer, was born at Winscot, in Devonshire, about 1580. He was educated at Oxford, and died at his family seat in 1640. He wrote the History of his native county; many copies of which are extant in MS. There was printed a mutilated edition of it in 1714, in 2 vols. 8vo. The Chorographical Description was printed from the original in one volume, quarto, in 1785.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

RISLEY (Thomas), a puritan divine, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1630, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived in 1662 for nonconformity. He died in 1716. He wrote a book called the *Curfed Family*, 8vo. 1700.—*Calamy.*

RITSON (Joseph), an English lawyer and antiquary, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1752. He became eminent as a conveyancer in Gray's Inn, and in 1785 purchased the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy. He was a man of extreme irascibility of temper and self-conceit. He died in 1803. His works are, Observations on Johnson and Stevens's Edition of Shakspeare; 2. Curfory Criticisms on Malone's Edition of Shakspeare; 3. Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry; 4. Descent of the Crown of England; 5. Spartan Manual; 6. Collection of English Songs, 3 vols., and of Scotch Songs, 2 vols.; 7. English Anthology; 8. Metrical Romances, 9 vols.; 9. Bibliographia Poetica; 10.

Treatise on Abstinence from Animal Food. He had a most uncouth and whimsical mode of orthography.—*Gent. Mag.*

RITTENHOUSE (David), an American astronomer, was a native of Philadelphia, and served his apprenticeship to a clock-maker. He was also a farmer, but pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies with such success that in 1769 the American philosophical society requested him to make his observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which he performed with great accuracy. He succeeded Franklin as president of that society, and died in 1796, aged 64. Several of his papers are in the *American Transactions*.—*Gent. Mag. Montbly Mag.*

RITTERSHUSIUS (Conrad), a German civilian, was born in 1560 at Brunswick, and died professor of law at Altorf in 1613. He published an edition of Oppian's *Cynegeticon*, and other works. His son *Nicolas* became professor of law at the same university, and died in 1670. He published *Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum, &c.* 7 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

RIVALZ (Anthony), an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1667 at Thoulouse, and died in 1735. He studied under his father, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a prize of the academy of St. Luke.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVAROL (Anthony de), a French writer, was born in Languedoc in 1757, and died at Berlin in 1801. He translated Dante's *Poem on Hell*, but his version is not exact. His other works are, a *Discourse on the Universality of the French Language*, crowned by the academy of Berlin in 1784; *Letters on Religion and Morality*; a *Little Almanack of Great Men*, a satire; *Letters to the French Nobility*, 1792, 8vo.; the *Political Life of La Fayette*; *Prospectus of a new Dictionary of the French Language*, with a *Discourse on the intellectual and moral Faculties of Man*, 4to.; *Poems*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVET DE LA GRANGE (Anthony), a learned benedictine, was born in Poitou in 1683, and died in 1749. He employed thirty years of his life in writing the *Literary History of France*, of which he published 9 vols. in 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVINUS (Andrew), whose true name was *Barebmann*, a physician, was born at Hall, in Saxony, in 1600. He was professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipzig, where he died in 1656. He wrote *Remarks upon the ancient Christian Poets*, and other miscellaneous pieces printed under the title of *Philo-Physiologica*, 1656, 4to. His other works are, 1. *Veterum bonorum Scriptorum de Medicina Collectanea*, 8vo.; 2. *Mysteria Medico Physica*, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

RIVINUS (Augustus-Quirinus), professor of physic and botany at Leipzig, where he died in 1722, aged 70. His works are, 1. *Introductio in rem Herbariam*, folio, with

plates; 2. *Ordo Plantarum quæ sunt floræ irregulari monopetalo-tetrapetalo-pentapetalo, folio*; 3. *Censura Medicamentorum Officialium*, 4to.; 4. *Dissertationes Medicæ*, 4to.; 5. *Manuductio ad Chimiæ pharmaceuticam*, 8vo.; 6. *Notitia Morborum*.—*Ibid.*

RIZZIO or **RICCIO** (David), an Italian musician, was born at Turin. He played and sung with equal excellence; and accompanying the ambassador of the duke of Savoy to the court of Mary, queen of Scotland, that elegant prince shewed him great favour, and made him secretary for foreign languages. This gave such offence to Henry Darnley, her husband, that he and his associates assassinated Rizzio in her presence in 1566.—[See *MARY*.]

ROBERT, king of France, called the sage and devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married his cousin Bertha, but pope Gregory V. declared the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his second wife the daughter of the count of Arles and Provence. He died in 1031.—*Henault, Millot.*

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch gentleman, who opposed John Baliol for the crown of Scotland, which was awarded to the latter by Edward I. of England. When Baliol was deposed, Bruce was elected king, and in 1314 defeated the English in the famous battle of Bannockburn. He afterwards made peace with Edward III., who renounced all claim to Scotland, for himself and his heirs. Bruce died in 1329, and on his death-bed desired that his heart might be carried to the holy land to be deposited in the holy sepulchre.—*Buchanan.*

ROBERTELLS (Francis), professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Padua, where he died in 1567. He wrote "*Commentaries on some of the Greek and Latin Poets*," and other works.—*Moreri.*

ROBERTSON (George), a landscape painter, was born in London. He made the tour of Italy, where he studied nature as well as the best masters. His manner bears the nearest resemblance to that of Salvator Rosa. He died in 1788.—*Europ. Mag.*

ROBERTSON (William), a divine of the established church, was born at Dublin in 1705, and educated at Glasgow, after which he obtained some preferment in Ireland, which he resigned on turning Arian in 1764. He published an *Apology for his Faith and Conduct*, and having obtained a doctor's degree from Glasgow was presented by the company of merchant taylors in London to the mastership of the grammar-school at Wolverhampton, where he died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROBERTSON (Joseph), an ingenious divine, was born at Knipe, in Westmoreland, in 1726, and educated at Appleby school, from whence, in 1746, he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees

in arts, and having taken orders was in 1758 presented to the vicarage of Herriard, in Hampshire. In 1764 he engaged as a writer in the *Critical Review*, and continued in that capacity till 1785. In 1770 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, in Essex, and in 1779 to the vicarage of Horn-castle in Lincolnshire. In 1782 he published an Introduction to the Study of Po-
lite Literature, a small but useful volume. This was followed in 1785 by his celebrated Essay on Punctuation, a work of great merit. In 1788 appeared his Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle, which learned performance did not receive the encouragement it deserved. In 1795 he published a new translation of Telemachus, with Notes and the Life of the Author. In 1798 he printed an Essay on the Education of Young Ladies, and the year following an Essay on the Nature of the English Verse. He died in January 1802.—*Monthly Mag.*

ROBERTSON (William), an historian and divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1721, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and having entered into orders became minister of the Old Gray Friars church in that city. He was also appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, and was offered some considerable preferment in the church of England, which he chose to decline. His first performance was the History of Charles V., a work which displayed superior powers of discrimination, and was written in a very luminous style. For this he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. He also was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh. His other works were, the History of Scotland, not altogether void of partiality; the History of America; an Historical Disquisition concerning India, and a single Sermon. Dr. Robertson was a man of most amiable manners and brilliant accomplishments. He died in 1793.—*Encycl. Brit. Suppl.*

ROBERVAL (Gilles Perfonne, fleur de), was born at a place of the same name in the diocese of Beauvais in 1602. He became professor of mathematics at Paris, where he acquired the esteem of Gassendus and Morin. He succeeded the latter in the mathematical chair of the college royal. His principal works are, 1. A Treatise of Mechanics, inserted in the harmony of Father Merfennus; 2. An Edition of Aristarchus Sanus. He died in 1675.—*Moreri.*

ROBESPIERRE (Maximilian-Isidore), was born at Arras, of a poor family, in 1759, and brought up at the expense of the bishop of the diocese. After finishing his studies at Paris he entered upon the profession of the law, but not with much success. On the breaking out of the French revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and commenced a newspaper called *L'Union ou Journal de la Liberté*, which

was conducted with extreme violence. He became the chief of the jacobins, and at length obtained the supreme command in France. To maintain his power he had recourse to the most cruel expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the streets were literally deluged with blood. At length a conspiracy was formed against the tyrant, and he was accused of high crimes in the convention. An attempt was made by the jacobins to support their chief, but in vain. After being wounded by a pistol shot which broke his jaw, he was led to the guillotine with twenty-two of his accomplices, July 28th, 1794.—*New. Dict. Hist. Anecd. of the French Republic.*

ROBIN HOOD, a captain of a band of robbers who made the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire, their haunt, from whence they made excursions into different parts of England. Some writers affirm that this was a name assumed by Robert, earl of Huntingdon, who was banished from court in the reign of Richard I. Robin Hood had a celebrated second under him called Little John, and they continued their marauding course of life without being brought to justice from 1189 to 1247.—*Stowe's Chron.*

ROBINS (Benjamin), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Bath in 1707, of quaker parents, which profession he quitted and settled in London as teacher of the mathematics. He distinguished himself when young by confuting a Memoir of Bernoulli's on the Force of Bodies in Motion, and also by a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's Treatise on Quadratures. In 1742 he published his new Principles of Gunnery, the result of his own experiments. On the return of commodore Anson from his voyage round the world Mr. Robins was employed in fixing the narrative of that famous expedition for the press, which he executed in an admirable manner, though the work passes under the name of Mr. Walter, chaplain of the Centurion. Our author also contributed to the improvements made in the royal observatory at Greenwich, and in 1749 was appointed engineer-general to the East India company. He died at Madras in 1751.—*Martin's Eng. Phil.*

ROBINSON (Robert), a baptist teacher, was born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, and bred a barber, but being converted by Whitfield, the celebrated methodist, he became a zealous preacher among the calvinists. He afterwards turned baptist and officiated to a congregation of that sect at Cambridge, where he wrote several pieces, among which was a Vindication of Christ's Divinity. He also translated into English Saurin's Sermons, and Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon. Before his death he turned Socinian, and died at Birmingham suddenly in 1790.—*Life by Dyer.*

ROBINSON (Tancred), an eminent English physician and naturalist, was fellow of the royal society and of the college of physicians. He died in 1748, at a very advanced age. He wrote some medical books and papers on natural history.—*Mortimer*.

ROBINSON (Mary), an ingenious English lady, was born at Bristol, where she was educated in the seminary kept by the celebrated Miss More and her sisters. Her maiden name was Darby, and her father was captain of a ship. At the age of fifteen she married an attorney of the name of Robinson, which precipitate step appears to have embittered the rest of her life. Being greatly reduced in circumstances she had recourse to the stage, and made her first appearance at Drury lane in the character of Juliet, in which she was instructed by Mr. Garrick. Her reception was very flattering, and she continued to perform in various characters till her representation of *Perdita* in the Winter's Tale attracted the admiration of an illustrious personage, in consequence of which she quitted the stage. A separation afterwards took place, and she received a pension. In 1784 she had the misfortune to be attacked by a violent rheumatism, which progressively deprived her of the use of her limbs. She died December 21, 1800. Mrs. Robinson wrote a number of poetical pieces under the name of Laura Maria; besides which she was the author of *Vancenza*, a Romance; *Poems*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Nobody*, an unsuccessful farce.—*Memoirs written by herself*.

ROBINSON (Richard), archbishop of Armagh and baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, after which he became chaplain to archbishop Blackburne of York, who gave him a prebend in his cathedral. In 1751 he went with the duke of Dorset to Ireland, and was preferred to the see of Killala, from whence in 1759 he was translated to Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1761 to Kildare. In 1765 he was advanced to the primacy, and in 1777 created a peer. He built an elegant palace in his diocese of Armagh, with an observatory. He also founded a school, and built four new churches. This munificent prelate died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag.*

ROCHEFORT (William de), a French writer, was born at Lyons in 1731, and died in 1788. He was a member of the academy of inscriptions, and belles lettres, and published a translation of Sophocles, faithful and elegant. He wrote also a *Refutation of Mirabaud's System of Nature*, and some other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROCHEFOUCAULT (Francis, duke of), an eminent French writer, was born in 1603. He displayed great talents in a military capacity in the war of the Fronde, and for some time lost his fight by the blow of a

musquet. One of his sons was slain at the passage of the Rhine, and another severely wounded. The duke de Rochefoucault, however, is mostly known as an elegant writer. His works are, 1. *Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Reflections and Maxims*, oftentimes printed in one small volume. He died in 1680.—*Moreri*.

ROCHESTER (John Wilmot, earl of), a celebrated English nobleman, was born in Oxfordshire in 1648. He had a liberal education, and possessed uncommon powers of wit, and a fertility of imagination; but he disgraced his fine qualities by the most dissolute principles and licentious conduct. He shortened his days by intemperance, but died very penitent in 1680. His satirical poems are keen, but their obscenity and impiety render them excessively disgusting.—*See his life by Burnet*.

RODNEY (George Bridges, lord), a gallant English admiral, was born of an antient family in Somersetshire about 1718. He entered early into the navy, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1759 he obtained a flag, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace. In 1761 he was sent against Martinico, and for his services was created a knight of the bath. Owing to a violent electioneering contest for Northampton, and other causes, he was reduced to such a state of embarrassment as to be obliged to reside on the Continent, where, in the American war, he was tempted by the count de Sartine by brilliant offers to enter into the French service. These overtures he resolutely refused, of which Sartine liberally informed the British government, which recalled Sir George home, and gave him a command. In 1780 he defeated the Spanish fleet, and took several ships; this was soon after followed by a more splendid victory, and the capture of the Spanish admiral don Juan de Langara. But the most important exploit of this brave officer was the defeat of the French fleet under count de Grasse in the West Indies, April 12, 1782, in which the French admiral and a number of his ships were taken. For this he was created a peer, and obtained a pension. His lordship died in 1792.—*Annual Register*.

RODOLPH I. of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, surnamed the *Clement*, was elected in 1273. He defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, who did him homage; but afterwards renewing the war, Ottocar lost his kingdom and his life. Rodolph died in 1291, aged 73.—*Univ. Hist.*

RODOLPH II. son of the emperor Maximilian II. was born in 1552, and became king of Hungary in 1572; of Bohemia in 1575; elected king of the Romans the same year; and in 1576 assumed the imperial throne. His reign was unfortunate: the Turks ravaged his territories; and his brother Matthias having revolted against him

obtained the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Rodolph was, however, a patron of science, and had some skill in astronomy. He died in 1612.—*Univ. Hist.*

ROE (sir Thomas), an able statesman, was born at Low-Layton, in Essex, about 1580, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1614 he was sent ambassador to the great mogul, where he remained near four years, of which embassy he published a journal. In 1621 he went in the same character to the grand seignior; his conduct at whose court proved of great advantage to the English commerce. During his residence in the East he made a large collection of valuable manuscripts in the Greek and Oriental languages, which, in 1628, he presented to the Bodleian library. He also brought over the famous Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, sent as a present from Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. In 1629 he was sent to negotiate peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, in which he succeeded. In 1641 he went as ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon; and on his return was made a privy counsellor and chancellor of the garter. He died in 1644. Besides the relation of his travels, which is very curious, there are in print of his Speeches in Parliament; Account of his Negotiations at the Porte; and a Discourse on the King of Spain's surprising the Valteline.—*Eng. Brit.*

ROEMER (Olaus), a Danish astronomer, was born at Arrhus, in Jutland, in 1644, and educated at Copenhagen. On visiting Paris he became mathematical tutor to the Dauphin; but in 1681 he was recalled by the king of Denmark, who appointed him professor of astronomy at Copenhagen, where he died in 1710. His observations, under the title of *Basis Astronomiæ*, were printed in 1735, &c.—*Moreri.*

ROEPFEL (Conrad), a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1677. He excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1748.—*Pilkington.*

ROESTRAETEN (Peter), a portrait painter, was born at Haerlem in 1698. He also painted representations of musical instruments, vases, china ware, agates, and shells.—*Ibid.*

ROGER I. king of Sicily, was born in 1097. He espoused the cause of Anacletus the anti-pope, and took Innocent II. prisoner, whom he released only on condition of being acknowledged in all his newly-acquired dominions. He died in 1154.—*Univ. Hist.*

ROGER (of Hexham), prior of Hexham about 1138. He wrote a History of the Campaign of the Scotch Army under King David, when the battle of the standard was fought.—*Gen. Hist. Dis.*

ROGERS (Captain Woods), an English navigator, who failed in a private ship of war from Bristol against the Spaniards in the South Sea; in which voyage he cir-

cumnavigated the globe, and published an Account of his Adventures on his return in 1711. He died in 1732.

ROGERS (John), an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, and became chaplain to the factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI. he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, where he was a frequent and zealous preacher. He was the first person executed in the succeeding reign for religion, being burnt at the stake in Smithfield February 4, 1555.—*Fox's A.D. and Men.*

ROGERS (John), a learned divine, was born at Entham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679, and educated at Corpus-christi college, of which he became fellow. He wrote an able Treatise on the Visibility of the Church against Hoadley; four volumes of Sermons; and he was also the author of a piece in answer to Collins's Scheme of Prophecy. Dr. Rogers obtained the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and died in 1729.—*Gen. Hist. Dis.*

ROGHMAN (Roland), 'an eminent landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1597, and died in 1686.—*Houbraken.*

ROMAN (Henry, duke of), prince of Leon, was born at the castle of Bleu, in Brittany, 1579. He distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and thereby obtained the particular friendship of Henry IV. He became the chief of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIII. but after the taking of Rochelle and the establishment of peace in 1629 he retired to Venice, where he was chosen generalissimo of the armies of the republic against the imperialists; but he was recalled by Louis XIII., who employed him in the Grisons against the Germans and Spaniards. But the duke in 1637 gave up the command, and went to Geneva. He afterwards had the command of the regiment of Nassau, at the head of which he was wounded in 1638, and died soon after. He wrote the *Interests of Princes*, printed at Cologne in 1666, 12mo.; the *Perfect Captain*, or an *Abridgement of Caesar's Commentaries*, 12mo.; *On the Government of the thirteen Cantons*; *Memoirs*, 2 vols. 12mo. This last performance is very curious, and has gone through many editions. *Anne de Rohan*, sister of the duke, was a woman of fine genius, and wrote some poems of merit. She was acquainted with the hebrew language.—*Moreri.*

ROHAULT (James), a French philosopher, was born at Amiens in 1620. He studied at Paris, and became a zealous defender of the Cartesian system, of which he published a popular view in 2 volumes. Of this work Dr. Samuel Clarke gave an edition, with notes, adapting it to the Newtonian system. It has been translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. Rohault was also the author

of Elements of Mathematics; and a Treatise on Mechanics. He died in 1675.—*Moreri.*

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE (J. M.) was born at Villefranche of a reduced family. He was designed for the church, but disliking that profession, he left his native place and went to Nantes with an intention of going to the Indies, but was prevented by the bad state of his health. From thence he went to Rouen, where he was employed by some relations who were engaged in trade. By his commercial abilities he became inspector general of the manufactories of Picardy, and afterwards of those of Lyons, in which situation he formed an intimacy with Brissot, and in 1789 was nominated deputy for the city of Lyons to the constituent assembly. In 1792 he became minister of the interior, but did not long retain that situation. When the party of Girondists to which he belonged was proscribed, he fled from Paris and retired to Rouen, where he stabbed himself in 1793. He wrote some good works on the cotton and linen manufactures; Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta, 6 vols.; Dictionary of Manufactures and the Arts depending on them, 3 vols. 4to, &c.—*Novv. Dict. Hist. Memoirs of Madame Roland.*

ROLAND (Marie-Jane-Philpon), the wife of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1756. Her father was an engraver named Philpon, who was eminent in his profession, and gave her an excellent education. At the age of twenty-five she married M. Roland, though there was a great disparity in their ages. She rendered important services to him in his public capacity as minister, and most of the official writings which he published were the productions of her masculine mind. On his flight she was arrested and sent to the abbey, and after an imprisonment of some weeks was released; but she had scarcely reached her own house before she was again apprehended. In her last confinement she wrote an interesting work entitled, an Appeal to Posterity, or Historical Notices, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of herself, 2 vols. 8vo. At length she was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal and sentenced to the guillotine, which she endured with fortitude, saying, as she looked on the statue of Liberty—"O Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" She suffered November 8, 1793.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ROLLE (Michael), a mathematician, was born at Ambert, in Auvergne, in 1652. He became a member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1719. His works are, a Treatise of Algebra; Method of Resolving Equations of all Kinds, &c.—*Ibid.*

ROLLIN (Charles), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1661. After studying in the college of Pleffis and at the Sorbonne, he became successively professor of languages, rhetoric and eloquence. In 1694

he was appointed rector of the university of Paris, which flourished uncommonly under his direction. He revived the study of the Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the academical exercises. He died in 1741. His works are, 1. An edition of Quintilian, 2 vols.; 2. Treatise on Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, 4 vols.; 3. Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Babylonians, &c. 13 vols.; 4. The Roman History from the Foundation of the City to the Battle of Actium; 5. Miscellaneous Pieces, as Lectures, Discourses, &c.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ROLLIUS (Reinhold Henry), a German philologist, who published in 1709 a useful work containing the Lives of Philosophers, Orators, Poets, Historians, &c.—*Ibid.*

ROLLO, a chieftain of Norway, who being driven from that country by the king of Denmark, landed in France and settled in Normandy, which was ceded to him by Charles the Simple in 912. Rollo embraced the christian religion, and was baptized by the name of Robert. He assumed the title of duke of Normandy, and was ancestor of William the Conqueror.—*Moreri.*

ROLLOCK (Robert), a scotch divine, was born in Stirlingshire 1567, and educated at St. Andrews. When James VI. founded the university of Edinburgh Mr. Rollock was appointed the first principal. He wrote several works in latin, and died in 1601.—*Ibid.*

ROMAINE (William), an English divine, was born at Hartlepool, in Durham, in 1714, and educated at Hertford college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ church, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he became a frequent preacher before the university till he fell into the calvinistical scheme. He then removed to London, and in 1749 became lecturer of St. Dunstan in the west. He was also for some time morning preacher at St. George, Hanover-square, and for a short period Gresham professor of astronomy, which he resigned. In 1764 he was chosen rector of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where, and at St. Dunstan's, he continued to preach to large congregations almost to his death, which happened in 1795. His works have been printed in 8 vols. 8vo. He was editor of Calaneo's Concordance to the Hebrew Bible, 4 vols. folio, 1749, in which he made some unwarrantable alterations to serve the Hutchinsonian doctrine.—*Life by Cadogan.*

ROMANELLI (John Francis), an historical painter, was born at Viterbo in 1617. He was the disciple of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated. Louis XIII. employed him, and honoured him with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1662. His son, Urban Romanelli, was also a good painter, and died in 1682, aged 44.—*Pilgrington.*

ROMANO (Julio), a celebrated painter and architect, whose family name was Pippi,

was born at Rome in 1492. He was the disciple and friend of Raphael, who made him his heir. His greatest pictures are, the Fall of the Giants, and the Battles of Constantine. He built some fine structures at Mantua, where he was patronized by the duke Frederic de Gonzaga. He died in 1546.—*De Piles. Felibem.*

ROMANUS I. emperor of the East, was born in Armenia. He became a common soldier in the army of the emperor Basil, whose life he saved in a battle against the Saracens, which proved the foundation of his fortune. Constantine X. whose daughter he espoused, associated him in the empire in 919. He displayed great military talents against the Muscovites and the Turks. To his other eminent qualities he added the distinguishing virtues of humanity and piety. He died in 948.—*Univ. Hist.*

ROMANUS II. called the younger, was the son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he succeeded in 959, and died of intemperance in 963. He banished his mother Helena, and debauched his sisters.—*Ibid.*

ROMANUS III. obtained the imperial throne by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the younger, in 1028. He was a weak prince, and was put to death by his wife in 1034.—*Ibid.*

ROMANUS IV. succeeded in 1068 Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudocia he married. He defeated the Turks who had ravaged the empire, but in 1071 he was taken prisoner by them, and was generously set at liberty by the sultan Alan. He was afterwards dethroned by Michael the son of Constantine, who deprived him of his eyes. He died the same year.—*Ibid.*

ROMBOURS (Theodore), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1597, and died in 1637. He was the disciple of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversations.—*De Piles. Houbraken.*

ROME, was antiently called Latium, from its king, Latinus, whose daughter Lavinia married Æneas the Trojan. Romulus founded the city of Rome, to which he gave his name, B.C. 753. He and his followers seized upon the Sabine women at a public spectacle, 750. Alba united to Rome B.C. 675. Sextus Tarquinius having ravished Lucretia, the monarchy was abolished, and the republican government adopted, with two annual consuls, 508. The Romans subdued Carthage B.C. 146. Pompey and Cesar contend for the sovereignty, which occasions a civil war, B.C. 59. Cesar assassinated in the senate-house, 44. The republican government destroyed by Octavianus, who assumes the titles of emperor and Augustus, 27 B.C. The Goths and other northern nations invade the empire about A.D. 250. The seat of empire removed to Constantinople by Constantine, 330. Divided into the eastern and western empires, 379. Rome taken by Alarie, king

of the Goths, 410; again by Genferic the Vandal in 455; and by the Heruli in 476. Belisarius recovers Rome for Justinian in 537; but it is retaken by the Goths in 547. Captured by Narfes, one of Justinian's generals, in 553. A.D. 726, it separated from the eastern empire, and became an independent state. In 800 the popes obtained the full possession of Rome, and the surrounding territory, called the ecclesiastical state. Taken by the French in 1798.—*Univ. Hist.*

ROME DE L'ISLE (John Baptist Louis), a French mineralogist, was born at Gray in Franche-comté in 1736, and died at Paris in 1790. He invented a new system of mineralogy, in which he asserts, that all bodies in the mineral kingdom have a primitive form and figure of their own, to which, after all the various combinations and separations they may suffer, they will again return. He wrote, *Cristallography*, 4 vols. 8vo.; *External Characters of Minerals*, 1 vol.; *Metrology*, 1 vol.; the *Action of the Central Fire of the Earth*, &c.—*Newsp. Dig. Hist.*

ROMILLY (John), a celebrated watch-maker, was born at Geneva in 1714, and died at Paris in 1796. He wrote all the articles on clock and watch making in the *Encyclopedie*; a letter on the impossibility of a perpetual motion; meteorological observations, &c.—*Ibid.*

ROMNEY (George), an excellent painter, was born in Lancashire of mean parentage. He served his time to an itinerant painter, whom he soon surpassed. He came when very young to London with a picture of the Death of General Wolfe, which obtained the second prize in the exhibition, and sold for a considerable sum. As soon as he had realized a sufficiency to enable him to visit Italy, he crossed the Alps, and after studying there with avidity, returned to London, where he obtained great reputation by his portraits, though he also painted some excellent historical pieces. He died at Kendal in 1802.—*Monthly Mag.*

ROMULUS, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was placed with the vestals, but being delivered of these two children at a birth, declared that the god Mars was their father. Amulius, who had usurped the throne of Numitor, his brother, caused the children to be thrown into the Tiber, where they were found by Faustulus. On coming of age they discovered their origin, put Amulius to death, and reinstated Numitor. A difference, however, arose between the two brothers, and Romulus put Remus to death. He afterwards founded the city of Rome by collecting a number of strangers, and died B.C. 715.

RONCALLI (Christofano), an historical painter, sometimes called Pomerancio from the place of his birth. He was the disciple

of Circignano, and died in 1626.—*Pilington*.

RONDELET (William), professor of physic and anatomy at Montpellier, was born there in 1507, and died in 1566. He wrote a Treatise on Fishes, 2 vols. folio, in Latin; and several works on medical subjects.—*Moreri*.

RONSARD (Peter de), a French poet, was born in the Vendomois, in 1524. He was page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards served James V. king of Scotland, in which country he remained two years, and then returned to France, where he was employed in several negotiations of importance. He obtained some ecclesiastical benefices, and died in 1585. His poems were in his age so much esteemed as to procure him the honourable distinction of the *Poet of France*. They were printed at Paris in 6 vols. 4to in 1567.—*Moreri*.

ROODSEUS (John Albert), a portrait painter, was born at Hoorn in Holland in 1615, and died in 1674. His pictures are finely coloured, and beautifully finished.—*Houbraken*.

ROOKE (sir George), a gallant admiral, was born of an ancient family in Kent, in 1650. He entered early into the navy, and rose by his merit to the first honours of his profession. He gave eminent proofs of his skill and courage in many expeditions, particularly in burning the French ships at La Hogue, and in the glorious action off Vigo. July 23, 1703, he took Gibraltar by bombardment, after which he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet off Malaga. Yet notwithstanding these eminent services, he was, by the influence of the whig party, obliged to resign the command, and to retire to his estate in Kent, where he died in 1709.—*Campbell's Admirals*.

ROOKE (Laurence), an English astronomer, was born at Deptford, in Kent, in 1623, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. In 1652 he was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy, which he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and died in 1662. His writings are, *Observations on Comets*; *Directions to Seamen*; *Method of Observing the Eclipses of the Moon*; and *Observations on the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter*.—*Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors*.

ROOMER (Edward), solicitor to the treasury. He wrote some satirical papers called *Psquins*, against Pope, who gave him a place in his Duciad. He was also the author of a dramatic piece called, the *Jovial Crew*. He died in 1729.—*Biog. Dram.*

ROOZE (James), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1686, and died in 1747. He painted historical subjects with great elegance.—*Pilington*.

ROOS (John Hendrick), a Dutch painter,

was born at Otterburg in 1631. He painted landscapes and portraits, but excelled in the former. His brother Theodore was a good artist in the same line. He died in 1698. *Philip Roos*, son of John Hendrick, far excelled the rest of the family; he had a brother who was also a good painter, and died in 1731, aged 72.—*Pilington*.

ROQUE (John dela), member of the academy of belles-lettres at Marseilles, died in 1745 at Paris, aged 84. He assisted his brother Anthony in conducting a periodical journal called the *Mercury*; and he also published *Travels in the East*, 8 vols. and some operas.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

ROSA (Salvator), a painter and poet, was born at Reneisa, near Naples, in 1615. He excelled in painting combats, sea-pieces, and landscapes, generally romantic scenery, with banditti. He painted with great rapidity, and frequently completed a picture in one day. His Satires have entitled him to the appellation of the *Juvenal of Italy*. They were printed at Amsterdam in 1719, 8vo. He died at Rome in 1673.—*Falibien. Tiraboschi*.

ROSAMOND, usually called fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford. She was the favourite mistress of Henry II. who is reported to have secreted her in a labyrinth, at his palace of Woodstock, where, according to some writers, she was discovered, and poisoned by Eleanor, queen of that monarch. But it seems more certain that she died in the nunnery of Godstow, in Oxfordshire. She had two sons by Henry: William, called Longsword, and Jeffery, who became archbishop of York.

ROSCIUS (Quintus), a native of Gaul, who was contemporary with the celebrated performer *Ætios*, and became the most famous actor of his age. Cicero, who speaks in the highest terms of his talents, undertook his defence against Fannius. The Roman state assigned him a considerable pension, which he appears to have deserved as much by his virtues as his abilities. He died about 61 B.C.—*Cic. pro Roscio. Quintilian*.

ROSE (Alexander), a Scotch prelate, was born at Aberdeen in 1640, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was promoted to the bishopric of Edinburgh, but when episcopacy was put down in Scotland, he was deprived of the revenues. He died at Edinburgh in 1720.—*Skinner's Hist. Ch. of Scotland*.

ROSEWELL (Thomas), a presbyterian divine, was born in Somersetshire in 1630, and educated at Oxford, after leaving which university he was presented to the living of Strode in his native county, from whence he was ejected by the Bartholomew act in 1662. In 1674 he officiated to a dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe, and in 1684 was sent to prison on a charge of high treason. At his trial the charge amounted to nothing more than his say-

ing in his sermon something disrespectful of the king's pretensions to curing the evil or scrophula. Notwithstanding the absurdity of the indictment he was found guilty, but Charles II. granted him a pardon. He died in 1691.—*Calamy*.

ROBIN (John), or *Rofius*, an antiquary, was born at Eifenach in 1551, and died of the plague in 1626. He wrote *Antiquitatum Romanarum*, a work of value; the best edition of which is that of Utrecht in 1701, 4to.—*Moreri*.

ROSS (Alexander), a native of Aberdeen, was master of the grammar school at Southampton and chaplain to Charles I. His works are very numerous; the most known of which is, a *View of all Religions*, in one volume octavo. He was also the author of a curious performance, called, *Virgilius Evangelizans*, which is a cento on the life of Christ, taken wholly from Virgil. He died in 1654, aged 64.—*Granger*.

ROSSI (John Victor), better known under his assumed name of *Janus Nicius Erithraus*, was born at Rome about 1577, of a noble family, and died in 1647. His principal works are, 1. *Pinacotheca in agnium illustrium virorum*, 8vo.; 2. *Epistolæ*, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Dialogi*, 8vo.; 4. *Exempla virtutum et vitiorum*, 8vo.; 5. *Eudemix*, lib. x. 8vo.—*Thraufchi*.

ROSSI (Bernard Marie de), a learned dominican, was born at Forly in Italy in 1687. He was educated at Florence, and became professor of theology in the convent of his order at Venice; but resigned that situation, and refused several dignities. He died in 1775. His works are numerous. The principal relates to the history and antiquities of the church of Aquileia.—*Ibid*.

Rosso, commonly called *mafter Roux*, a painter, was born at Florence in 1496. He studied after the works of Michael Angelo and Parmesan, but without the assistance of a master. His talents, however, recommended him to the patronage of Francis I. king of France, who appointed him superintendent of the works of Fontainebleau. He died there in 1541.—*De Piles*.

ROTARI (Peter), an historical and portrait painter, was a native of Verona, and was living in great reputation in 1757. The year before he was at Petersburg, where he painted the portrait of the czarina, and others of the imperial family.—*Pilkington*.

ROTGANS (Luke), a Dutch poet, was born at Amsterdam in 1645. He bore arms in the war of 1672, but after two years service retired to his country seat, where he died of the small pox in 1710. He wrote an epic poem on the life of William III. king of England, which is esteemed by the Dutch. He was also the author of some other pieces in that language.—*Moreri*.

ROTHENAMER (John), a celebrated historical painter, was born at Munich in 1564,

and died in 1604. He imitated the manner of Tintoret, and was liberally patronized by the emperor Rodolph II.—*Ibid*.

ROTHERAM (Dr. John), an English physician, was a native of Yorkshire. He took his degrees at Edinburgh; and wrote a philosophical enquiry into the nature and properties of water, and some other works. He died in 1787. He is not to be mistaken for John Rotheram, A. M. a divine of the church of England, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring in the county of Durham, 1769. He wrote a valuable discourse on faith, and its connection with good works, 8vo.; *Essay on the Truth of Christianity*; *Apology for the Athanasian Creed*, &c.—*Genl. Mag.*

ROTHMAN (Christopher), astronomer to the landgrave of Hesse, died in 1592. He wrote a treatise on comets, and astronomical letters to Tycho Brahe.—*Hutton*.

ROUEN (John), a French poet, was born in 1609 at Dreux. Peter Corneille had a great veneration for him, and called him his father in tragedy. He wrote thirty-seven dramatic pieces, of which the best are, *Chofroes*, *Antigone*, and *Vencefles*. He died in 1650.—*Moreri*.

ROUELLE (William Francis), an apothecary at Paris, and demonstrator in chemistry at the royal botanical garden there, was a native of Mathieu, near Caen, and died in 1770, aged 68. He left his lectures on chemistry in manuscript. His brother *Hilary* who succeeded him died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROVILLE (Peter Julian), a Jesuit, was born at Tours in 1681. He wrote the Roman History in conjunction with father Carrou, and had a concern in the *Journal de Trevoux*. He died in 1740.—*Ibid*.

ROUBILLIAC (Francis), an eminent statuary, was a native of Switzerland, but resided in London, where he died in 1762. He executed several beautiful monuments in Westminster abbey.

ROUS (Francis), a violent fanatic in the reign of Charles I. was born of a good family in Cornwall, and represented Truro in the long parliament, where he inveighed against arminianism and the bishops. He was one of the lay-members of the assembly of divines, and speaker of Barebone's parliament. He was appointed provost of Eton by the ruling party, and was called the illiterate Jew of Eton. He died in 1659. His works, which are highly enthusiastic, were published in one vol. folio 1657.—*Clarendon. Granger*.

ROUSE (John), an antiquary, was the author of "A Chronicle of the Kings of England," and "The Antiquities of Warwick." He died in 1491.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROUSSEAU (James), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1690. He excelled in landscapes and representations of architecture, and died at London in 1693.—*Ibid*.

ROUSSEAU (John Baptist), a French poet,

was the son of a shoemaker at Paris, and born in 1669. His education was liberal, and he wrote some poetical pieces in his youth, which brought him into so much notice that marshal Tallard took him to England as his secretary. But though he had many opportunities of advancing his fortune, he neglected riches, and even refused some lucrative offices. Several virulent satires having been circulated against persons of eminence, to whom Rousseau was known to have an aversion, the general voice attributed them to him; when, to rid himself of the charge, he suborned a witness to accuse an innocent person of being the writer. The subornation being proved, Rousseau was banished the kingdom in 1713. He then went to Switzerland, and being introduced to prince Eugene, accompanied him to Vienna. He afterwards lost the favour of the prince, on which he went to Brussels, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire, which ended in a quarrel, and the two poets lampooned each other without mercy. Rousseau died in 1741. Besides his epigrams, sonnets, and other poems, he wrote some comedies, and a collection of letters. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROUSSEAU (John James), was the son of a watch-maker at Geneva, where he was born in 1712. His mother died in the delivery, which he says was the first of his misfortunes. Some of the first books which fell in his way were Plutarch and Tacitus. His education, however, was very confined, and he was put apprentice to an engraver; where, however, according to his own account, he learned nothing but pilfering. He ran away from his master, and in a destitute condition was taken under the protection of a lady named madame de Warrens, who had quitted the protestant religion for the catholic. This good woman appears to have had somewhat of the zeal of proselytism in her charity, for she sent the young fugitive to a seminary of her persuasion at Turin. He did not long remain there, but hired himself as footman to a lady, who died shortly after. Having some talents for music, he set up as a teacher in that art at Chamberi, from whence in 1741 he went to Paris, where he lived in great poverty a considerable time. At length he was taken into the service of M. Montague, French ambassador at Venice, but having a misunderstanding with his employer he returned to Paris, where Dupin, farmer-general, gave him a place in his department. In 1750 he obtained a prize from the academy of Dijon for the best answer to the question "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has conduced to the purity of morals?" This success prompted him to produce a discourse on the inequality of men, and on the origin of societies; a work full of bold flights and dangerous positions. In 1758 he pub-

lished a letter to d'Alembert upon the project of establishing a theatre at Geneva. In this letter, which was well written, he declared himself against theatrical exhibitions, though he had before published a comedy, and also a pastoral, both adapted for the stage. He next published his Dictionary of Music, in which are many excellent articles. He had before given a letter on the French music, or rather a censure of that music. In 1761 appeared his romance of the New Heloise, 6 vols. It is in the form of letters, exhibiting a strange mixture of beauties and deformities; but it was read with avidity. This work was eclipsed by his Emilius, a moral romance in 4 vols. in which he condemns every other mode of education but that of following nature. Rousseau in this work attacks the prophecies and miracles of the Christian religion, while he praises the gospel, and draws a beautiful picture of its divine author. The parliament of Paris condemned the book, and prosecuted the writer; who fled to Switzerland, where he received so many insults on account of his principles that he returned to Paris, and on the invitation of Mr. Hume went to London in 1766, where he obtained a pension; but having quarrelled with his friend he went back to France, where he sometimes appeared in the Armenian dress. He was of a restless, proud, and fretful disposition, imagining that there was a conspiracy of the men of letters against him, and that all mankind were his enemies. He died of an apoplexy, at Ermenonville, near Paris, in July 1778. His works have been published in 33 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. —*Rousseau's Confessions. Nouv. Dict.*

Roux (Augustin), a physician, was born in Gascony in 1726, and took his degrees at Bourdeaux. He died in 1776. He continued Vandermonde's Journal of Medicine; and was the author of a treatise on Purifying Liquors; Typographical Annals; the New Portable Encyclopædia, 2 vols. 8vo.; Memoirs of Chemistry, &c. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Rowe (Nicolas), an English poet, was born at Little-Beckford, in Bedfordshire, in 1663, and educated at Westminster school, after which he entered in the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar, but never distinguished himself in that profession. At the age of twenty-five he produced his Ambitious Step-mother, a tragedy; which was well received, and encouraged him to pursue the dramatic career, which he did with increasing reputation. In 1709 he published an edition of Shakspeare, with an account of his life. The duke of Queensberry appointed him under-secretary of state; and on the accession of George I. he was made poet-laureat, and land-surveyor of the customs in the port of London. He received also other marks of favour, and died in 1718. Besides his trage-

dies, many of which still hold their place on the English stage, he wrote some poems, and translated Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and Quillet's *Callipædia*, into verse.—*Biog. Brit.*

Rowe (Elizabeth), an ingenious and pious lady, whose maiden name was Singer, was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1674. At the age of twenty-two she published a collection of poems, under the name of "Philomela." Matt. Prior is said to have paid his addressee to her, but she declined the offer, and married Mr. Thomas Rowe, an ingenious young gentleman, who soon left her a widow, in which state she continued the remainder of her life. She died suddenly at Frome in 1737. The principal of her poems is one on the History of Joseph. She was also the author of a collection of letters, entitled, "Friendship in Death," and after her decease Dr. Watts printed a volume of her thoughts, under the title of *Devout Exercises of the Heart*.—*Ibid.*

Rowe (Thomas), an ingenious gentleman, was the son of Mr. Benoni Rowe, a dissenting minister, and born in London in 1687. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards at Leyden; and in 1708 returned to London. Two years afterwards he married miss Singer, mentioned in the preceding article. Some time after this marriage, he addressed a beautiful ode to his wife, under the name of Delia. He formed the design of giving a translation of the whole of Plutarch's Lives, but finished only eight. He died in 1715.—*Ibid.*

Rowe (John), a dissenting divine, was the son of a pious minister at Crediton in Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, after which he became lecturer at Witney in that county. In 1654 he was appointed preacher at Westminster-abbey, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died in 1677. His works are, *Immanuel, or Christ's Love explained*; *Heavenly Mindedness*, and *Earthly Mindedness*, 12mo.; *Life of his Father*; *Sermons*.—*Calamy.*

Rowe (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was born at North-Petherwin in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he became minister of Litcher in Dorsetshire, where he was silenced in 1662. He afterwards officiated to a dissenting congregation at Wimborn, and died about 1698. He wrote a pious book called *The Christian's Work*.—*Ibid.*

Rowland (Henry), a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey, of which island he published an elaborate account, in a quarto volume, entitled, *Mona Nestaurata*. He died in 1722.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

ROWLEY, a monk of Bristol. [See CHATERTON.]

ROWLEY (William), a dramatic writer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Wood speaks of him with commendation, and Shakspeare

assisted him in one of his plays. There was also one Samuel Rowley of the same period, who wrote two historical plays.—*Biog. Dram.*

ROWNING (John), an ingenious divine, was fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and rector of Anderby in Lincolnshire. He died in 1771, aged 72. Mr. Rowning published an excellent Compendium of Natural Philosophy, in 2 vols. 8vo. which has passed through several editions, and used to be a text book for students at Cambridge.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROXANA, the wife of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of a Persian prince, and celebrated for her beauty. At the death of Alexander she was pregnant of a son, who was named the young Alexander. Cassander murdered both the mother and child.—*Justin.*

ROY (Julian le), a celebrated clock and watch-maker, was born at Tours in 1686. When very young he shewed an uncommon turn for mechanical pursuits, and in 1713 was admitted into the company of clock-makers at Paris, where he acquired a high reputation, and died in 1759. His son, Peter Le Roy, became watch-maker to the king, and died in 1785. He published, 1. *Memoires pour les Horlogers de Paris*, 4to.; 2. *Etreennes Chronometriques*; 3. *Treatise on the Labours of Harrison and Le Roy, for Discovery of the Longitude at Sea*, 4to.; 4. *Letter to M. de Marivetz*.—Julian David Le-Roy, another son of Julian, became a member of the national institute, and attached himself to architecture. He wrote, 1. *On the Ruins of the finest Monuments of Greece*, folio; 2. *On the Construction of Christian Temples*, 8vo.; 3. *Observations on the Edifices of the Antients*; 4. *Of the Marine of the Antients*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROZKE (Mademoiselle), an ingenious artist, was born at Leyden in 1632. She neither used oil nor water colours in her pictures, but silk floss on the ground, disposed according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, which she applied with great judgment and taste. In this manner she executed historical subjects, landscapes, and portraits. She died in 1682.

ROZIER (Francis), a French agriculturist, a doctor in divinity and prior of Nanteuil, was born at Lyons in 1734, and slain at the siege of that place by a bomb in 1793. He made numerous observations on the improvement of lands, and the means of simplifying the various objects of husbandry. His principal work is, *A Complete Course of Agriculture*, 10 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RUBENS (Peter Paul), a famous painter, was born at Antwerp in 1577. After studying in his own country, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself after the works of the best masters, but chiefly

Titian. On his return to Antwerp he gained so great a reputation as to be sent for to Paris to paint the gallery of the palace of Luxemburg. He was afterwards employed by the infanta Isabella and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England with a commission from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him some valuable presents. While here he painted the banqueting-house. Rubens died very rich at Antwerp in 1640. He wrote a treatise on painting, and another on Italian architecture, folio.—*De Piles. D'Argenville.*

RUBENS (Albert), son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1614. He was greatly esteemed by the archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries, and died in 1657. He wrote, 1. *De Re Vestitaria Veterum*; 2. *Diatribæ de Gemma Tiberiana, de Gemma Augustæ, &c.*; 3. *Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata*, folio; 4. *De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori*, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

RUCCELLAI (John), an Italian writer, was born of a noble family at Florence in 1475. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was sent on an embassy to France by his relation pope Leo X. but the death of that pontiff destroyed his hopes of preferment. He died in 1526. He wrote the tragedies of *Rosamonde*, and *Orestes*; but his principal performance is an excellent poem on Bees, printed at Padua in 1714, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

RUDBECK (Olaus), a Swedish physician, who was professor of medicine at Upsal, where he died in 1702, aged 73. His chief works are; *Exercitatio Anatomica*, 4to.; *Atlantica*, five Manheim, vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac Patera, 3 vols. folio, with an atlas in another volume; *Leges West-Gothicæ*, folio.; a Collection of Plants engraved on plates, 2 vols. folio; *Laponia illustrata, et iter per Uplandianam*, 4to.; *Dissertation upon the Bird called Selui in the Bible*. His son was also a learned physician and botanist. He published a Catalogue of Lapland Plants; *Specimen Lingux Gothicæ, &c.*—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

RUDDIMAN (Thomas), a Scotch schoolmaster and printer, was born in 1674, and died in 1757. He was near fifty years keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He completed the "*Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ*," to which he prefixed an excellent preface. He also published Institutions of Latin Grammar, and some other works.—*Life by Chalmers.*

RUE (Charles de la), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1643. He entered among the jesuits, and became professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric. In 1667 he published a Latin poem on the Conquests of Louis

XIV. which Corneille translated into French verse. He was a very eloquent preacher, and died at Paris in 1725. He wrote Latin tragedies, poems in that language, and 3 vols. of Sermons. He is not to be confounded with another of the same name, who was a benedictine, and published an edition of Origen. He died in 1739.—*Moreri.*

RUFFHEAD (Owen), an English law writer and biographer, died in 1769. He wrote the Life of Pope, and published a Collection of the Statutes at Large.

RUFINUS, a father of the church, was born at Aquileia. He was for some years the most intimate friend of St. Jerome, but attaching himself to Origen, a division broke out between them, and they wrote against each other with great asperity. Rufinus retired to Palestine, where he founded a monastery on mount Olivet, and had numerous followers. He died in Sicily in 410. Rufinus translated into Latin the works of Josephus, and several of the writings of Origen. He also gave a version and continuation of Eusebius, and wrote a Defence of Origen, Lives of some of the Fathers of the Desert, an Explanation of the Creed, and other works.—*Cave. Dupin.*

RUFUS, a physician of Ephesus, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Trajan. Of all his works we have only the Greek names of parts of the body; and a treatise on the Diseases of the Reins and Bladder.

RUGENDAS (George Philip), a painter, was born at Augsburg in 1666, and died in 1742. He painted with his left hand, and excelled in representing sieges and battles.—*Pilkington.*

RUGGE (George), fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and author of the famous Latin comedy called *Ignoramus*, performed in that university before James I. in 1614. He died about 1640.—*Biog. Dram.*

RUHNKENIUS (David), a learned critic, was born in Prussian Pomerania in 1723. He became professor of history, and librarian of Leyden; and died in 1798. His works are; *Epistolæ Criticæ in Homeri et Hesiodi hymnos*; *De Vita et Scriptis Longini*; *Timæi Sophistæ Lexicon*; *Historia Critica Oratorum Græcorum*, 2 vols. He also published accurate editions of *Velleius Paterculus*, and *Rutilius Lupus*.—*Life by Wyttenbach.*

RUINART (Thierry), a learned benedictine, was born at Rheims in 1657, and died in 1709. He was the coadjutor of Mabillon in his literary labours, and published, 1. The Acts of the Martyrs, 4to.; 2. History of the Persecution of the Vandals, 4to.; 3. an edition of the works of Gregory of Tours, folio; 4. The Life of Father Mabillon; 5. Life of Pope Urban V.—*Moreri.*

RULE (Gilbert), a Scotch divine, was born at Elgin in 1628, and educated at

Aberdeen. He was ejected from the living of Alnwick in Northumberland in 1662 for nonconformity. After this he studied physic, and took his doctor's degree, but at the revolution he was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, where he died in 1705. He wrote a Defence of Nonconformity; and some weak pieces against episcopacy. There are some curious specimens of his pulpit oratory in the *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence*.—*Calamy*.

RULLAND (Martin), a German physician, was professor of medicine at Lawingen in Suabia, and physician to the emperor Rodolph II. He died in 1602. His works are, *Medicina Practica*, 12mo.; *Lexicon Alchymiz*, 4to.; *Hydriaticæ*, 8vo. This is a treatise on Mineral Waters. His son *Martin* was also a physician, and wrote some books, which are now obsolete.—*Moreri*.

RUMPHIUS (George-Everard), a physician and naturalist, was born in 1627. He became consul at Amboyna, where he applied himself to botanical researches with ardour. What is astonishing, is that though he became blind at the age of forty-three, he still continued his favourite pursuits. His collection of the plants of Amboyna was published in 1735, in 6 vols. folio. He also wrote *Imagines Piscium Testaceorum*, folio; and the *Political History of Amboyna*.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

RUNDLE (Thomas), a learned prelate, whose advancement to the English bench was opposed in the reign of George II. on account of his free principles. At length he obtained the bishopric of Derry in Ireland, and died in 1743. A volume of his Letters has been printed, written in a lively and agreeable style.—*Whiston's Life*.

RUPERT (Prince), son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. came to England at the beginning of the civil war, and distinguished himself very gallantly in defence of his uncle Charles I. In the reign of Charles II. he commanded the fleet, and defeated the Dutch in 1673. He was well skilled in chemistry; and was the inventor of mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil. It is also said that the first print executed in this way was done by his highness. It may be seen in the first edition of Evelyn's *Sculpture*. The prince died in 1682.—*Granger*.

RUSCELLI (Jerome), an Italian writer, was born at Viterbo, and educated at Venice. His principal works are, *Rimario* (a Dictionary of Rhymes), and *Imprese Illustri* (the Illustrious Coats of Arms). He died at Rome in 1565.—*Tiraboschi*.

RUSHWORTH (John), an industrious collector, was born in Northumberland about 1607, and educated first at Oxford, and next at Lincoln's-inn, where he was called to the bar. In 1640 he was appointed as-

sistant clerk of the house of commons, being very expert in taking down speeches in short hand. He was employed by the parliament in several concerns; and his relation, sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the forces, made him his secretary. He sat for Berwick in Richard Cromwell's parliament; but died in the king's bench, where he was confined for debt, in 1690. His *Historical Collections*, in 7 vols. folio, are useful, but his fidelity is oftentimes questionable.—*Biog. Brit.*

RUSSEL (lord William), the third son of William, the fifth earl and first duke of Bedford, was born about 1641. In 1667 he married Rachael, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley earl of Southampton, and widow of lord Vaughan, a lady of distinguished talents and piety. His lordship soon obtained a seat in the house of commons, where he sided with the whigs, and laboured with great zeal for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession. He afterwards entered into various schemes for effecting this object, and some of them being considered treasonable he was tried, condemned, and beheaded in July, 1683. After the revolution the parliament passed an act to consider who were the advisers of the murder (so they called it) of his lordship. His excellent lady, whose letters have been printed in one volume octavo, continued a widow till her death in 1723, at the age of 87, having lived to see her son succeed to the Bedford title and estates.—*Ibid.*

RUSSEL (Elizabeth, lady), was the third daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, and born in 1529. She received a learned education, and married first sir Thomas Hobbey, who died in 1566. Her next husband was lord John Russel, son and heir of Francis, the second earl of Bedford, who left her a widow in 1584. She had by her last marriage one son and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. The latter was buried in Westminster abbey, where the attitude of the statue on her monument leads the vulgar to believe the story that she died by pricking her finger with a needle. Lady Russel translated from the French a religious book on the Sacrament, printed in 1605. She died about 1600.—*Ibid.*

RUSSEL (Alexander), physician to the English factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. In 1755 he published the *History of Aleppo*, which has been since reprinted, and translated into different languages. He returned to England in 1759, and became physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He died in 1770. He is not to be confounded with Dr. Richard Russel, who wrote an excellent treatise on the Virtues of Sea Water, and died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

RUSSIA. In 862, Rurick, great duke of Novogrod, reigned here, and in 981, Wladimer, the 4th prince, was the first Chris-

tian king. About 1058 Boleslans, king of Poland, conquered Russia. Andrew I. who began his reign in 1158, laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200 the Mungul Tartars conquered it, and held it till 1540, when John Basilowitz threw off their yoke. About the middle of the 16th century the Russians reduced Siberia. In 1721 Peter the Great assumed the title of emperor.—*Univ. Hist.*

RUST (George), a learned bishop, was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and after the restoration became dean of Connor by the interest of bishop Jeremy Taylor, whose funeral sermon he preached. He afterwards was advanced to the see of Down, and died in 1670. He wrote a Discourse on Truth; and some other theological pieces.—*Wood.*

RUTH, a Moabitish woman, who married first Mahalon, son of Elimelech and Naomi, and afterwards Boaz, by whom she had Obed, the father of Jesse, and grandfather of David. There is a history of her which forms a distinct and beautiful book in the sacred canon, and is supposed to have been written by Samuel.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

RUTHERFORTH (Thomas), an English divine, was born in 1712. He became fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and rector of Shenfield, in Essex, and Barley, in Hertfordshire. He wrote a System of Natural Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to.; and some works on the nature of moral virtue. He also communicated to the Spalding society, a correction of Plutarch's description of the instruments used to renew the vestal fire. He died in 1771.—*Hist. of the Spalding Society.*

RUTILIA, a Roman lady, was the sister of Publius Rutilius, and the wife of Marcus Aurelius Cotta. Seneca, in a book which he wrote in his exile, speaks of her as a model for her sex.

RUTILIUS-RUFUS (Publius), consul of Rome 105 B. C. His love of justice gave such offence to some of the Roman knights that they accused him of peculation, and he was banished. Upon his passage from Italy to Asia, all the cities where he came shewed him the greatest honours, so that his progress had more the appearance of a triumph than an exile.—*Livy.*

RUTILIUS (Claudius), a Latin writer in the fifth century, was born at Toulouse in the fifth century. He left an itinerary in elegiac verse, printed at Amsterdam in 1687, 12mo.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

RUYSCH (Frederic), an eminent anatomist, was born in 1638 at the Hague. After taking his doctor's degree he settled at Amsterdam; and when the czar, Peter the Great, visited that city, he became his pupil, and purchased his collection of natural curiosities and preparations. Ruysch was a member of the royal society of London, the academy of sciences at Paris, and other

learned bodies. He died in 1731. His anatomical works, which contain many new discoveries, have been printed in 4 vols. 4to. His son Henry published Theatrum Animalium, 2 vols. folio.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

RUYSDAAL (Jacob), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Haerlem in 1636. His pictures, which exhibit nature with great force and clearness, are very valuable. He died in 1681. His brother, Solomon, who died at Haerlem in 1670, was also a good landscape painter, but not equal to Jacob.—*Houbraken.*

RUYTER (Michael Adrian), a brave Dutch admiral, was born at Flushing in 1607. He went to sea at an early age, and after passing through the different ranks of the service, became an admiral in 1641. Not long afterwards he defeated the corsairs on the coast of Barbary. In 1653 he was second in command under Van Tromp, whom he ably supported against the English in three engagements. In 1659 he was sent to succour the king of Denmark against the Swedes, and for his services was ennobled by that monarch. After many gallant actions he was killed on the coast of Sicily in a combat with the French in 1676.—*Moreri.*

RYAN (Lacy), a dramatic writer and actor, was born in Westminster in 1694. He was the first performer of Marcus in Cato, and died at Bath in 1760.—*Biog. Dram.*

RYCKHAERT (Martin), a landscape painter of Antwerp, was born in 1591, and died in 1636. He was esteemed by Vandyck and other eminent artists. There was also one David Ryckhaert, of the same place and age, who painted rural subjects.—*Houbraken.*

RYER (Peter du), a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1605, and died in 1658. He was secretary to Louis XIII. which place he sold, and afterwards held a similar situation under the duke of Vendome. His works procured him a place in the French academy.—*Moreri.*

RYMER (Thomas), an English antiquary and critic, was born in Yorkshire; and educated at the school of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, from whence he removed to Cambridge. He became historiographer royal, and formed an immense collection of public acts, treaties, conventions, and state letters, under the title of *Fœdera*, published at London in 20 volumes folio. An edition also has been printed at the Hague in 10 vols. Rymer was the author of a View of the Tragedies of the Last Age, in which he shews more spleen than judgment. He died in 1713.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

RYSBAC (John Michael), an excellent statuary, who died in London in 1770, aged 78.—*Mortimer.*

RYSBÆCK (Peter), an eminent landscape painter of Antwerp, was born in 1657. His figures and trees are well design-

ed, and he painted expeditiously, and with spirit.—*Houbraken*.

RYVES (Sir Thomas), a civilian, was educated at Winchester school, from whence he was sent to Oxford, where, he studied the law, and afterwards became king's advocate in Doctor's commons. He died in 1651. He wrote, *The Vicar's Plea*; *Historia Navalis Antiqua*; *Historia Navalis Media*, &c.—*Wood*, A. O.

RYVES (Bruno), an English divine, was a relation of the above. In the reign of Charles I. he was persecuted by the presbyterians; but at the restoration he obtained the deanry of Windsor. He died

in 1677. Dr. Ryves wrote *Mercurius Rusticus*, a loyal paper in the rebellion, and also several pamphlets and sermons.—*Wood*.

RYVES (Eliza), an ingenious lady, was born in Ireland, of a respectable but reduced family, and the small fortune which was left her was consumed in a law-suit, on which she had recourse to her pen for a subsistence, and compiled part of the Annual Register. She also wrote, "The Hermit of Snowdon," a novel; and translated several pieces from the French. Miss Ryves died in 1797.—*Monthly Mag.*

S.

SA or SAA (Emanuel), a Portuguese Jesuit, who was employed by pope Pius V. in revising a new edition of the Bible. He died in 1596. His works are; *Scholia in quatuor Evangelia*; *Notationes in totam Sacram Scripturam*; *Aphorismi Confessionariorum*.—*Moreri*.

SA DE MIRANDA (Francis), a Portuguese writer, and chevalier of the order of Christ, was born at Coimbra in 1495, and died in 1558. His poetical works consist of satires, comedies, and pastorals, printed at Lisbon in 1614, 4to.—*Ibid*.

SAADAS-GAON, a Jewish rabbi, who was chief of the school established at Sora, near Babylon, and died in 943. His works are; *Sepher Hæmounoth*, or a book on the belief of the Jews; *Arabic translation of the Old Testament*, and *Commentaries on Ezra and Daniel*.—*Buxtorf*.

SAA8 (John), member of the academy at Rouen, was born in 1703, and died in 1774. Hewas an ecclesiastic, and wrote, an *Account of MSS. of the Cathedral of Rouen*; an *Abridgment of the Historical Dictionary in 4 vols*; *Criticisms on the Supplement to Moreri*; and some religious pieces.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

SAAVEDRA (Miguel Cervantes de), a celebrated Spanish writer, was born at Madrid in 1549. He appears to have had a liberal education, though of his early life little is known, but he served as a common soldier under Colonna, and lost his left hand at the great victory of Lepanto. After this misfortune he became chamberlain to the cardinal Aquaviva at Rome, but in 1574 he had the misfortune to be taken by a Barbary corsair, and carried to Algiers, where he continued in slavery above five years. At length he was ransomed by the religious society of redemption; and on his return to Spain, being in a very reduced state, he had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. He wrote a great number of dramatic pieces, which were performed with success at Madrid. But he seems to have gained more fame than fortune, for he wrote the

first part of his immortal work, *Don Quixote*, in prison, where he was confined for debt! It was printed at Madrid in 1605, and the remainder in 1615. Though this romance was written to expose local and temporary folly, it will be read at all times and in all countries with delight. Cervantes wrote besides this, his exemplary novels, another entitled, *Perfiles and Sigismunda*, and *Galatea*. He died in 1617.—*Nich. Antonio. Bibl. Script. Hispan.*

SAAVEDRA FAJARDO (Diego), a Spanish writer and statesman, was born of a noble family in the kingdom of Murcia, and after being ambassador in Switzerland, was appointed a member of the supreme council of the Indies. He died in 1648. His works are, the *Idea of a Politic Prince*; the *Gothic Crown*; and the *Literary Republic*; this last is curious and well written.—*Nich. Antonio. Bibl. Script. Hispan.*

SABAS, the founder of a sect called Messalians, who maintained that the Gospel is to be followed literally. In conformity with this rule Sabas made himself an eunuch. The sect appeared about 310, but became extinct at the close of that century. There was a saint of this name who was superior of the monasteries in Palestine, and died in 531.—*Dupin. Mæst.*

SABATEI-SEVI, a Jewish impostor, was born at Smyrna in 1626. He declared himself the Messiah, and was acknowledged by several of the rabbins and numbers of the Jews, who sent letters to their dispersed brethren in all parts of the world, announcing the great event. Sabatei, however, was arrested at Constantinople, and sent to prison, whither the misguided Jews flocked in crowds, and bribed the governor by large presents for the liberty of kissing his chains. The sultan Mahomet having ordered him to be brought into his presence, demanded of him a miracle as a proof of his mission, which Sabatei declined. Mahomet then gave him his choice to turn Mussulman or be put to death, on which the pretended prophet accepted the former condition, but

was afterwards sent to prison, where he died in 1676.—*Kidder's Demonstration of the Massias, folio.*

SABBATHIER (Peter), a benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Poitiers in 1682, and died at Rheims in 1742. He spent twenty years in a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of *Bibliorum sacrorum Latinæ versiones antiquæ*, 3 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SABELLICUS (Mark Anthony Cocceius), an Italian writer, was born at Vicovaro about 1436. He became professor of the belles-lettres at Udina, and afterwards librarian of St. Mark at Venice. He died in 1506. His works are, a Universal History, 1 vol. folio; History of the Republic of Venice, fol.; and some miscellanies in prose and verse.—*Tiraboschi.*

SABELLIUS, the founder of a religious sect called by his name in the third century, was a native of Lybia. He maintained, that there is no distinction of persons in the Trinity, and his followers became very numerous. The heresy was condemned in the council of Constantinople in 381.—*Cave. Dupin. Mûsœum*

SABEO (raustus), an Italian poet, who published a good edition of Arnobius at Rome in 1542, folio, and Latin epigrams in 1536, for which the emperor gave him a gold chain. He died in 1558.—*Moreri.*

SABINA (Julia), the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. When Adrian found his end approaching he compelled her to take poison, that she might not survive him, A.D. 138.—*Aurélius Victor.*

SABINUS (Aulus), a Latin poet, who composed elegant epistles in verse, which are lost. He was the contemporary and friend of Ovid.—*Moreri.*

SABINUS (Francis Floridus), a learned Italian, who died in 1547. He compiled a book of Interpretations of the Civil Law, and wrote an able Apology for the Latin Language.—*Moreri.*

SABINUS (George), a modern Latin poet, was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, in 1508: he became professor of the belles lettres at Frankfurt on the Oder, rector of the academy of Königsberg, and counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg. He died in 1560.—*Moreri.*

SABLIÈRE (Anthony de Rambouillet de la), a French poet, who died at Paris in 1680. His madrigals were published by his son. His wife Hésélén de la Sablière was greatly esteemed by the most celebrated wits of the age. She entertained La Fontaine in her house many years, and the poet in return has immortalized her in his verses.—*Ibid.*

SACCHI (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Rome in 1599. He studied under Albano, and surpassed all the artists of the Italian school in the force and beau-

ty of colouring. His pictures are very valuable. He died at Rome in 1661.—*Felibien. D'Argenville.*

SACCHINI (Antony Marie Gasper), an eminent musician, was born at Naples in 1735, and died at Paris in 1786. His operas are composed in a fine style, and many of the best were executed by him in London.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SACHEVERELL (Henry), a celebrated divine, was born at Marlborough, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity in 1709. He translated into English verse part of Virgil's first Georgic in Dryden's Miscellanies, and Mr. Addison addressed to him his Account of English Poets: but what has made his name remarkable was his trial by impeachment for two political sermons, before the lord mayor in 1709. This trial occupied the public attention in an extraordinary manner; and though the doctor was suspended for three years, as soon as the period was expired he was presented to the valuable living of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SACHTLEVEN (Herman), a landscape painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1609, and died in 1685. His pictures are valuable. There was also Cornelius Sachtleven, a landscape painter, but not equal to Herman.—*Houbraken.*

SACKVILLE (Thomas), the first lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, was born in 1536. He wrote, "The Induction, or Introduction to the Mirror of Magistrates," a series of poems; and a tragedy called Gorboduc, which was acted in 1561 before the queen at Whitehall. He became a member of the privy council, and was one of the commissioners on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. In 1598 he was appointed lord treasurer, and in 1601 sat as high steward on the trial of the earl of Essex. At the accession of James I. he was created earl of Dorset. He died in 1608.—*Biog. Brit.*

SACKVILLE (Edward), earl of Dorset, grandson of the above, was born in 1590. In 1613 he fought a desperate duel in Zealand with lord Bruce, who was slain, of which an account may be seen in the Guardian, vol. 2, No. 129. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Frederick, king of Bohemia, and was at the memorable battle of Prague in 1620. The year following he was sent ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, by the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the title and estate. He was in great favour with king Charles, and became knight of the garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal. He died in 1632. He was succeeded by his son Richard, who dying in 1677, the title devolved to his son.—*Ibid.*

SACKVILLE (Charles), who was born in 1637. He received a private education, after which he went on his travels, and on

his return to England was elected member of parliament for East Grinstead. In the Dutch war of 1665 he served as a volunteer under the duke of York, and the night before the famous sea engagement wrote a famous song. On the death of his uncle the earl of Middlesex, he succeeded to the title and estate, as he did to his father's in 1677. His lordship engaged early in the interest of the prince of Orange, and conducted the princess Anne to Northampton. For this he was made a member of the privy council, lord chamberlain, and knight of the garter. He died in 1706. Lord Dorset was a great patron of men of letters, particularly Mr. Prior. He was himself a man of genius, and wrote some poetical pieces of merit.—*Biog. Brit.*

SACKVILLE (George, lord viscount), was the third son of the first duke of Dorset, and born in 1716. He received his education first at Westminster school, and next at Trinity college, Dublin, when his father was lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1737 he obtained a commission in the army, and distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland in Scotland, where he contributed to the quelling of the rebellion. In 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and sworn a member of the privy council. The same year he commanded with the duke of Marlborough in the expedition against St. Malo. Soon afterwards he went to Germany, where, at the battle of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759, he commanded the British and Hanoverian horse. In the action orders were sent to bring them up, but these were so confused and unintelligible that the troops did not arrive in time to have any share in the victory. The British general was in consequence violently censured, his name was struck out of the list of the privy council, and a court martial dismissed him from the service. On the accession of the present king he was restored to favour; and in 1769, by the will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, he succeeded to her property, on which occasion he took her name. The next year he fought a duel with governor Johnstone, who had reflected on him in a speech in the house of commons. In 1775 his lordship was appointed secretary of state for the American colonies, and first lord of trade; but on a change of administration he lost his places, and was advanced to the peerage. He died in 1785.—*Europ. Mag. vol. viii.*

SACY (Louis de), a French writer, was advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a member of the French academy. He died in 1727, aged 73. He published a Translation of Pliny's Letters, and the Panegyric on Trajan, 3 vols.; also Treatises on Friendship and Glory; with other pieces in an elegant style.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

SADDER, or Saahdi, a Persian poet, was

born at Schiraz A.D. 1193. He quitted Persia when it was invaded by the Turks, and went into Palestine, where he was taken prisoner by the crusaders, and compelled to labour in the fortifications. He was afterwards ransomed by a merchant of Aleppo, whose daughter he espoused with a handsome dowry; but the marriage was unhappy, owing to the bad temper of his wife. Saahdi died in 1291. His poems are highly esteemed. The principal are, Gulistan, or the Garden of Flowers; Bostan, or the Garden of Fruits; and Molamat, the Sparkles; an English version was printed at Calcutta in 1795. folio.—*D'Herklot.*

SADLER (John), an engraver, was born at Brussels in 1550. His merits recommended him to the patronage of the duke of Bavaria, by which means he was enabled to visit Italy; but he died at Venice, not long after his arrival. His brother and disciple *Raphael Sadler*, was also a good artist. *Giles Sadler*, their nephew, died at Prague in 1629. He surpassed his uncles; and was pensioned by the emperor Rodolph II. His *Vestigi della Antichita di Roma*, folio, 1660, is an esteemed work.—*Mozzi.*

SADLER (sir Ralph), a statesman, was born at Hackney, in Middlesex, about 1507. He was educated under Thomas Cromwell earl of Essex, and became master of the royal wardrobe, afterwards a member of the privy council, and secretary of state. He died in 1587.—*Gen. Hist. Diet.*

SADLER (Anthony), an English divine, was born at Chilton, in Wiltshire, in 1610. He was educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree, and at the restoration was appointed chaplain to the king. He died in 1680. He wrote a divine masque, dedicated to general Monk, 1660, several sermons and tracts.—*Wood, A. O.*

SADLER (John), a law writer, was born in 1615. He published a work, entitled, "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." He died at Warmwell, in Dorsetshire, in 1674.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

SADOC, a famous Jewish doctor, and founder of the sect of Sadducees, lived two centuries before Christ. He taught that virtue is to be practised for its own sake, and that there are neither punishments nor rewards hereafter. His followers were very numerous.—*Josephus.*

SADOLET (James), an Italian writer, was born at Modena in 1478. He became secretary to pope Leo X. who compelled him to accept the bishopric of Carpentras, which he would modestly have declined. Paul III. made him a cardinal, and appointed him legate to the court of France. He died in 1547. His works are Discourses, Epistles; Expositions of the Psalms, and St. Paul's Epistles; and Poems; all published together at Verona in 3 vols. 4to. His Latin is very correct and beautiful.—*Turbesin.*

SAGE (Alain-René), an ingenious French writer, was born at Ruys, in Brittany, in 1677, and died at Paris in 1747. He wrote some good dramatic pieces, but his greatest performances are, the *Adventures of Gil Blas*; the *Bachelor of Salamanca*; and the *Devil on Two Sticks*; in composing which, however, it is evident that he was much indebted to some Spanish works. He also published *Guzman de Alfarache*, or the Spanish Rogue; the *Letters of Aristænetus*, from the Greek; and *New Adventures of Don Quixote*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAGE (David le), a French poet, was born at Montpellier, and was the author of a collection of sonnets, elegies, satires, and epigrams, called, "The *Follies of Le Sage*." He died about 1650.—*Moreri*.

SAGE (John), a Scotch divine, was born in Fifeshire in 1652. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and in 1684 was episcopally ordained. After the revolution he was chosen by the episcopalians bishop of Edinburgh, but was much persecuted by the presbyterian party. He died in 1711. Bishop Sage wrote an able defence of episcopacy, entitled, the *Principles of the Cyprianic Age*; and some other works.—*Skinner's Hist. Ch. of Scotland*.

SAGITTARIUS (Gaspard), a Lutheran divine, and professor of history at Halle, in Saxony, was born at Lunenburg in 1643, and died in 1694. He published *Dissertations on the Oracles*; the *Succession of the Princes of Orange*, to William III.; *History of the City of Hardewyck*; *Life of St. Norbert*; *Historia Antiqua Norbergix*; *Genealogy of the Dukes of Brunswick*, &c.—*Moreri*.

SACREDO (John), a noble Venetian, who was procurator of St. Mark, and elected doge in 1675. He published a *History of the Ottoman Empire*, in Italian, 1677, 4to.

SAINT-AMAND (Marc Anthony-Girard de), a French writer, was born at Rouen. He passed the greatest part of his life in travelling and rhyming, by which he did not better his fortune. His best piece is an ode "On Solitude." He died in 1660.—*Moreri*.

SAINT-AULAIRE (Francis-Joseph de Beau-poil, marquis de), an ingenious French nobleman, was born in the Limousin, and bore arms in his youth, but afterwards quitted that profession, and devoted himself to ease and literature. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1706, and died at Paris in 1742, aged 98. He wrote some lively pieces in the manner of *Anacreon*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAINT-ALDEGONDE (Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont), a statesman, was born at Brussels in 1538. The cruelties of the Spaniards in the Low Countries induced him to retire to Heidelberg, where he became a member of the ecclesiastical council. In 1572 he returned to his own country, and was deputed by the States to go to England,

to solicit aid from queen Elizabeth. He afterwards went to France for the same purpose, and to offer the sovereignty of Flanders to the duke de Alençon, whom he accompanied to England. He wrote a book called *Alvearium Romanum*; by way of ridiculing the church of Rome. He died at Leyden in 1598.—*Moreri*.

SAINT-CYRAN. [See *VERGER*.]

SAINT-JOHN (Henry), viscount Bolingbroke, was born at Battersea in Surry in 1672. He was educated at Eton school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. In 1707 he married, and became member of parliament for Wotton Bassett, when he joined the tory party, of which Mr. Harley, the speaker, was the head. In 1704 he was appointed secretary at war, but when his friend Harley resigned the seals in 1707 Mr. St. John followed his example. In 1710 he became secretary of state on Mr. Harley's being made chancellor of the exchequer. He sustained almost the whole weight of the difficulties in negotiating the peace of Utrecht, and in 1712 was created baron St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, and at the same time appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Essex; but these honours not answering his expectations he formed the design of taking the lead in public affairs from his friend Harley, then earl of Oxford, which in the end was unfortunate to both. On the accession of George I. the seals were taken from the secretary, and the papers in his office secured, on which he withdrew to France, where the pretender invited him into his service, which he declined at first, but afterwards accepted. In the mean time he was impeached of high treason in England, and the same year lost the favour of his new connexions. In this situation he set himself about making his peace at home, in which he succeeded, but did not receive a full pardon till 1723, on which he returned to England, where he recovered his family inheritance. During his residence abroad he married a niece of madame de Maintenon, with whom he had a large fortune. His restless and ambitious turn led him to join the opposition, against sir Robert Walpole, whose administration he attacked in the *Craftsman*, and several pamphlets. His lordship died of a cancer in his face, at Battersea, in 1751. The best of his works appears to be his *Letters on the Study and Use of History*. His genius was fine and vigorous, and his style flowing and neat; but his prejudices against Christianity were inveterate. All his works were published after his death by Mallet, in 5 vols. 4to. Lord Bolingbroke was the intimate friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom has immortalized his name in his *Essay on Man*.—*Biog. Brit.*

SAINT-MARTHE (Gaucher de), more known under the name of *Scévola de St. Marthe*, was born in 1586. He exercised several state employments in the reigns of

Henry III. and Henry IV. and died greatly esteemed in 1629. He wrote a number of Latin poems, and some in French; also a work entitled, *Gallorum doctrina illustrium*, &c. He had three sons; *Abel de St. Martbe*, the eldest, became counsellor of state, and keeper of the library at Fontainebleau. His poems were published in one volume quarto. He died in 1652. *Scavola* and *Louis* were twins, and resembled each other in person and mind. They were historiographers of France, and published in conjunction some genealogical works of merit. The former died in 1650, and the last in 1656. There were some other ingenious persons of this family.—*Moreri*.

SAINT-FOIX (Germain Francis Poullain de), a French writer, was a native of Rennes in Brittany. He served some time in the army, but quitted that career, and devoted himself to literature at Paris, where he became historiographer of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Paris in 1776, aged 74. His works are, 1. Turkish Letters, an epistolary romance; 2. Historical Essays on Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.; 3. History of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. Comedies, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

SAINT-GERMAIN (Robert, count de), was born in Franche-Comte in 1708, and received his education among the Jesuits, after which he entered into the army, and distinguished himself in the wars of 1741 and 1757. Being disgusted with the treatment he received in his own country, he entered into the Danish service, and was made field-marshal. Having lost his property by the bankruptcy of a house at Hamburgh, he retired to a small estate in Alsace; but some time after the accession of Louis XVI. he was drawn from his retreat, and made minister at war, in which department he introduced several good regulations, and reformed many abuses. He died in 1778. He wrote his own Memoirs, which were printed in 1779, in 1 vol. 8vo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

SAINT-LAMBERT (Charles Francis de), member of the French academy, and afterwards of the national institute, was born at Nancy in 1717, and died in 1802. His works are, 1. the Feats of Love, a Comedy; 2. Essay on Luxury; 3. the Four Parts of the Day, a poem; 4. the Seasons, a poem. Voltaire gave this the preference to the celebrated work of Thomson, but without reason. 5. Oriental Tales, &c.—*Ibid.*

SAINT PIERRE (Eustace de), a burgher of Calais, who signalized himself when that place was besieged by Edward III. king of England, in 1347. The brave resistance made by the inhabitants so irritated the monarch, that he is said to have demanded six of their principal citizens to be delivered up to him that they might be put to death. Eustace offered himself for one, and was joined by five others, who went out to the

English camp in their shirts, with halts about their necks, and bearing the keys of the city. At the entreaty of queen Philippa Edward pardoned these virtuous men, and dismissed them with presents. The story, however, is not certain.

SAINT-PIERRE (Charles Irenæus Cabré de), a French ecclesiastic and politician, was born in Normandy in 1658. He accompanied cardinal Polignac to the conference at Utrecht, and he was also admitted a member of the French academy; but after the death of Louis XIV. he was excluded for some political opinions which he had hazarded. He died in 1743. His principal works are, *Project for a Universal Peace between the Powers of Europe*, 3 vols. 12mo.; *Memoirs for Correcting the Police*; *Critical Reflections on the Labours of the French Academy*, &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

SAINT-SIMÓN (Louis de Rouvroi, duke de), was born at Paris in 1675. After serving in the army he was employed in state affairs, and in 1721 sent ambassador to Spain to demand the infant in marriage for Louis XV. Having a difference with the regent, the duke of Orleans, he retired to his estate, where he died at a very advanced age. His Memoirs, which are very curious, have been printed in 13 vols. 8vo. Strasburg.—*Ibid.*

SAINT-YVES (Charles), an able oculist, was born near Rocroi in 1667, and died in 1736. His Treatise on Disorders of the Eyes, printed at Amsterdam in 4to. and 8vo. is very much esteemed.—*Ibid.*

SALADIN, or SALAHEDDIN, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, succeeded Adad, and distinguished himself in the time of the crusades by his valour. He made great conquests in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia; after which he defeated the Christians with a great slaughter, near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, prisoner. This was followed by the surrender of Jerusalem, where he behaved with great generosity to the Christians. He died in 1193. Not long before his death he caused his winding sheet to be displayed as a standard before his army, and a herald to proclaim this affecting lesson of mortality, "This is all that remains to Saladin, the vanquisher of the East, after all his conquests."—*History of Saladin by Maria*, 1758.

SALARIO (Andrew), a painter of Milan, was a disciple of Leonardo da Vinci. His pictures are valuable. He died at Florence in 1559, aged 72.—*De Piles*.

SALE (George), an English writer, who was well versed in the oriental languages. His greatest work is an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. Mr. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the Antient Universal History. He died in 1736.—*Gen. Beg. Dis.*

SALESBURY (William), a Welsh grammar

gian at the beginning of the 17th century, was bred to the law. He assisted bishop Davies in translating the New Testament into Welsh, printed in 1620. He was also the author of a Welsh Dictionary; a Treatise on Rhetoric, and poems.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

SALIMBENI (Venura), an historical painter, was born at Sienna in 1557, and died in 1613. At Wilton there is a fine picture by him of the descent of the Holy Ghost.—*Pilkington.*

SALLENGRE (Albert Henry de), an ingenious writer, was born at the Hague in 1694. He was educated at Leyden, after which he became an advocate; but died in the flower of his age of the small pox in 1723. He wrote the History of Montmaur, 2 vols. 12mo.; Memoirs of Literature, 2 vols.; Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, 3 vols. fol.; Essay on the History of the United Provinces, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SALLO (Dennis de), was born at Paris in 1626. He was a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and distinguished himself by his literary talents, and the urbanity of his disposition. He formed the project of the Journal des Savans, which commenced in 1665, and was the first literary journal ever published. De Sallo died in 1669.—*Moreri.*

SALLUST (Caius Crispus), a Latin historian, was born at Amiternum, in Italy, educated under the grammarian Pretectatus, and after going through different employments at Rome, became successively quaestor and tribune. His manners, however, were depraved, and he was degraded from the rank of senator, to which he was restored by Caesar, who gave him the government of Numidia, to repair his dissipated fortune. On his return to Rome he built a superb palace, and spent the rest of his life in luxury and debauchery. He died B.C. 34. It is surprising that such a man as Sallust should spare time to literature; yet his talents were unquestionably great, and his Histories of Catiline's Conspiracy, and of the Jugurthine Wars, throw a veil over the defects of his moral character. The best editions of Sallust are the Elzevir, 1634, 12mo.; the Variorum, Amsterdam, 8vo.; and Barbou, Paris, 1761, 12mo.

SALMANASAR, king of Assyria, succeeded his father Tiglathphalasar, B.C. 728. He took Samaria, and carried the inhabitants into captivity, thereby putting an end to the kingdom of Israel. He was afterwards defeated at sea by the Tyrians, and died 714 B.C.—*Jos. phus.*

SALMASIUS, or *Salmassius* (Claude), a learned writer, was born at Saumur in 1588. He received his first education under his father, and was afterwards sent to study at Paris and Heidelberg. He succeeded Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden. Richelieu offered him a pension of 12,000 livres a year on condition of settling in France, which Salmasius

us refused. The king, however, conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and the brevet of a counsellor of state. In 1649 he signalized himself by an able defence of Charles I. king of England, which was replied to by Milton. The year following he went to Sweden on an invitation from queen Christina. He died at the Spa in 1653. His principal works are, *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex*, folio; *De Modo Ufurarum*; *Dissertatio de fanore trepezitico*, in tres libros divisio; *De re militari Romanorum*; *De Hellenistica*, 8vo.; and several editions of ancient authors, as *Florus*, *Polyhistor*, *Simplicius on Epictetus*, &c.—*Biog.*

SALMERON (Alphonfus), a learned Jesuit, was born at Toledo, and studied at Paris. He was one of the first and most zealous disciples of Loyola; and gained great reputation at the council of Trent. He contributed greatly to the establishment of a college at Naples, where he died in 1585. He left numerous Commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, in 8 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

SALMON (William), a practitioner in physic, and a voluminous compiler of books, as "The Complete Physician, or Druggist's Shop opened;" a large Herbal, in 2 vols. folio; Treatise on Astrology; Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting, &c. This last is the best of his works. He died about 1700.—*Granger.*

SALMON (Thomas), an English historian, and general writer, who died in 1743. He had a concern in the Universal History; compiled a work, called, the Present State of all Nations; and was the author of a Geographical Grammar, 8vo.; the plan of which was adopted by Guthrie. Salmon was also the author of a valuable book, entitled, the Chronological History of England, 2 vols. 8vo.; and of an Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times.—*Gen. Biog. Lit.*

SALMON (Nathaniel), brother of the above, was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but being hindered of preferment by becoming a non-juror, he turned physician. He died in 1742. His works are, a Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, 2 vols. 8vo.; the History of Hertfordshire, folio, the Antiquities of Surry, 8vo.; *Lives of bishops since the Restoration*—*It. J.*

SALONINA, wife of the emperor Gallienus, was a great benefactress to the city of Rome, and a friend of men of learning and genius. She accompanied her husband in most of his military expeditions, and was murdered with him in 268.

SALTER (Samuel), an English divine was born at Norwich, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he was sent to Bene't college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became preacher to the Charter-house, and in 1761 master. He died in 1778. Dr. Salter was a man of

extensive learning and prodigious memory; so that he always preached without notes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SALVI (John), an historical painter, was born near Urbino in 1504, and died in 1590. He copied the works of great masters with surprising accuracy.

SALVI (Nicolas), an architect, was born at Rome in 1699. The most considerable of his works is the fountain of Trevi, executed by the order of Clement XII. He died in 1751.—*D'Argenville*.

SALVIAN, or **SALVIANUS**, a divine of the 5th century, is supposed to have been a native of Cologne, and died at Marseilles about 484. His principal piece is a Treatise on Divine Providence. His works, which are written in an elegant style, have been printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1624.—*Dupin. Mereri*.

SALVIANI (Hippelitus), a learned physician, was born of a noble family in Umbria, and practised with great reputation at Rome, where he died in 1572, aged 59. He wrote, 1. a Treatise on Fishes, folio; 2. De Crisibus ad Galeni censuram; 3. some Italian Poems and Comedies.—*Tiraboschi*.

SALVIATI (Francis), a Florentine painter, was born in 1510. His family name was Rossi, which he changed out of respect to cardinal Salviati, by whom he was patronized. He died in 1563. His heads are admirably executed, and the draperies and attitudes are also very fine. Joseph Porta, his disciple, altered his name to that of Salviati. He was an excellent painter, and well versed in chemistry and the mathematics. He was a native of Venice, and died in 1585.—*De Piles. Felibien*.

SALVIATI (Leonard), a learned writer, was born at Florence in 1540, and died in 1589. He was one of the first members of the academy Della Crusca, and appointed one of the compilers of the dictionary published under the name of that society. He also wrote two comedies; a criticism on Tasso, called, *Infarinato*; and Observations on Boccaccio.—*Tiraboschi*.

SALVINI (Antony Marie), was a native of Florence, and professor of Greek in that university. He was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and had a considerable share in the completion of its dictionary. He also published translations from several Greek authors; the Satires and Art of Poetry of Horace; the Metamorphoses of Ovid; and other works from the Latin; Boileau's Art of Poetry, from the French; and Addison's Cato, from the English. His own writings are, a Funeral Oration for Magliabechi; Sonnets; and Academical Discourses. He died in 1729.—*Tiraboschi*.

SAMNUCUS (John), a physician, was born at Tirnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was appointed counsellor of state, and historiographer of the empire, and died at Vienna in 1581. He wrote the Lives of the Roman Emperors; a History of Hungary; Emble-

mata; Icones Medicorum; and other works.—*Lit. Hist. of Hungary*.

SAMPSON (William), an author in the reign of king Charles I. who wrote a play, entitled, "The Vow Breaker." He also assisted Markham in his tragedy of "Herod and Antipater."

SAMPSON (Henry), an English divine and physician, was born at South Leverton in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow; but was ejected after the restoration for nonconformity. He then went abroad and studied physic at Padua and Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. On his return to England he was chosen a member of the college of physicians. He died in 1705. He made large collections for a History of Nonconformists, which he never published.—*Fun. Sermon by Horne*.

SAMSON, the son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan. He was endowed with extraordinary strength, and obtained several advantages against the Philistines. At length his mistress betrayed him into the hands of his enemies, who put out his eyes, and made him work at a mill. On a public festival, when the Philistine lords were assembled in the temple of Dagon, Samson was sent for to shew them sport. Laying hold of two pillars of the building as if to support himself, he bowed, pulled down the whole building, and was buried in the ruins with above 3000 of the Philistines, B. C. 1117.—*Bible*.

SAMUEL, a prophet of the tribe of Levi, was called in his youth when attending Eli the high priest. He consecrated Saul king of Israel, and afterwards anointed David to that office. The books of Judges and Ruth are attributed to him. He died aged 96, B. C. 1057. After his death Saul had recourse to a witch at Endor to bring up his ghost.—*Bible*.

SAMWELL (David), a native of Nantglva in Denbighshire. He was surgeon of the ship Discovery, with captain Cook, and was an eye-witness of the death of that celebrated navigator, of which event he wrote a circumstantial account in a quarto pamphlet. He was also the author of some Welsh poems. He died in 1799.—*Ozney's Camb. Biog.*

SANDON (Noel Stephen), a learned Jesuit, was born at Rouen in 1676. He became professor of rhetoric at Paris, and had the charge of educating the prince of Conti. He was afterwards appointed librarian to the king, and died in 1733. His principal works are Latin poems, 2 vols; and a Translation of Horace, with Notes, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SANCHES (Antonio Nunes Ribeiro), a Portuguese physician, was born in 1699. He studied at Leyden under Boerhaave, after which he went and settled in Russia, where he became physician to the emperor.

and to the army. In 1742 he left that country and went to Paris, where he died in 1783. He wrote a Dissertation on the Origin of the Venereal Disease; another on Earthquakes; and a Method of Studying Medicine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SANCHEZ (Thomas), a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Corduba in 1551, and died at Granada in 1610. His works, in 5 vols. folio, display great learning.—*Nic. Antonid. Bibl. Scrip. Hist.*

SANCHO, called the Strong, king of Castille, and son of Ferdinand. He dethroned his brothers, the kings of Galicia and of Leon, and seized their dominions. He was slain in 1072.—*Mariana*

SANCHO (Ignatius), an extraordinary negro, was born in 1729, on board a slave ship, in its passage to Spanish America. At Carthagena he was baptized, and received the name of Ignatius. He was brought to England by some ladies, and afterwards became butler to the duchess of Montague, who left him an annuity of 30*l.* a year. He then set up a small shop in the grocery line, having married a young woman of West Indian origin. Being passionately fond of the stage, an attempt was made to bring him forward in the characters of Othello and Oroonoko, but a defect in his articulation put a stop to it. He was very intimate with Sterne, Garrick, and other eminent men; his correspondence has been published, and shews marks of strong natural genius and observation. He died in 1780.—*Life by Jekyll, prefixed to his Letters.*

SANCHONIATHON, a Phœnician historian, who wrote antiquities of his country, translated into Greek by Philo of Byblus. But only some fragments remain in Porphyry and Eusebius. Sanchoniathon is supposed to have lived in the time of Gideon, judge of Israel.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

SANCROFT (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Evesfield, in Suffolk, in 1616, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; which he lost on account of his loyalty in 1649. He then went abroad, and returned soon after the restoration, when he became chaplain to the bishop of Durham, who presented him to the valuable living of Houghton-le Spring, and a prebend in his cathedral. In 1664 he was made dean of York, from whence a few months after he removed to the deanry of St. Paul's, towards rebuilding which he contributed 1400*l.* In 1677 he was raised to the highest station in the church, where he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but at the revolution he scrupled taking the oaths, for which he was deprived of his seat. He then led a private and devout life at Evesfield, where he died in 1693. He wrote a curious little dialogue in Latin, against Calvinism, called, the Pre-

destinated Thief; also, Modern Politics taken from Machiavel, &c. and several sermons. His manuscripts were purchased by bishop Tanner, who gave them to the Bodleian library, Oxford.—*Bio. Brit.*

SANCTORIUS, professor of medicine at Padua, was born at Capo d'Istria in 1561. He made a number of curious experiments on insensible perspiration; to estimate which he caused a balance to be made with a seat, in which he placed himself after his meals. The result of his observations he published in his *Medicina Statica Aphorismi*; which has been translated into English by Quincy. Sanctorius also wrote *Methodus Vitandorum Errorum qui in Arte Medica Contingunt*, 4to. He died at Venice in 1636.

SANDBY (Thomas), professor of architecture in the royal academy of London, was born at Nottingham in 1721, and died in 1798.—*Gen. Mag.*

SANDEMAN (Robert), a Scotch minister, was born at Perth in 1723, and educated at St. Andrews. He formed a sect which still goes by his name. In 1766 he went to New England, where he gathered many followers, and died in 1772. He wrote an Answer to Hervey's Dialogues, in two volumes, exhibiting more alperity than argument.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SANDERS (Nicholas), a zealous Roman-catholic writer, was born at Charlewood in Surry, and educated first at Wykeham's school near Winchester, and next at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. About 1560 he went to Rome, where he entered into priest's orders, was made doctor of divinity, and accompanied cardinal Hosius to the council of Trent, and afterwards to Poland. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His principal work is his treatise against the reformation, entitled, *De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani*, 8vo.—*Wood, A. O.*

SANDERS (Robert), a literary compiler, was born in Scotland about 1729. He wrote a novel called *Gaffer Greybeard*, 4 vols. 12mo; and put together for the booksellers, the *Complete English Traveller*, folio; and the *Newgate Calendar*. He was also amanuensis to lord Lyttelton, when his lordship was engaged on the *History of Henry II.* He died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SANDERSON (Robert), a learned English prelate, was born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in 1587, and educated first at the grammar school there, and next at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow in 1606. He resigned his fellowship in 1619, on obtaining the rectory of Boothby Pannell, in Lincolnshire, which he enjoyed above forty years. In 1631 he became chaplain to the king, who always had a great regard for him; and in 1642 appoint-

ed him regius professor of divinity at Oxford. Dr. Sanderson frequently attended his majesty in the Isle of Wight; and at his desire wrote his Judgment of Episcopacy, when the parliament proposed to abolish that form of church government. At the restoration he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln, and was moderator at the Savoy conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian divines. He died in 1663. Bishop Sanderson was one of the greatest casuists of his time, profoundly learned, and of great piety and moderation. His chief works are, *Artis Logicæ Compendium*; a Collection of Sermons, folio; *Cases of Conscience*; Lectures read in the divinity school at Oxford; *De Juramenti Obligatione*; *De Obligatione Conscientiæ*; *Pax Ecclesiæ*, about predestination, &c.—*Life by Walton. Biog. Brit.*

SANDERSON (Robert), a learned antiquary, was usher of the court of chancery, and clerk of the rolls. He continued Rymer's *Fœdera*, from the 16th to the 20th volume, and died in 1741.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

SANDIUS (Christopher), a Socinian writer, was born in 1644, at Königsberg, in Prussia, and died at Amsterdam in 1680. He wrote, 1. *Nucleus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*; 2. *Library of Socinian Writers*, 8vo.; 3. *Interpretationes Paradoxæ in Joannem*; 4. *De Origine Animæ*; 5. *Scriptura Sanctæ Trinitatis Revelatrix*, &c.—*Morei.*

SANDRART (Joachim), a painter, was born at Frankfort in 1606. He was employed by the king of Spain: but he is principally known by his work, entitled, *The Lives of Celebrated Painters*; and as the founder of an academy at Nuremberg, where he died in 1683.—*Felbim.*

SANDYS (Edwin), an English prelate, was born in 1519, at Hawkhead, in Lancashire. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, and about 1547 was elected master of Catherine hall. At the accession of Mary he was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her was deprived of his office, and sent first to the Tower, and afterwards to the Marshalsea; but after a confinement of some weeks he was set at liberty, on which he went abroad. When Elizabeth came to the throne he returned to England, and was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy. He was also made bishop of Worcester, and had a share in the translation of the Scriptures commonly called the *Bishops Bible*. In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1576 to York, where a wicked conspiracy was formed to fix on him the imputation of adultery, which was discovered and the actors punished. He died in 1588. His sermons and letters have been printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

SANDYS (Sir Edwin), second son of the above, was born about 1561, and educated at Oxford, under the learned Hooker. He

then went on his travels, and the result of his observations he published under the title of *Europæ Speculum*, in quarto. He was knighted by James I. and died in 1629, and left 1500*l.* to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysical lecture.—*Ibid.*

SANDYS (George), brother of the preceding, was born at Bishopsthorpe in Yorkshire in 1577. He received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe and Asia. In 1615 an account of his travels was printed in folio, with plates. Of this curious and accurate work numerous editions have been published. He also translated the Psalms into verse, and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; and both Dryden and Pope bestow upon him great commendations. He died in 1643.—*Wood. Granger.*

SANNAZARIUS (James), an Italian poet, was born at Naples in 1458, and died in 1530. His Latin poems were printed at Naples in 1718, 12mo., and are written in an elegant style. The most celebrated of his Italian poems is his *Arcadia*, printed first in 1502, and several times since.—*Trabeschi.*

SANSON (Nicholas), a French geographer, was born at Abbeville in 1600, and died in 1667. He was engineer and geographer to the king. His maps are very accurate and valuable. He was also the author of *Disquisitiones Geographicæ in Pharum Galliz*, 2 vols. 12mo.; and other works on geography.—*Niceron.*

SANSOVINO (James, called *Fattis*), a sculptor and architect, was born at Florence in 1479. The mint, and the library of St. Marc at Venice, are magnificent specimens of his skill. When a tax was laid upon the inhabitants of Venice, Titian and himself were exempted from the impost. He died in 1570. His son, *Francis Sansovino*, took his degrees in law at Padua, but afterwards set up a printing-office at Venice, where he died in 1586. He published a translation of Plutarch; *Chronology of the World*; *Annals of the Ottoman Empire*; and a curious collection of novels, entitled, *Cento Nouvelle Scelte de piu Nobili Scrittori della lingua Volgare*, 4to.—*D'Argenville. Trabeschi.*

SANTEUL (John Baptist), a poet, was born at Paris in 1630. He became a member of the society of canons regulars of St. Victor, and obtained a pension from the king. He died in 1697. His Latin poems are deservedly admired; they have been printed in 3 vols. 12mo.; and a Collection of Hymns in the same language, in 1 vol. 12mo. His brother Claude was also a good Latin poet. He died in 1684.—*Morei.*

SANTI di Titi, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Florence in 1538, and died in 1603. There are some beautiful pictures by him in his native city.—*Piles.*

SAPOR I. king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes about A.D. 238. He took Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and made the emperor Valerian prisoner, but after being defeated by Odenatus, he was assassinated by his subjects, A.D. 273.

SAPOR II. succeeded his father Hormisdas. He was a warlike prince, and gained many advantages over the Romans; but tarnished his glory by a dreadful persecution of the christians. He died in 380.—*Un. Hist.*

SAPPHO, was a native of Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos. She excelled in lyric poetry, and flourished about 600 B. C. She was held in such estimation by her countrymen that they stamped her image on their coins. The manners of Sappho were loose, and she is said to have fallen in love with a young man named Phaon, who slighted her, on which she threw herself into the sea. Fragments of her poems are extant.

SARASIN (John Francis), a French author, was born at Hermanville, near Caen, in 1604, and died in 1654. He wrote Odes, Eclogues, Epigrams, and other poems; also a History of the Conspiracy of Wallstein; a treatise on the Game of Chess; History of the Siege of Dunkirk, &c.—*Moreri.*

SARAVIA (Adrian), a protestant divine; was born at Hesdin in Artois in 1590. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, but afterwards came to England, where he obtained a canonry of Canterbury. He was the intimate friend of the famous Hooker, and attended him on his death-bed. Dr. Saravia died in 1611. His theological works have been printed in 1 vol. folio.

SARBIEWSKI (Mathias Calimir), a jesuit, was born in Poland in 1595. After studying at Rome, where he received marks of favour from pope Urban VIII. he returned to Poland, and became professor of philosophy and theology at Wilna. He was also appointed preacher to king Ladislaus V. He died in 1640. His Latin poems are very elegant; the best edition is that of Barbou, at Paris, in 1759, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

SARDANAPALUS, a famous king of Assyria, who is supposed to have been the same with Phul, mentioned in the Scripture. Arbaces, governor of Media, entering the royal palace, and seeing Sardanapalus, dressed as a courtesan, surrounded by his eunuchs and mistresses, was so disgusted that he immediately formed the design of conspiring against him. Belshazzar, governor of Babylon, entered into his views; and a civil war commenced, in which the king was defeated and closely besieged in Nineveh, where he set fire to his palace, and perished in the flames, B. C. 820.—*U. Hist.*

SARJEANT (John), a Romish priest, whose real name was Smith. He was born in Lincolnshire about 1621, and educated at Cambridge. Afterwards he became secretary to the bishop of Durham, but in 1642 he went to Lisbon, and changed his

religion. In 1659 he returned to England, and wrote some books against the protestant religion, one of which was answered by archbishop Tillotson. Sarjeant died about 1670.—*Gen. Hist. Di.*

SARPI (Peter Paul), commonly called *Father Paul*, was born at Venice in 1552. He became a member of the religious order of Servites, and when a young man acquired an uncommon reputation for his various learning and penetrating genius. Besides his acquaintance with the languages, ancient and modern, he was well versed in mathematics, philosophy, theology, and medicine. Some authors have attributed to him, but without reason, the discovery of the circulation of the blood. In the disputes between the republic of Venice and pope Paul V. father Paul distinguished himself with such ability in behalf of his country, that the pope ordered him to Rome, and on his refusal excommunicated him. This did not abate the zeal of this virtuous citizen, who continued to maintain the rights of Venice against the pretended authority of the pope with vigour. An attempt was then made to murder him, and he was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who left him pierced with wounds. This infamous deed roused the indignation of the senate, who proclaimed large rewards for the apprehension of the assassins, who were never discovered. Though by medical aid he recovered from his wounds, the effects ruined his health, and he died in 1623. His last words were, *Esse perpetua*, supposed to allude to the liberties of his country. Father Paul wrote several esteemed works; as, 1. The History of the Council of Trent, printed in Italian at London in 1619, and in Latin the year following; 2. Considerations on the Censures of Paul V. against the Republic of Venice; 3. Treatise on the Interdict; 4. De Jure Asylorum; 5. Treatise concerning the Inquisition; 6. Treatise of Benetices; 7. Letters.—*Memoirs printed at Venice*, 1766.

SARTO (Andrew de), a painter, so named from being the son of a taylor, was born at Florence in 1478, and died in 1530. His pictures are admirably designed, and are remarkable for the excellence of the draperies.—*De Piles.*

SATURNINUS, a heretic of the second century, who held that the world was created by angels, and that the intercourse of the sexes is unlawful.—*Dupin. Masim.*

SATURNINUS (Publius Sempronius), a Roman general, who having gained several victories over the Barbarians, assumed the title of emperor A. D. 263. He was a man of great bravery, but was murdered by his soldiers for his severity in 267. There was another of this name who was highly esteemed by Aurelian, and regarded as the best of his generals. The people of Alexandria proclaimed him emperor in 290, but he refused the title. The troops, however,

compelled him to accept it. He slew himself not long after at Apamea, where he was besieged by Probus.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

SAVAGE (Richard), an English poet, was the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield, by earl Rivers, and born in 1697. This unnatural woman caused him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a story of his death to prevent his father from leaving him a proper support. By the death of his nurse he found some papers which disclosed the secret; but every effort made by him to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual. Having the misfortune to kill another man in a drunken quarrel his mother devised every means she could to get him executed; and when he was condemned she endeavoured to prevent his receiving a royal pardon. However his friends procured him a reprieve; and lord Tyrconnel took him into his family. But the temper and conduct of Savage were most unfortunate. He quarrelled with his patron and was discarded. Queen Caroline allowed him a pension of 50*l*, which he lost at her death, and was reduced to great distress. He died in the prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a trifling debt, in 1743. Savage had considerable genius, but it was uncultivated. The best of his poems is entitled, *the Bastard*.—*Life by Dr. Johnson*.

SAVAGE (Samuel Morton), a dissenting divine, was born at London in 1721. He received his education under Mr. Eames, and afterwards assisted Dr. Jennings as lecturer in mathematics and philosophy. In 1762, when the academy removed to Hoxton, he filled the divinity chair. In 1785 he quitted the academy. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity in 1767. He died in 1791. Dr. Savage printed some single discourses, and a volume of his sermons has been printed since his death, with his life prefixed, from whence this article is taken.

SAVAGE (John), an English divine, was lecturer of St. George, Hanover-square, and rector of Clothall, Hertfordshire. He was very fond of attending Westminster school, where he had been bred, and when he died in 1747, the scholars erected a monument to his memory in the cloisters.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SAVARY (James), a French merchant, was born at Douay in Anjou, in 1622. He made a fortune by commerce, after which he became secretary to the king. He wrote the *Perfect Negotiator*, which passed through many editions, in 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1690. His sons, James and Philemon, published their father's work under the title of a *Universal Dictionary of Commerce* 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

SAVARY (N.), a French traveller, was born at Vitre, in Brittany. In 1776 he

went to Egypt, from whence he travelled through Greece and the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France, in 1780, he published the *Koran*, translated from the Arabic. 2 vols. 8vo.; *Letters on Egypt*. 3 vols.; and *Letters on Greece*. He died in 1788.—*New Dict.*

SAVERY (Roland), a French painter, was born at Cambray in 1576, and died in 1639. He painted landscapes, which he adorned with figures in an excellent style.—*De Pile*.

SAVILLE (sir Henry), a learned Englishman was born at Bradley, in Yorkshire, in 1549, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and warden. In 1596, queen Elizabeth, to whom he had been tutor in the Greek language, gave him the provostship of Eton college; and James I. on his accession, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1621, and was buried at Eton. Sir Henry was a munificent patron of learning. He founded two professorships at Oxford, one of astronomy and the other of geometry. He published editions of Chrysostom's works, and of Bradwardin's *Treatise de Causa Dei*. He also translated part of Tacitus; and wrote a *Treatise on Military Affairs, or the Roman Warfare*. &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

SAVILLE (sir George), baronet, of Yorkshire; a public spirited and patriotic English senator, died in 1784, aged 59. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the American war, and by bringing in the bill for repealing the penal statutes against the Roman catholics, for which his house was destroyed in the memorable riots of June 1780.—*Gen. Mag.*

SAUL, king of Israel, was the son of Kish of the tribe of Benjamin, and anointed king 1095 B. C. He obtained signal advantages over the Philistines and Amalekites, but having spared the spoil, contrary to the divine command, the prophet Samuel informed him the sceptre should depart from him. Being jealous of David he endeavoured several times to take his life; and being defeated by the Philistines on mount Gilboah, he slew himself.—*Bibl.*

SAUNDERS (Charles), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II. While king's scholar at Westminster he wrote a play, called, "Lamerlane the Great," but the time of his death is not known.—*Biog. Dram.*

SAUNDERS (Richard), an English astrologer and quack, who published the *Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physic*, 4to. 1677; and a folio volume on *Physiognomy and Chiromancy, Moles, Dreams, &c.* He died in 1680.—*Granger*.

SAUNDERS (sir Edmund), a person who rose to be a judge from being a common beggar. A lawyer of Clement's Inn perceiving his genius, took him into his office and made him his clerk. He afterwards

became an eminent counsel, and rose to be chief justice in the court of king's bench. He died in 1683.—*Life of the Lord Keeper Norb.*

SAUNDERSON (Nicholas), an eminent mathematician, was born in 1682, at Thurlston in Yorkshire. He lost his sight when twelve months old by the small pox; but was sent to the free school at Penniston, where he made a great proficiency in classical learning. At the age of eighteen he was introduced to Mr. West, a gentleman of fortune, and a lover of the mathematics, who instructed him in algebra and geometry, and he made such a progress that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created master of arts by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1711; and in 1728 he received the degree of doctor of laws when the king visited the university. He died in 1739. His *Elements of Algebra* were printed at Cambridge in 1740. in 2 vols. 4to.; and his *Treatise on Fluxions* was also printed after his death, in one volume octavo.—*Martin.*

SAVONAROLA, a Dominican, was born at Ferrara in 1452. He became celebrated as a preacher at Florence, where he publicly declaimed against the vices of the clergy, and the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and condemned to the flames, which sentence was executed in 1498. He wrote *Sermons*; a treatise, entitled, the *Triumph of the Cross*, and other works, printed at Leyden in 6 vols. 12mo.—*Life by Picus Mirandula.*

SAVOT (Louis), a French antiquary, was born at Saulieu, in Burgundy, in 1579. He was physician to Louis XIII. and died in 1640. His works are, 1. *Discours sur Antient Medals*, 4to.; 2. *Architecture Françoise des Batimens Particuliers*, 4to.; 3. *De Causis Colorum*, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SAURIN (James), was the son of a protestant lawyer at Nîmes, where he was born in 1677, and went with his father into exile to Geneva after the repeal of the edict of Nantz in 1685. In the 17th year of his age he quitted his studies to go into the army, but soon returned to Geneva. On finishing his education he came to London, and preached with acceptance among his fellow exiles for about 5 years. Here he married, soon after which he went to Holland, and became minister of the French church at the Hague, where he died in 1780. He was a most eloquent preacher, and constantly followed by crowds of hearers. His *Sermons*, in 12 vols. are impassioned, and powerfully persuasive. They have been translated into English by Robinson and Munser. But Saurin's greatest work is entitled, *Discourses, historical, critical, and*

moral, on the most memorable Events of the Old and New Testament, 6 vols. folio.

SAURIN (Joseph), a mathematician, was born in 1659 at Courteson, in the principality of Orange. He entered into the ministry among the protestants, but in 1690 he abjured that religion at Paris, and obtained a pension from the government. He was also a member of the academy of sciences. Rousseau having been accused of writing some libellous verses against persons of distinction, falsely charged Saurin as the author, who was honourably acquitted, and his accuser banished. He died at Paris in 1737. He contributed many valuable papers to the *Journal des Savans*, and wrote a *Memoir of his Own Life*.—*Ibid.*

SAURIN (Bernard Joseph), son of the last mentioned, was an advocate of parliament, and a member of the French academy. He was very intimate with Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius, the latter of whom allowed him a pension. He died in 1782. He wrote several plays of great merit, as *Spartacus*, and *Blanche and Richard*, tragedies; and the *Anglomania*, a comedy. His dramatic works were printed in 1783, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

SAUSSURE (Horace Benedict de), a naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1740. His father, who was a member of the council of two hundred, wrote several works on agriculture, and died in 1790. The son displayed so early a genius as to be appointed professor of philosophy at Geneva when he was only twenty-one. He travelled into several countries, particularly Italy, and when at Naples made several observations on Mount Vesuvius with sir William Hamilton. He afterwards visited and measured Mount Ætna; and ascended the highest parts of the Alps. This virtuous and ingenious man, after enriching the republic of letters by his enquiries, and rendering his country essential benefits, was nearly ruined by the French revolution, and died of chagrin in 1796. He wrote, 1. *An Eloge on Bonnet*; 2. *Dissertatio Physica de Igne*; 3. *Dissertatio Physica de Electricitate*; 4. *Project for Reforming the College of Geneva*; 5. *Essays on Hygrometry*; 6. *Travels in the Alps*, 4 vols. 4to. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAUVAGES (Francis Bissier de), a French physician, was born at Alais in 1706. He became royal professor of medicine and botany at Montpellier, member of the royal society of London, and of several other learned bodies. He was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc, and died at Montpellier in 1767. His works are, 1. *Theoria Febris*; 2. *Nosologia Methodica*, 5 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Physiologia Mechanica*, 1 mo.; 4. *Methodus Foliorum*, 8vo.; 5. *Translation of Hales's Statical Essays from the English*, &c.—*Nouv. D.A. Hist.*

SAUVEUR (Joseph), a French mathematician, was born at La Fleche, in 1653. He

was dumb till he was seven years of age, and then the organs of speech were so imperfect that he was never able to speak plain. He shewed an early turn for mathematics, which study he cultivated at the Jesuits' college, Paris, and at the age of twenty had prince Eugene for a pupil. In 1686 he was appointed mathematical professor in the royal college. He wrote a Treatise on Fortification; and another on Music; besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member. He died in 1716.—*Martin.*

SAWYER (sir Robert), an eminent lawyer, was a great admirer of lord chief justice Hale, whose virtues he imitated. He was attorney-general from 1681 to 1687, but was removed by James II. for refusing to assist him in his arbitrary designs. He died in 1692.—*Granger.*

SAXE (Maurice count), was the natural son of Frederic Augustus I. elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and of the countess of Koenigsmark. He was born in 1696, and in his childhood evinced proofs of a martial spirit. In 1709 he served with prince Eugene and Marlborough in the Netherlands. He next displayed great valour under his father in the war against the Swedes, particularly at the siege of Stralsund. In 1717 he was with Eugene in Hungary, where he raised the siege of Belgrade, and contributed much to the defeat of the Turks. After the peace of Utrecht he went to France, where the duke of Orleans gave him the brevet of field-marshal. Having obtained a regiment he employed himself in improving military tactics, and introducing a new exercise. In 1726 the states of Courland elected him their sovereign, on which Poland and Russia joined against him, and after a brave defence the count was obliged to quit the government and the country in 1729. He then returned to France, where he applied to the study of the mathematics, and in a fit of illness wrote his *R-eries*, or Military Memoirs; a work of equal service to the general and common soldier. On the death of his father in 1733 war was rekindled, and the elector of Saxony, his brother, offered him the command of all his forces, which he declined, giving the preference to the French service. He then joined the marshal Berwick on the Rhine, and displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Philipsburg, for which he was made lieutenant-general. In 1741 the count took Prague, which was followed by the capture of Agria. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and commander-in-chief in Flanders. The next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy, though he was so ill as to be carried on a litter. This victory was followed by the fall of several strong towns, particularly Brussels. In 1746 he gained the battle of Rocour, and the same year was appointed

marshal of all the French armies, and governor of all the places conquered in the Low Countries. He died in 1750, and was buried in the Lutheran church of Strasburg.

SAXO, surnamed the *Grammarian*, was born in the isle of Zealand, in Denmark. He went to Paris in 1177, and became a member of the religious order of St. Genevieve. He died in 1204. He wrote the History of the Northern Nations, which was printed at Sora in 1644, folio.—*Moreri.*

SAY (Samuel), an English poet, and dissenting minister, was born in 1675, and died in 1743. His poems have been printed in one volume 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

SCALA (Bartholomew), an Italian statesman, was born at Florence about 1424. He was held in great esteem by Cosimo, duke of Tuscany, and obtained several honourable appointments in his native country; where he died in 1497. He wrote a History of Florence in Latin; Letters; and other works.—*Tiraboschi.*

SCALIGER (Julius Casar), a learned writer, was born in 1484, at Ripa, in the territory of Verona, of a noble family. In his youth he served in the army, and afterwards became page to the emperor Maximilian; but being obliged to leave Italy he went to France, where he practised as a physician, and died at Agen, in 1558. His works are, 1. Treatise on the Art of Poetry, folio; 2. De Causis Linguarum Latinarum, 4to.; 3. Exercitationes against Cardan, 4to.; 4. Commentaries on Aristotle's History of Animals, fol.; 5. Animadversiones Historiarum Plantarum, 8vo.; 6. In Theophrasti libros; 7. De Causis Plantarum Commentarii, fol.; 8. Commentarii in Hippocratis librum de insomniis, 8vo.; 9. Epistole, 8vo.; 10. Latin Poems, 8vo.—*Niceron.*

SCALIGER (Joseph Justus), son of the preceding, was born at Agen in 1540. He studied at Paris, where Turnebus was his tutor in the Greek language. Becoming a Calvinist he removed to Leyden, where he obtained a professorship, and died in 1609. Scaliger was a man of extensive learning, but petulant, and excessively illiberal. His principal works are, 1. De Emendatione Temporum, folio; 2. Canones Illogici; 3. De Tribus Sectis Judæorum, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. Latin Poems, 8vo.; 5. Notes on Ancient Authors.—*Ibid.*

SCAMOZZI (Vincent), a celebrated architect, was born at Vicenza in 1552, and died at Venice in 1616. His principal works are at Venice, and the most remarkable is the citadel of Palma. Amidst the variety of his employments he composed a treatise on his art, of great merit. The title is *Idea della Architettura Universale*, 2 vols. folio.—*Felbina. D'Argenville.*

SCANDERBEG, or George Castriot, king of Albania, a province dependant on the grand seignior, was born in 1404, and delivered by his father John Castriot, with his three brothers, as hostages to Amurat II.

who poisoned the rest, but spared him on account of his youth. The sultan caused him to be circumcised, and gave him the command of some troops, with the title of fangiak. On the death of his father in 1432, he formed the design of recovering the throne of his ancestors, and being sent some time after against Hungary he entered into a secret treaty with Huniades Corvinus, king of that country, seized the sultan's secretary, and compelled him to write and seal an order to the governor of Albania, commanding him to deliver the capital to Scanderbeg. He then repaired to that country, and ascended the throne in 1443. Amurath laid siege to Croia, the capital of Albania, but was twice defeated. The war was continued by his successor Mahomet II. till 1461, when the independence of the country was settled by treaty. Scanderbeg after this went to Italy to assist Ferdinand, king of Arragon, who was closely besieged in Bari. The Albanian hero relieved the place, and contributed to the defeat of the count of Anjou. He died in the states of Venice in 1467.—*Life by Poncet*, 1709.

SCAPULA (John), a learned lexicographer of the 16th century. He completed his education at Lausanne, after which he was employed in the printing-house of Henry Stephens, and while engaged in correcting his famous *Theaurus Lingua Graeca*, Scapula made a secret abridgement, which was printed in 1580, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, and proved the ruin of Stephens.

SCARBOROUGH (Sir Charles), first physician to Charles II. James II. and William III. He succeeded Dr. Harvey as lecturer on anatomy and surgery, and was the first who applied mathematical principles to anatomy and medicine. He died in 1693. Sir Charles wrote, *Syllabus Musculorum*; and other works.—*Granger*.

SCARRON (Paul), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1610. His father, who was a counsellor of the parliament, compelled him to enter into the ecclesiastical state, and he obtained a canonry at Mans, where he lost the use of his limbs, on which he removed to Paris, and procured a pension. In 1652 he married mademoiselle d'Aubigne, afterwards the famous madame de Maintenon. Scarron, who was a man of infinite humour, died in 1660. He wrote a number of comedies; a travesty of Virgil's *Aeneid*; and the Comic Romance; besides several poems. All his works were printed at Paris in 1786, in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Niceron*.

SCHAAF (Charles), professor of the oriental languages at Leyden, was born at Nuyts in the electorate of Cologne, in 1646, and died of an apoplexy in 1729. His principal works are, 1. *Grammatica Chaldaica et Syriaca*, 8vo.; 2. *Novum Testamentum Syriacum*, with a Latin translation, 4to.; 3. *Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale*, 4to.; 4. *Epitome Grammaticae Hebraeae*, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

SCHAAEN (Giles), a painter, was born at Alkmaar in Holland, in 1616. He resided a considerable time at Paris, where he acquired great reputation as a portrait and historical painter. He died in 1668.—*Houbraken*.

SCHALCKEN (Godfrey), an eminent painter, was born at Dort in 1643. He was a disciple of Gerard Douw, and resided for some time in London, where he painted a remarkable portrait of William III. by candlelight, the king holding the candle himself. He died at the Hague in 1706.—*It.*

SCHATEN (Nicholas), a German jesuit, died at the end of the 17th century. He wrote, 1. *Historia Westphaliae*, folio; 2. *Annales Paderbornenses*, fol.—*Moreri*.

SCHELLE (Charles William), an able chemist, was born at Stralsund in 1742, and died in 1786. He was a member of the academy of Stockholm, and of the royal society of medicine at Paris. His Treatise on Air and Fire, written in the German language, has been translated into French, and is highly esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHIELSTRATE (Emanuel de), librarian of the Vatican, and canon of St. John de Lateran at Rome, was a native of Antwerp, and died in 1692, aged 43. He wrote, 1. *Antiquitates Ecclesiae Illustratae*, 2 vols. fol.; 2. *Ecclesia Africana sub Primato Carthaginiensi*, 4to.; and other works on ecclesiastical history, but very partial to the papal authority.—*Ibid.*

SCHIEFFER (John), a learned writer, was born at Stralsburg, in 1621. He became professor of elocution and politics at Upsal, and librarian of that university, where he died in 1679. He wrote, 1. *De Militia Navali Veterum*; 2. *Upsalia Antiqua*; 3. *Laponia*, which has been translated into English, under the title of the History of Lapland, folio; 4. *Sueciz Litterata*; 5. *De Re Vehiculari Veterum*.—*Moreri*.

SCHROEKIUS (James), a physician, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and became professor of philosophy, and medicine at Tubingen, where he died in 1587. His works are, 1. *De Animae Principatu*; 2. *De una Persona et Duabus Naturis in Christo*, adversus Antitrinitarios; 3. *Refutatio Errorum Simonii*, folio.—*Moreri*.

SCHNEIDER (Christopher), a jesuit, and mathematician, was born at Schwaben, in 1573, and died at Nice in 1650. He was mathematician and confessor to the archduke of Austria; and the first who observed the spots in the sun, of which discovery he published an account in 1630, under the title of *Rosa Ursina*, folio.—*Ibid.*

SCHELHAMMER (Gouthier-Christopher), first physician to the duke of Holstein, and professor of medicine successively at Helmstadt, Jena, and Kiel. He was born at Jena in 1649, and died in 1716. He wrote, *Introductio in artem Medicam*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

SCHELLINKS (William), a Dutch painter,

was born at Amsterdam in 1691, and died in 1678. He painted history, landscapes, and sea pieces. His principal picture is one of Charles II. embarking for England. His brother *Daniel* was also a good painter of landscapes, and died in 1701, aged 68.—*Houbraeken*.

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBERG (John), a physician, was born at Friburg in Switzerland in 1591, and died there in 1598. He wrote, *Observationum Medicarum, rararum, admirabilium et Monstrosarum volumin, folio*. His son, *John George Schenck*, was also an able physician, and died at Haguenau in 1620. He wrote, *De formandis Medicinæ studiis*, 12mo.; *Hortus Patavinus*, 8vo.; *Monstrorum Historia*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

SCHENKIUUS (John Theodore), professor of medicine at Jena, died in 1671, aged 52. His works are, 1. *Observationes Medicinæ*, fol.; 2. *De Sero Sanguinis*, 4to.; 3. *Catalogue of Plants in the Medical Garden at Jena*, 12mo.—*Ibid*.

SCHUCHZER (John James), a physician and professor of mathematics at Zurich, was born there in 1672, and died in 1733. His principal works are, 1. the *Natural History of the Bible*, 4 vols. in folio; this has been translated into Latin and French, but the German edition is preferred to the others on account of the plates; 2. *Itinera Alpina*, 4 vols. 4to.; 3. *Piscium Querele*, 4to.; 4. *Herbarium Diluvianum*, fol.; 5. *Museum Diluvianum*, 8vo.; 6. *Homo diluvii testis*, 4to.; 7. *Historiæ Helveticæ naturalis Prolegomena*; 8. *Sciagraphia Lithologica*, 4to.; 9. *Nova Litteraria Helvetica*; this is a journal of Swiss literature; 10. *Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Switzerland*. His son, *John Gassard*, died at London in 1729. He published *Koempfer's History of Japan*, in 2 vols. fol. *John Schuchzer*, brother of *John James*, was professor of physic at Zurich, where he died in 1738. He wrote *Agrostographia seu Graminum, juncorum Historia*, 4to.—*Hulleri Bibl. Botan.*

SCHIAVONE (Andrea), a painter, was born in 1522 at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, and died at Venice in 1582. He was deficient in design, but his draperies are fine, and his attitudes graceful.—*Pilkington*.

SCHICKARD (William), professor of Hebrew in the university of Tubingen, died of the plague in 1635, aged 43. He is the author of a Hebrew grammar, entitled, "*Horælogium Schickardi*," and of some other learned works, as, "*De Jure regio Judæorum*," 1674, 4to.; and "*Series Regium Perliæ*," 1621, 4to.—*Moreri*.

SCHIDONE (Bartholomew), a painter, was born at Modena in 1560, and died at Parma in 1616. The duke of Parma made him his principal painter, but a propensity to gaming reduced him to poverty. His pictures are rare and valuable.—*De Piles*.

SCHULING (Diebold), a native of So-

leure, in Switzerland, in the 15th century. He wrote a History, in German, of the War of the Swiss against Charles, duke of Burgundy, published at Bern in 1742, in folio.—*Moreri*.

SCHLICHTINGIUS (Jonas de Zakowicz), a Socinian writer, was born in 1596, in Poland, where he exercised the ministry till he was exiled by the diet of Warsaw in 1647. He died at Züllikaw in Germany in 1661. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, in 1666.

SCHMIDT (Erasmus), professor of Greek and mathematics at Wirtemberg, where he died in 1637. He left an edition of *Pindar*, with a commentary, 1616, 4to.—*Moreri*.

SCHMIDT (Sebastian), professor of the oriental languages at Strasburgh, died in 1697. He is not to be confounded with *John Andrew Schmidt*, Lutheran professor of divinity at Mariendal, where he died in 1726. The latter wrote, 1. *Compendium Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, 8vo.; 2. *De Bibliothecis*, 4to.; 3. *Lexicon Ecclesiasticum minus*, 8vo.—*Ibid*.

SCHMIDT (George Frederic), an engraver, was born at Berlin in 1713, and died in that city in 1775. He studied at Paris under Larmessin, and was admitted a member of the academy of painting. He excelled chiefly in engraving portraits.—*Novæ Diss. Hist.*

SCHÖFFLIN (John Daniel), professor of history in the Lutheran university of Strasburg, was born at Sulzburg in the Brisgaw in 1694, and died at Strasburg in 1771. His works are, 1. *Historia Euringo-Badensis Carlsruhe*, 7 vols. 4to.; 2. *Alsatia Diplomatica*, 2 vols. fol.; 3. *Alsatia Illustrata*, 2 vols. fol.; 4. *Alsaticarum rerum Scriptores*, fol.; 5. *Vindiciæ typographicæ*, 4to.—*Ibid*.

SCHOMBERG (Henry de), marshal of France, was descended of a German family. He served in 1617 in Piedmont under marshal d'Estrees, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the Isle of Rhe. In 1629 he forced the passage of Sufa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudary, for which he was made governor of that province. He died the same year of an apoplexy. He wrote a Relation of the War of Italy, printed first in 1630, and again in 1682.—*Moreri*.

SCHOMBERG (Frederic Armand, duke of), was born of an illustrious family, but different from the preceding. He served first under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William, but in 1650 he passed into the French service, and obtained the government of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where he

commanded with such success as to force Spain to make peace. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, where the elector made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution, was created a peer, made knight of the garter, and had a large sum voted him by parliament. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was shot by mistake as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment.—*Rapin. Moreri.*

SCHONER (John), a mathematician, was born at Carlsstadt, in Germany, in 1477. When a very young man he was chosen professor of mathematics at Nuremberg, and gained a considerable reputation by his astronomical tables, published after those of Regiomontanus. His other works are, *Treatise on Drilling*; *Organicum Uranicum*; *Use of the Globes*; and a *Treatise on the Astronomical Equator*. He died in 1547.—*Mérel. Adam. Martin.*

SCHOOKIUS (Martin), a Dutch writer, was born at Utrecht in 1614. He was successively professor at Utrecht, Deventer, Groningen, and lastly at Frankfort on the Oder, where he died in 1669. His principal works are, *Exercitationes variae*; *De Harengis, seu Haleribus*; *De Signaturis fetus*; *De Ciconis*; *De Icepticismo*; *De Sternutatione*; *De Statu Reipublicæ federati Belgii*; *De imperio maritimo*; *De Lingua Hellenistica*.—*Niceron.*

SCHOONFIELD (John Henry), a painter, was born at Bibrach in Germany in 1619. Some fine pictures of his are in the churches and state house of Augsburg. He died in 1689.—*Pilkington.*

SCHOONJANS (Anthony), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1665, and died in 1726. He studied in Italy, after which he settled at Vienna, where he received great favours from the emperor. He painted many fine altar-pieces for the churches in Germany.—*Ibid.*

SCHOREL (John), a Dutch painter, was born in 1496, at a village of his name near Alkmaar, and studied under Albert Durer, after which he went to the Holy land, where he drew many views. On his return to Europe he was appointed by pope Adrian VI. superintendent of the buildings at Belvedere, but on the death of that pontiff he went back to his own country, where he died in 1572. To his qualifications as a painter he added those of the poet and musician.—*De Piles.*

SCHOTT (Andrew), a learned jesuit, was born at Antwerp in 1552. He was professor of elocution at Rome, and afterwards taught Greek at Toledo. He died at Antwerp in 1619. He wrote, *Hispania Illustrata*, 4 vols. folio; *The Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Nunez, and Peter Ciaconius*, &c.—*Niceron.*

SCHOTT (Gaspard), a jesuit, was born in

Franconia in 1608, and died at Wurtzburg in 1666. He resided many years at Palermo, and afterwards at Rome, where he was intimate with the famous Kircher. His works are, *Physica curiosa*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Magia naturalis et artificialis*, 4 vols. 4to.; *Technica curiosa*; *Machina hydraulico-pneumatica*; *Pantometrum Kircherianum*, five instrumentum geometricum novum; *Itinerarium staticum Kircherianum*; *Encyclopædia*; [this is a course of mathematics]; *Mathesis Cæsarea*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Anatomia Physico-hydrostatica fontium et fluminum*, 8vo.; *Arithmetica*, 8vo.; *Organum mathematicum*, &c.—*Moreri.*

SCHREVELIUS (Cornelius), a lexicographer, was born at Haerlem in 1615, and died in 1667. He published editions of Homer and Hesiod, but his principal work is a *Lexicon, Greek and Latin*, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

SCHULEMBURG (Matthias John, count), was born in 1661. He was first in the Polish service, and with a small army succeeded in repelling several attacks made by the Swedes under Charles XII. In 1708 he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where his conduct gained him the esteem of prince Eugene. In 1711 he entered into the Venetian service, and compelled the Turks to raise the siege of Corfu. In 1726 he came to England on a visit to his sister, the countess of Kendal, but he returned again to Venice, where he died in 1743.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHULTENS (Albert), a learned German divine, was born at Groningen, and became professor of the Oriental languages, first at Franeker and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1741, aged 70. His principal works are, a *Commentary upon Job*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Commentary on the Proverbs*, 4to.; *The Life of Saladin*, translated from the Arabic, folio; *Aninadversiones Philologicae et Criticae ad varia loca veteris Testamenti*; a *Hebrew Grammar*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHULZE (John Henry), a physician, was born at Colbitz, in Germany, in 1687, and died professor of medicine at Hall in 1745. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and wrote, 1. *Historia Medicinæ à rerum initio ad annum urbis Romæ 535 deducta*, 4to.; 2. *Physiologia Medica*, 8vo.; 3. *Pathologia generalis et specialis*; 4. *De Materia Medica*; 5. *Dissertationes Medicæ et Historicæ*, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHURMAN (Anna Maria de), a learned lady, was born at Cologne in 1607. At the age of six years she cut out figures in paper with great exactness, and at eight she painted flowers in crayons in a pleasing manner. She also made a surprising proficiency in learning. She understood the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and was acquainted with several modern. She applied to music, painting, and engraving with great success, and her writing was remarkable for its beauty. In 1630 she became a disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, after whose

death she retired to Wiewart, in Friesland, where she died in 1678. Her *Opuscula*, or Pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were printed in 1652, 4to. She also wrote Latin Poems, and a Defence of Female Study.—*Niceron*.

SCHUT (Cornelius), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1600, and died in 1660. He was a disciple of Rubens, and painted some fine pictures for the churches at Antwerp.—*Heubron*.

SCHURTZ-FLERSCH (Conrad Samuel), a learned German, was born at Corbac, in the county of Waldeck, and became professor of Greek at Wittemburg, and counsellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe Weimar. He died in 1708. His works are, 1. *Disputationes Historiæ Civiles*, three vols. 4to.; 2. *Epistles*, 3 vols. 8vo.; 3. a *Continuation of Sleidan's History*, 4to. 1678; 4. *Dissertationes on Miscellaneous Subjects*.—*Ibid*.

SENUUR (Theodore Vander), a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1628. He studied at Paris under Sebastian Bourdon, after which he visited Italy. He died in 1705. He enriched his back grounds with representations of antient ruins.—*Pilkington*.

SCHWARTZ (Berthold), a monk of the order of Cordeliers at the end of the thirteenth century, was a native of Eriburg, in Germany, and an able chemist. As he was making some experiments with nitre he discovered the composition of gun-powder, which was first applied to warlike purposes by the Venetians in 1300.—*Moreri*.

SCHYNDAL (Bernard), a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1659. He painted shepherds, ale-houses, &c. He died in 1716.—*Pilkington*.

SCHWARTZ (Cornelius), a painter, was born at Ingolstadt in 1550, and died at Munich in 1594. He painted at Venice under Titian, and gained for excellent a style as to be called the Raphael of Germany.—*Fedichen*.

SCHWERIN (Christopher, count) a general and field-marshal in the Prussian service, was born in 1684. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself on many occasions. In 1741 he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. He was slain at the battle of Prague in 1757. The king of Prussia erected a statue to his honour, and the emperor of Germany a monument on the spot where he was slain.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

SCIOPIUS (Gasper), a learned grammarian, was born at Neumark, in the Upper Palatinate, in 1576. At the age of twenty-three he turned roman catholic, but his character was bad. He wrote an abusive satire on the family of Joseph Scaliger, who replied by exposing that of his adversary. Sciopius also wrote against James I. of England, and attacked the jesuits with great asperity. At the close of life he employed himself in explaining the apocalypse. He

died at Padua in 1649. His principal works are, 1. *Verisimilium*, lib. iv. 8vo.; 2. *Commentarius de Arte Critica*, 8vo.; 3. *De sua ad Catholicos Migratione*; 4. *Notationes Criticæ in Phædram, in Priapeia*; 5. *Suspectarum Lectionum*; 6. *Clasificum Belli Sacri*; 7. *Collyrium Regium*; 8. *Grammatica Philosophica*, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

SCIPIO (Publius Cornelius), surnamed *Africanus*, a celebrated Roman. He made his first campaign, at the age of seventeen, under his father, whose life he saved in the battle of Tefin. After the battle of Cannæ he prevented the Roman officers from abandoning their country as they had intended, out of despair of saving it. Scipio was elected ædile at the age of twenty-one. His father and uncle having fallen in battle he obtained the command in Spain, where he defeated the enemy and took New Carthage in one day. He put an end to the war in that country by a decisive battle, and then crossed over into Africa, where he defeated Asdrubal and Syphax B. C. 203. He afterwards gained the battle of Zama, which victory produced peace between Rome and Carthage. Scipio obtained a triumph, and the appellation of *Africanus* for these brilliant services. He was also honoured with the consular dignity twice, but envy of his glory brought upon him a charge of peculation. Scipio appeared before the people and defended himself so effectually that his accusers were left alone, and he entered the capital with universal acclamations. The affair, however, was brought forward again before the tribunes, but he had retired to his country house, where he died B. C. 180. The virtues and generosity of Scipio, especially to his female captives, were as distinguished as his valour and prudence.—*Livy*.

SCIPIO (Lucius Cornelius), surnamed *Asiaticus*, was brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. His services obtained him the consulate B. C. 189. He afterwards conducted the war in Asia against Antiochus, over whom he gained a great victory on the plains of Magnesia. For this he was honoured with a triumph and the appellation of *Asiaticus*. Cato the censor, however, preferred a charge against him of peculation, and his goods were sold to pay the supposed debt he owed to the republic.—*Ibid*.

SCIPIO-NASICA was the cousin of the preceding, whom he defended with great eloquence before the people. He was refused the consulship at first, but afterwards obtained that dignity, and gained some signal victories in Spain.—*Id*.

SCIPIO (Publius Æmilianus), was the son of Paulus Æmilius, and adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He was called Africanus the Younger in consequence of his victories over the Carthaginians. He served the office of ædile and afterwards of consul, in which situation he laid siege to, and suc-

ended in taking. Carthage B. C. 147. For this he was chosen consul the second time, and took Numantia B. C. 133, whence he acquired the surname of Numantinus. He was assassinated in his bed five years afterwards, as is supposed by the direction of the triumvirs, who suspected him of aspiring to the dictatorship.—*Livy*.

SCIPIO (Publius), father-in-law of Pompey, retired into Africa with the remains of the vanquished army after the battle of Pharsalia, and having joined the troops of Juba, king of Mauritania, was for some time successful, but was defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, and fell in battle.—*Plutarch*.

SCLATIER (William), an English divine, was born in Somersetshire and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Brasenose college, and proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity. He obtained the living of Otterden, in Kent, where he died in 1647. He wrote elegies and epitaphs under the title of *Threnodia Britannica*, 4to.; *Pala-Albion*, or the History of Great Britain to the reign of James I., folio, in Latin and English verse; *Psalms*, or Songs of Zion; *Genethliacon*, five *Stemma Regis Jacobi*, fol. This is a genealogy of that monarch from Adam. There was another *William Sclater*, doctor in divinity, a member of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Pitminster, Somersetshire, where he died in 1626. He wrote a Commentary on the Epistles to the Romans and Thessalonians, folio. His son became minister of Cullumpton, in Devon, and prebendary of Exeter. He published some sermons.—*Wood*.

SCOPAS, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, flourished B. C. 430. He built the famous mausoleum for Artemisia, in honour of her husband, but his chief work was a statue of Venus, which was esteemed superior to that of Praxiteles.—*Pliny*.

SCORZA (Sinibaldo), a painter and engraver, was born at Voltaggio in the territory of Genoa, and died in 1631, aged 41. He engraved after the designs of Albert Durer, with great exactness, and painted animals, flowers, and landscapes.—*De Piles. Felibien*.

SCOT (Reynolde), an English writer, was born in Kent of a genteel family, and educated at Oxford, after which he retired to his paternal estate, where he wrote, 1. a perfect Platform of a Hop Garden, quarto, 1576; 2. the Discovery of Witchcraft, 4to.; 3. Discourse upon Devils and Spirits. In the two last he combats the absurdities of witchcraft and incantations with great success, but he was replied to by many learned men, and also by James I. in his *Demonology*. Mr. Scot died in 1599.—*Wood*.

SCOTLAND. The antient inhabitants of this part of the island of Great Britain were called Caledones, and were of Celtic origin. In the fourth century they were named Picts and Scots. The Romans under Agricola conquered Caledonia, A. D. 85, but in 121 they built a wall to prevent the incur-

sions of the Picts from the Solway Frith to the Tyne. After the departure of the Romans the Picts extended their territories southward. The first sole king of Scotland was Kenneth II. in 839. In 1296 Edward I. of England subdued the country. In 1603 James VI. succeeded to the crown of England, and thereby became the first king of Great Britain. In 1707 the two countries were united by act of parliament.—*Buchanan. Hume*.

SCOTT (Michael), a native of Fifeshire in Scotland, was greatly esteemed by Alexander II., and knighted by him after the battle of Largo. He died in 1291. His skill in chemistry and mathematics made him pass for a magician. Fragments of his works on natural history, mathematics, and philosophy remain.—*Life by Sir George Mackenzie*.

SCOTT (John), a learned divine, was born at Chippenham, in Wiltshire, in 1638, and educated at Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity. He was successively minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark, rector of St. Peter le-Poor, London, and of St. Giles in the Fields, to which was added a canonry of Windsor. He wrote a very esteemed work called the Christian Life, in one vol. folio, and five vols. 8vo. He was also the author of several Sermons, Cases of Conscience Resolved, and Tracts against Popery.—*Funeral Sermon by Johnson*.

SCOTT (Daniel), a learned writer, was born in London, and educated for the ministry under Mr. Jones at Tewkesbury, and afterwards at Utrecht, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. While there he joined the society of mennonites or baptists, but never entered on the ministerial function. In 1725 he published an Essay towards a Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity, which passed through three editions. In 1741 he printed a new Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with critical notes, and in 1745 an Appendix to Stephens's Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1759.—*Monthly Mag. Jan. 1803*.

SCOTT (Thomas), brother of the above, was a dissenting minister first at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, and afterwards at Norwich, where he died in 1746. He published some occasional Sermons, and an attempt to prove the Godhead of Christ, by settling the sense of a single text, John xx. 28. He had two sons, viz. Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, who was for some time pastor of an independent congregation at Norwich, but quitted the office on turning airian, and became a physician. He published two volumes of Sermons, and revised the folio edition of Bailey's dictionary. His brother, Thomas Scott, was minister of a dissenting congregation first at Lowestoff, in Suffolk, and next at Ipswich, from whence he removed to Hapton, in Norfolk, where he died about 1775. He published several single Sermons, and a

small volume of Lyric Poems; but he is best known by a translation of the Book of Job into English verse, with notes, of which two editions have been printed.—*Monthly Mag. Jan.* 1803.

SCOTT (John), an English poet, was the son of a tradesman in London, and born in 1730. His father retiring from business to Amwell, in Hertfordshire, our author had his education there. He wrote, when young, Elegies, descriptive and moral, which were admired by some good poets. All his poems were printed together in one volume octavo, in 1782. Mr. Scott was also the author of Observations on the Poor; a Digest of the Highway and Turnpike Laws; and a piece on the Authenticity of Rowley's Poems. He died in 1783.—*Europ. Mag.*

SCOTT (Samuel), an English painter, whose sea pieces and views rank with those of Vandervelde. He died in 1772.—*Pitt.*

SCOTT (David), an historian, was born near Haddington, in East Lothian, in 1675, and died in 1742. He was imprisoned several times on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a History of Scotland.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SCOUAL (Henry), a Scotch episcopal divine, was born at Saltoun, in East Lothian, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts, after which he entered into orders and was made professor of divinity, but died at the age of twenty-eight in 1678. His principal performance is an admirable tract on the Life of God in the Soul of Man.—*Preface to his works*, 8vo.

SCRIBONIUS-LARGUS, a Roman physician in the time of Augustus or Tiberius, some of whose works are extant, and were printed at Basil in 1529.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

SCRIMZEY (Henry), a Scots writer, who became successively professor of philosophy and law at Geneva, where he died in 1571. He wrote a History of his native country, printed under the name of Henry of Scotland.—*Moreri.*

SCRIVERIUS (Peter), a Dutch writer, was born at Haerlem, where he died in 1653. He wrote, "Batavia Illustrata," 4to.; and Batavia Comitumque Historia. He also published editions of Vegetius, and other writers, on Military Affairs.—*Ibid.*

SCROGGES (Sir William), an English judge, was born at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, in 1623, and educated for the church but entered into the royal army, and afterwards of Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar. In 1669 he was knighted, and made sergeant at law, and in 1678 chief justice of the king's bench. He displayed so much zeal at the trials of the persons charged with being concerned in the popish conspiracy that articles of impeachment were preferred against him by the Commons, and he was removed from his place in 1681. He died in 1683. Several of his speeches have been printed in the State Trials.—*Wood.*

SCUDDER (Henry), a presbyterian divine, was minister of Coligbourne Ducis in Wiltshire, and bachelor of divinity of Cambridge. He wrote a noted book called the "Christian's Daily Walk," 8vo., and died before the reformation.—*Granger.*

SCUDERI (George de), was born at Havre-de-Grace in 1601, and admitted a member of the French academy in 1650. He died in 1665. His works, which are very indifferent, consist of Plays, Poems, an Apology for the Theatre, Political Discourses and Harangues.—*Moreri.*

SCUDERI (Magdalen de), sister of the preceding, was born in 1607. She was an author from necessity, and wrote a great number of romances and other works, as Clelia, 10 vols. 8vo.; Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus, 10 vols.; Ibrahim, or the illustrious Bassa, 4 vols.; Conversations and Discourses, 10 vols.; a Discourse on Glory, &c. She was admitted a member of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and had pensions from cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. She died in 1701.—*Niceron.*

SCULTETUS (Abraham), a German divine, was born at Grumberg, in Silesia, in 1566, and died at Emden in 1626. He was professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and was sent as deputy from that university to the synod of Dort. He wrote, Medulla Patrum, and several other learned works.

SCYLAX, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, who flourished B. C. 522. He was employed by Darius, son of Hytaspes, in making discoveries in India. Some attribute to him the invention of geographical tables. His Periplus was published by Gronovius in 1697 at Leyden.—*Vossius de Math.*

SEAMAN (Lazarus), a non-conformist divine, was born at Leicester, and bred at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. In the civil wars he distinguished himself with so much zeal on the side of parliament as to be appointed master of Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree. He was also a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He died in 1675. His library was the first that ever was sold by auction in England. He printed several sermons.—*Calamy.*

SERA (Albert), a native of Etzeel, in East Friesland, was the author of a work on natural history published at Amsterdam in 1734, in 3 vols. folio. The explanations are in Latin and French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was the posthumous son of the Infant John, by a daughter of the emperor Charles V. and succeeded John III. in 1557. He engaged in an unsuccessful war with the Moors in 1574, and in 1578 he went in person to assist Muly Mohammed, son of Abdalla, king of Morocco, against the king of Fez; but in a battle fought near Tangiers Sebastian was slain. As his body was not found two false Sebastians appeared afterwards in Portugal,

but one was executed and the other sent to the galleys.—*Univ. Hist.*

SEBASTIAN del Plombo, so called from a place which was given him by pope Clement VII., though he is also known by the name of Sebastian of Venice, was born in that city in 1485, and died in 1547. As a painter he rivalled Raphael, by a beautiful picture of the resurrection of Lazarus.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

SECKENDORF (Guy Louis de), a German historian, was born in Franconia in 1626. He became privy-counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university of Hall, where he died in 1692. He wrote a History of Lutheranism, in Latin, 2 vols. fol.; State of the Princes of Germany, 8vo.; and a Description of the Germanic Empire, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SECKER (Thomas), a learned and pious prelate, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693. He was educated at Tewksbury under the learned Mr. Jones with a view to the ministry among the dissenters; but in 1716 he went to Leyden, where he studied physic and took his degree in that faculty. After his return to England he entered himself of Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws. On entering into orders he became chaplain to bishop Talbot, and in 1733 was instituted to the rectory of St. James, Westminster. The year following he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and in 1757 translated to Oxford. In 1750 he obtained the deanry of St. Paul's, and in 1758 was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died in 1768. The sermons, charges, and lectures of this excellent prelate are distinguished by their perspicuity and eloquence.—*Life by Bishop Porteus.*

SECONDUS (John), a Latin poet, was born at the Hague in 1511. He studied law under Alciatus, and afterwards became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo. He died at Utrecht in 1536. His poems are various but excellent. The most celebrated are the *Basia*, or the Kisses, which have been translated into several languages.—*Moreri.*

SECONDAT DE MONTESQUIEU (John Baptist), son of the celebrated author of the Spirit of Laws, died in 1796, aged 79. He was a counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux. His works are, 1. Memoir on Electricity, 8vo.; 2. Observations on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenees, 12mo.; 3. Considerations on the Constitution of the French Marine, 8vo.; 4. Natural History of the Oak, folio.—*Novu. Dict. Hist.*

SECOUSSE (Denis-Francis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1691, and educated under Rollin, after which he became an advocate, but quitted the law for literature. He was employed by the chancellor D'Aguesseau as censor-royal, and in other public services. He became blind, and died in 1754. He published, a Collection of Royal Ordinances; Memoirs for a History

of Charles the Bad, 2 vols. 4to.; and several Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.—*Ibid.*

SECURIS (John), a physician, was born in Wiltshire, and educated at New college, Oxford. He practised with reputation at Salisbury, where he died about 1570. He published an Almanack; also a piece intitled, A Detection and Querimony of the daily Enormities and Abuses committed in the three Branches of Physic.—*Wood.*

SEDAINE (Michael John), a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1719. He was brought up a mason, but a taste for the theatre induced him to quit his business, and to write comedies, which he did with great success. His comic operas possess considerable merit, and some of them have been translated into English, as *Richard Cœur de Lion*, and *Blue Beard*. He was a member of the French academy, and secretary of that of architecture. He died in 1797.—*Novu. Dict. Hist.*

SEDGWICK (Obadiah), a non-conformist divine, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1600, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to sir Horatio Vere, whom he accompanied in his expedition to the Low Countries. In the time of the rebellion he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and a member of the assembly of divines. He died at Marlborough in 1657. He wrote a number of religious treatises and sermons.—*Wood.*

SEDLLEY (sir Charles), a poet, was born at Aylesford, in Kent, about 1630. He was one of the wits of the court of Charles II., who had a great regard for him. His daughter became mistress to James II., who created her countess of Dorchester; but sir Charles was zealous for the restoration, and being asked the reason answered, "from a principle of gratitude; for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He died in 1701. His poems are loose and indifferent. He also wrote some Plays.—*Ibid.*

SEDULIUS (Cæcilius), an ecclesiastic and poet of the fifth century, who wrote a Poem on the Life of Christ intitled, *Paschale Carmen*. It was published by Aldus in 1502, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SEE-MA-KOANG, a Chinese mandarin and philosopher of the eleventh century. He enjoyed the favour of the emperor, and had several important places, which he resigned and retired to a solitary place, where he wrote a History of China, commencing at the 403d year before the christian era. He was also the author of some moral treatises.—*Novu. Dict. Hist.*

SEED (Jeremiah), a learned divine, was born at Clifton, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and obtained a fellowship. He was afterwards presented to

the rectory of Enham, in Hampshire, where he died in 1747. His Sermons, in four vols. 8vo., are very excellent.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

SEGAR (sir William), garter king at arms, was author of "Honour Civil and Military," folio, 1602. He was imprisoned for granting the royal arms of Arragon, with a cunton of Brabant, to George Brandon, the common hangman; but it appearing that he was imposed upon he was released. He died in 1638. Edmonson's Baronage is principally taken from sir William's MSS.—*Granger.*

SEGHERS (Gerard), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592, and died there in 1651. He studied under Janssens, and improved himself in Italy after the best masters. He painted religious subjects, also musical assemblies and feasts. His brother *Daniel* was a disciple of Velvet Breughel, and entered among the jesuits, but continued his profession. He excelled in painting flowers and insects, and died in 1660.—*Friblin.*

SEGNERI (Paul), an Italian jesuit, was born at Nettuno in 1624. His celebrity as a preacher occasioned him to be called to Rome by pope Innocent XII. to whom he became chaplain. He died in 1694. His works are, Sermons, 7 vols.; the Unbeliever without Excuse; the Pastor instructed; the Illusions of the Quietists, &c., all collected in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

SEGRAIS (John Regnault de), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1624, of a noble family, and educated at the jesuits' college for the priesthood, which profession he declined. Madame de Montepusier became his friend, and appointed him her gentleman in ordinary. He was afterwards patronized by madame de la Fayette. In 1676 he retired to his native place, where he married a lady of fortune. He was a member of the French academy, and died in 1701. Segrais wrote some elegant Eclogues; and translated the Georgics and Eneid of Virgil into French verse. His prose works are, a Collection of Novels; and Segraisiana, or a Miscellany of History and Literature.—*Moreri.*

SEGUI (Joseph), a French divine, was born at Rodez in 1689. He obtained a poetical prize of the French academy in 1732, and was afterwards admitted a member of that body. He died at Meaux, where he had a canonry, in 1761. His works are; Panegyrics, 2 vols. 12mo.; Sermons, 2 vols.; and Academical Discourses, 1 vol. His panegyric on St. Louis is his master-piece.—*Novv. DiA. Hist.*

SEGUIER (John Francis), an eminent botanist, was born at Nîmes in 1703. He was bred to the law, but renounced that profession to follow his favourite pursuits. He accompanied the marquis Scipio Maffei on his travels in France, England, Holland, and Germany; and on his return to his own country became principal of the aca-

demy of Nîmes. He died in 1784. His works are; Bibliotheca Botanica, 4to.; Planta Veronenses, 3 vols. 8vo.; and a Translation of the works of Maffei.—*Novv. DiA. Hist.*

SEJANUS (*Ælius*), a celebrated Roman, was the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman knight, and captain of the prætorian guards. Sejanus first introduced himself into the favour of Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, and afterwards to that of Tiberius, who made him his confidant. He also contrived, by his pliability of temper and insinuating address, to gain the affections of the people, the soldiers, and the senate. He was appointed commander of the prætorian guards, and had the disposal of all places of trust and honour, which he gave to his own creatures. Inflamed by ambition, he aspiring to the imperial throne, and to gain his end murdered Drusus, the son of the emperor, after which he declared his intention of marrying Livia, the widow of Drusus, but this was opposed by Tiberius. The emperor at length perceiving the real views of his favourite, caused him to be accused before the senate, on which he was deserted by all his friends and sent to prison, where he was strangled A. D. 31. His body, after being dragged about the streets, was thrown into the Tiber.—*Tacitus.*

SELDEN (John), a learned writer, was born at Salvington, in Sussex, in 1584. From Chichester school he removed to Hart hall, and from thence to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, and became distinguished as a profound lawyer and antiquary. He drew up a Treatise on the Civil Government of England before the Conquest, at the age of twenty-two, which gained him great reputation among the learned of his time. In 1614 he published his Titles of Honour, and in 1618 his history of Tythes, which gave great alarm to the clergy, and was answered by several writers. Being prosecuted in the high commission court, he subscribed a submission and acknowledgement of his fault. In 1621 he was committed to custody as the principal promoter of the protest made by the commons respecting their privileges. In 1623 he was chosen member of parliament for Lancaster, and in the following one he sat for Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. He afterwards sat again for Lancaster, and was a strenuous opposer of the duke of Buckingham, and had a principal share in drawing up the petition or right. For his continued opposition to the court he was sent to the Tower in 1628, from whence he was removed to the king's bench, and in 1631 admitted to bail. In 1636 he published his Defence of the King's Dominion over the British Seas, in answer to Grotius. In 1642 he was offered the great seal, which he declined accepting. Though he took the covenant, and was appointed by parliament keeper of the records, as also a member of

the assembly of divines, he refused to write in their defence. He died in 1654, and was buried in the Temple-church. His works were published in 6 vols. folio, 1726.—*Biog. Brit.*

SELEUCUS NICANOR, king of Syria, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he seized upon Babylon, but was driven out by Antigonus, on which he fled to Ptolemy, with whose assistance he formed an army and defeated Antigonus, who was slain B.C. 301. Seleucus then began the Syrian race of kings called *Seleucides*, but was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, B.C. 280.

SELM I. emperor of the Turks, was the second son of Bajazet II. whom he dethroned and murdered, as he did his two brothers in 1512. Having secured the throne by these crimes, he turned his arms with great success against Egypt and Persia. The former country he completely conquered, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, which had lasted above 260 years. He died in 1520.—*Univ. Hist.*

SELM II. grandson of the above, succeeded his father Solyman II. in 1566. In 1570 he broke the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, and took the island of Cyprus, but the year following he lost the battle of Lepanto, which obliged him to sue for peace. He died in 1574.—*Univ. Hist.*

SELIS (Nicolas Joseph), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1737. He became professor of the belles-lettres in the central school of the Pantheon, and a member of the national institute. He died in 1802. His works are, a Translation of Persius, with notes, 8vo.; Relation of the Disorder, Confession, and Death, of M. de Voltaire; Epistles in Verse; Letter to de la Harpe on the College of France; Discourse on Central Schools, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SELKIRK (Alexander), an adventurer, was born at Largo in Scotland about 1680. He was a good navigator, and made several voyages to the South Sea, in one of which, having a quarrel with his commander, he was put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he lived alone near three years, and was then taken off by captain Woods Rogers. During the time of his remaining on the island he had nearly forgotten his native language. De Foe is supposed to have worked up his narrative into the romance of Robinson Crusoe.—*Dampier's Voyages. Rogers's ditto.*

SELLER (Abbeduego), a divine of the church of England, was born at Plymouth in 1647, and was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. After entering into orders he became rector of Combeintine-head, in his native county, and afterwards had a living in London, but was deprived at the revo-

lution for not taking the oaths. He died about 1720. His works are, 1. Remarks relating to the State of the Church in the three first Centuries, 8vo.; 2. The Devout Communicant, frequently reprinted under the title of the Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 12mo.; 3. Tracts against Popery.—*Wood.*

SELLIUS (Godfrey), a native of Dantzic, who was a member of the royal society of London. He resided chiefly in France, and died at Charenton in 1757. His works are principally translations, as a Voyage to Hudson's Bay; the Natural History of Ireland; History of the United Provinces; History of the Antient Revolutions of the Globe, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEMIRAMIS, queen of Assyria, was the wife of Ninus, on whose death she assumed the government during the minority of her son Ninias. She built the famous city of Babylon, which she adorned with works of great magnificence. She also distinguished herself as a warrior, and marched with a large army towards India, but was defeated, and compelled to retreat with a prodigious loss. B.C. 2108 she relinquished the throne to her son, and died soon after.—*Bayle.*

SENNAC (John), a French physician, who died at Paris in 1770. He was first physician to the king, and superintendant-general of the mineral waters of the kingdom. His principal works are, a Translation of Heister's Anatomy, with Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body; 3 vols. 12mo.; Treatise on the Plague, 4to.; On the Structure of the Heart, 2 vols. quarto; de recondita Febrium natura et curatione, 8vo.; Reflections on Drowned Persons, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SENAULT (John Francis), a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Antwerp in 1599, and died at Paris in 1672. He was a member of the congregation of the oratory, and a celebrated preacher. He wrote a Treatise on the Use of the Passions, which has been translated into English; a Paraphrase on Job, 8vo.; the Christian Man, and the Criminal Man, 4to.; the Duties of a Sovereign, 12mo.; Lives of Religious Persons, and Sermons.—*Moreri.*

SENECA (Lucius Annæus), a celebrated orator, was born at Corduba in Spain. He settled at Rome, where he was greatly distinguished as a pleader. His declamations are printed with the works of his son.—*Quintilian.*

SENECA (Lucius Annæus), a philosopher, son of the preceding, was born at Corduba, A.D. 8. He received a liberal education at Rome, where he applied himself to elocution, and displayed great abilities as an orator, but being afraid of exciting the jealousy of Caligula, who aspired to the glory of eloquence, he relinquished that profession and obtained the office of quaestor.

But a charge being brought against him of having an amour with Julia Livilla, he was banished to Corsica, where he wrote his Epistles, and Books of Consolation. After an exile of some years he was recalled by Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, and appointed tutor to her son Nero. This office Seneca discharged with great honour, and was bountifully rewarded; but when his pupil came to the throne, Seneca, who knew his disposition, solicited him to accept of the villas and riches which he had received for his attendance on him, and that he might retire to a life of study and solitude. This the emperor refused, but soon found an opportunity of destroying his preceptor. When the conspiracy of Piso was discovered, the name of Seneca was implicated, and orders were sent to him to put an end to himself. The philosopher, without expressing any concern, took poison, which had no effect; he then had his veins opened, but the blood flowed so slowly, that he was removed into a hot bath, and from thence to a stove, where he was suffocated A.D. 65. His wife, Paulina, resolved to die with him, and had her veins opened, but Nero being informed of it, was fearful that this would excite a general indignation against him, and commanded that the blood should be stopped and her life preserved. The moral treatises of Seneca are very excellent, and have induced many to believe that he was secretly a Christian. There are also some tragedies ascribed to him, though some attribute them to the father. The best edition of this writer is that of Gronovius, at Amsterdam, 1672, 3 vols.—*Tacitus*.

SENECAI, or SENECA' (Antony Bauderon de), a French poet, was born at Macon in 1643. He became valet-de-chambre to Maria Theresa, wife of Louis XIV. and on the queen's death was taken into the service of the duchess of Angoulême. He died at Macon in 1737. His works are, epigrams, novels in verse, satires, and fugitive poems, which possess merit.—*Moreri*.

SENNACHERIB, king of Syria, succeeded his father Salmanassar, B.C. 714. Hezekiah, king of Judah, having refused to pay him tribute, he entered that country, where he took several fortresses, and laid siege to Jerusalem. But his army being smitten with a pestilence in the night, he was obliged to return to his own country, where he was slain in a temple by his two sons, B.C. 710.—*Bible*.

SENNERTUS (Daniel), a physician, was born at Breslaw in 1572. He was at first a shoemaker, but having a great turn for medical studies, he applied with such diligence as to become professor of physic at Wirtemberg. He applied chemistry to practice, and by decrying the antients procured enemies among his brethren. He died in 1637. His works were printed at Venice in 1640, in 3 vols. folio, and at

Lyons in 1676, in 6 vols. folio. His son, *Andrew Sennertus*, became professor of the Oriental languages at Wirtemberg, where he died in 1689, aged 84. He wrote some treatises on the Hebrew language.—*Moreri*.

SEPULVEDA (John de), a Spanish writer, was born at Cordova in 1491. He became chaplain and historiographer to Charles V. and wrote "A Vindication of the Cruelties of the Spaniards in America," against Las Casas; and some other works. He died in 1572.—*Nich. Antonio de Scrip. Hisp.*

SERAPION (John), an Arabian physician, who flourished about A.D. 890. His works were printed at Venice, in folio, 1497. He is not to be confounded with Serapion of Alexandria, a medical author, who lived in the fifth century.—*Friend*.

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a physician in the third century, who was preceptor to Gordian the younger. A Latin poem on medicine by him, is in Maittaire's "Corpus Poetarum." He was put to death by order of Caracalla. There was another *Serenus*, a mathematician, who wrote a Treatise on Conic Sections, published by Halley.—*Moreri. Vossius*.

SERGIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 610, was a native of Syria, and the chief of the sect of Monothelites, the principle of which was, that there are only one will, and one operation in Christ. This heresy was condemned in a council, held at Constantinople A.D. 380. Sergius died in 639.—*Dupin. Cave*.

SERLIO (Sebastian), a celebrated architect of Bologna, in the 16th century. Francis I. invited him to France, where he improved and ornamented the royal palaces, particularly Fontainebleau. He died in that country about 1552. He wrote a Treatise on Architecture, printed at Venice in 1584, 4to.—*Fedibien*.

SERRES or SERRANUS (John de), a French protestant divine, who escaped with difficulty from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and became minister at Nismes in 1563. He was in the confidence of Henry IV. who employed him in several important affairs. He wrote a treatise, entitled *De Fide Catholica*, the object of which was to reconcile Catholics and Protestants, the consequence of which was that the author was disliked by both. He died in 1598. His other works are, an Edition of Plato in Greek and Latin, 3 vols. folio; Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, 8vo.; Inventory of the History of France, 2 vols. folio; *De Statu Religionis et Reip. in Francia*; *Memoirs of the Third Civil War of France*, 3 vols. 8vo.; *History of five Kings of France*, &c.—*Moreri*.

SERRES (Oliver de), a French agriculturist, was born in 1539, at Villeneuve-de-Berg, near Viviers. Henry IV. who delighted in his conversation, employed him

in the improvement of his plantations. He died in 1619. He was the first who introduced the culture of the white mulberry tree into France, on which he wrote a treatise, republished in 1785. His *Theatre of Agriculture*, printed in 4to. is an esteemed book.—*Moreri. Haller's Bibl. Botan.*

SERTORIUS (Quintus), a Roman general, was born at Nursia. He made his first campaign under Marius, against the Cimbri, but lost his eye in the first battle. He afterwards accompanied Marius and Cinna when they entered Rome, and slew their enemies. On being proscribed by Sylla, he fled to Spain, where he put himself at the head of the other exiles, and was regarded as a prince in that country, which he governed with great wisdom and moderation. He repulsed several armies that were sent against him, but was at last defeated by Pompey and Metellus. He was assassinated by one of his officers, B. C. 73.—*Livy.*

SERVANDONI (John Nicolas), an architect and painter, was born at Florence in 1695. He resided the greatest part of his life at Paris, where he had the management of the scenery belonging to the theatre. In 1749 he came to London to design the magnificent edifice on Tower-hill, erected for the display of fireworks to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. His "Descent of Æneas into Hell" is his best performance as a painter, and the portal of St. Sulpice at Paris is his master-piece in architecture. He died in 1766.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

SERVETUS (Michael), a physician, was born in 1509 at Villaneuva, where his father was a notary. He was brought up to the profession of an advocate at Toulouse, but afterwards studied physic at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. Having embraced the Arian doctrine respecting the person of Christ he held a correspondence with Calvin on the subject, and many letters passed between them which only irritated them against each other. Servetus, who was settled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, published a book in favour of his notions entitled, *Christianismi reformatio*, but he cautiously avoided putting his name to it. The author, however, was discovered by Calvin, who gave information of it to the magistrates of Vienne, by whom Servetus was banished, and his effigy and book burnt at the gallows. He then formed the design of going to Naples to practice as a physician, and imprudently passing through Geneva, though in disguise, he was discovered again by Calvin, by whose means he was apprehended, and having refused to recant his opinions was burnt alive in 1553. He wrote several books on the trinity, a translation of Ptolemy's Geography, and some medical treatises. In one of them he says, "that the mass of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonary veins and arte-

ries," from which general assertion some writers have ascribed to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood.—*Mosheim Moreri.*

SERVIUS (Honoratus Maurus), a Latin grammarian of the fourth century, who left learned commentaries upon Virgil, printed by Stephens in 1532.—*Vossius.*

SERVIUS TULLIUS, king of the Romans, was the son of a female slave in a good family. He married the daughter of Tarquin the elder, whom he succeeded B. C. 577. He distinguished himself as a warrior and legislator, introduced the distinction of ranks among the citizens, and ascertained the population of Rome, which amounted to 84,000. He was murdered by his son-in-law, Tarquin the superbi, B. C. 534.—*Livy.*

SESTO (Cesare de), a painter of Milan, was the best of all the disciples of Leonardo de Vinci, and died at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His pictures are distinguished by the taste and spirit of the composition, and the grace of the figures.—*De Pilei.*

SESOSTRIS, king of Egypt, who lived some ages before the siege of Troy. His father caused all the children who were born on the same day with him to be liberally educated, that they might become his companions, by which means Sesostris obtained a number of faithful warriors and able ministers. He extended his conquests through various countries, and this inscription was found in many places after his death—*Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms.* He greatly enriched his country, and cultivated the sciences. At a very advanced age, and having lost his sight, he put an end to himself.—*Univ. Hist.*

SESSA, an Indian philosopher or mathematician, and the inventor of the game of chess, which he communicated to his king, Scheram, who was so pleased with it that he ordered him to demand what he pleased for a reward. Sessa asked only for a single grain of wheat to be laid on the first square, two for the second, and so on in progression throughout the sixty-four squares. The king, astonished and offended that he should demand so mean a gift, directed that he should have just what he asked and no more. But before a quarter of the number was gone through it was found that all the granaries in the kingdom would not supply the demand. The king, astonished at Sessa's ingenuity, crowned him with honours. He lived about the eleventh century.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

SETTLE (Elkanah), an English poet, was born at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, in 1648, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, but went to reside in London, without taking a degree. He there wrote some tragedies; as *Cambyfes King of Persia*, the *Empress of Morocco*, *Fatal Love*, &c. He also wrote

Some poems, particularly the *Medal Reversed*, and Azariah and Hushai, both against Dryden, and with such success, says Dr. Johnson, that he left the palm doubtful, and divided the suffrages of the nation. Settle was likewise the author of several political pamphlets in favour of the whigs. He died in the Charter-house in 1724.—*Johnson's Poets. Biog. Dram.*

SEVERUS (Lucius Septimius), a Roman emperor, was born in Africa, of a noble family. He passed through various offices of the state, and was distinguished for his ambition, activity, and avarice. After the murder of Pertinax he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor on the borders of Illyricum, and took as his associate Albinus, who commanded the army in Britain. His reception at Rome was gratifying to his vanity, but he was opposed by Pescennius Niger, who had a numerous army in the East. Many battles were fought between them, but at length Niger was destroyed and his head sent to Severus, who behaved cruelly to all the partisans of his unfortunate rival. Elated with this success he pillaged Byzantium, and attempted to put away Albinus by assassination, but being foiled he had recourse to arms. Albinus was defeated and slain in Gaul, and his family and adherents shared his fate. Severus, on his return to Rome, put to death the wealthiest citizens that he might possess himself of their property. Tired of an inactive life he marched into the East, where he made numerous conquests. The revolt of Britain recalled him from Asia; and having reduced the island he built a wall across the northern part to defend the Roman possessions from the invasions of the Caledonians. While in Britain an attempt was made upon his life by his son Caracalla, but it failed; and Severus calling him into his presence presented to him his sword, saying, "If you are ambitious of reigning murder me in secret, but let not the world be witnesses of your guilt." This remonstrance checked Caracalla, who withdrew in silence. Severus, worn out with a complication of disorders, died at York A.D. 211. There were two others of this name who assumed the imperial title, both of whom were put to death; the first by Maximian in 307, and the last in 461.—*Crevier.*

SEVERUS (Cassius), an orator, who was banished into Crete by Augustus for his satirical language. He was distinguished for his eloquence, but it was more zealous than prudent. His declamations were ordered to be destroyed by the senate.—*Quintilian.*

SEVERUS (Sulpitius), an ecclesiastical historian, and surnamed the Christian Sallust, who died A.D. 420. The best of his works is his *Historia Sacra*, which is very elegant, and extends from the creation to A.D. 400. The best edition is that of Padua, 1741, two vols. 4to.—*Dupin.*

SEVERUS (Lucius Cornelius), a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus. His poems were printed at Amsterdam in 12mo. 1715.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

SEVERUS, a heretic of the second century, who adopted several of the tenets of Tatian, and maintained that there are two opposite principles, the one good and the other evil, by which man was originally made, and by which he continues to be governed.—*Plaquey Diff. des Hérésies.*

SEVIGNÉ (Marie de Rabutin, marchioness de), an ingenious French lady, was the daughter of Celsus Benignus de Rabutin, baron de Chantal, and born in 1626. She espoused, at the age of eighteen, the marquis de Sevigné, who fell in a duel in 1651 leaving her with one son and a daughter, to whose education she paid strict attention. The daughter married in 1669 the count de Grignan, commandant in Provence, and it was on a visit to her that the marchioness caught a fever, of which she died in 1696. Her letters are models of the epistolary style, being elegant, familiar, and animated. They have been published often in 8 vols. and in 10 vols. 12mo. In 1756 appeared a work entitled, *Sevigniana*, or a collection of thoughts, anecdotes, &c. extracted from these letters. Her son Charles, marquis de Sevigné, was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and had a dispute with madame Dacier respecting the sense of a passage in Horace. He died in 1713.—*Morari.*

SEVIN (Francis), a member of the academy of the belles lettres, and keeper of the manuscripts in the library of the king of France. He undertook, by order of Louis XV. a voyage to Constantinople with the abbé Fourmont in search of manuscripts, of which they procured about 600. Sevin wrote an account of his travels in Letters, which have been published in one vol. 8vo. He also wrote a Dissertation on *Mæri*, the first king of Egypt, and several other curious Discourses. He died in 1741.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEWARD (Thomas), an English divine, was born in 1708. He became rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, and prebendary of Litchfield, where he died in 1790. Mr. Seward was father of Miss Seward, so well known by her poetical pieces. He published an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's dramatic works, and was the author of a Treatise on the Conformity between Popery and Paganism. Some of his poems are in Dodsley's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SEWARD (William), an ingenious gentleman, was the son of a brewer in London, and born in 1747. He received his education first at the Charter-house and afterwards at the university of Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. Having a good fortune he devoted his life to literary ease, and was admitted fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He published 5

volumes of Anecdotes of distinguished persons, extracted from curious old books; to which he afterwards added a supplement under the title of Biographiana, in 2 vols. Mr. Seward died in 1799.—*Europ. Mag.*

SEWELL (William), the author of the History of Quakers, in one vol. folio, and of a Dictionary, Dutch and English, 1 vol. 4to. He was born at Amsterdam of English parents, and practised as a surgeon in that city. He died in 1720.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SEWELL (George), an English poet and physician, was born at Windsor, and educated first at Eton and next at Peter-house, Cambridge. He wrote the Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh, acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; a Vindication of the English Stage; the Life of John Philips; and some Poems. He died at Hampstead in 1726.—*Biog. Dram.*

SEXTUS-EMPYRICUS, a philosopher of the pyrrhonian sect, and a physician of that of the empyrics, or those who guided their practice wholly upon experience. He is said to have been one of the preceptors of Antoninus the philosopher. We have of his three books called Pyrrhonian Institutions; and a large work against the Mathematicians. The best edition of this author is that of Fabricius, Greek and Latin, folio, Leipzig, 1718.—*Vossius de Philosoph.*

SEXTUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Cheronea, and the nephew of Plutarch. He was of the stoic sect, and preceptor to the emperors Lucius Verus, and Marcus Aurelius.—*Ibid.*

SEYMOUR (Edward), brother of lady Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII. and uncle of Edward VI., was created viscount Beauchamp and duke of Somerset. On the accession of his nephew to the throne Seymour became his guardian, and protector of the kingdom. He had a brother, *Thomas Seymour*, admiral of England, whom the protector brought to the scaffold, on a pretended charge of treason in 1549, but he was himself accused of abusing his high trust by the earl of Warwick and other courtiers, tried and beheaded in 1552.—*Rapin. Hume.*

SEYMOUR (Anne, Margaret, and Jane), daughters of the duke of Somerset, were distinguished for their poetical talents. They composed one hundred and four Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551. *Anne*, the eldest of these ladies, married first the earl of Warwick, and afterwards sir Edward Hunton. The other two died single. Jane was maid of honour to queen Elizabeth.—*Bayle. Ballard.*

SEYMOUR (Arabella), better known by the name of the lady *Arabella*, was daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, youngest brother of Henry Darnley, husband of Mary, queen of Scots. Her mother

was daughter of sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, in Derbyshire. Her affinity to the crown was the cause of her misfortunes. Several projects were formed for placing her on the English throne, so that she was kept under confinement in the reign of queen Elizabeth. At the beginning of that of James she was secretly married to William Seymour, second son to the earl of Hertford; which being discovered they were both sent to the Tower, but after a confinement of a year they effected their escape. Seymour got on board a vessel, but lady Arabella was taken and conveyed back to the Tower, where she died four years afterwards in 1615.—*Ballard. Rapin.*

SPONDATI (Francis), a senator of Milan, and counsellor of state to the emperor Charles V. After the death of his wife he entered into orders, and was elevated to the cardinalship. He died in 1550, aged 56. A poem of his on the Rape of Helen was printed at Venice in 1559. His son Nicolas became pope by the name of Gregory XIV. There was another cardinal of this name and family, who wrote several works against the liberties of the Gallican church. He died in 1696.—*Moreri.*

SFORZA (James), surnamed the great, was born at Cotignola, in Romana, in 1369. His father, according to some accounts, was a labourer, and to others a shoemaker. A company of soldiers happening to pass through his village, young Sforza joined them, and after passing through the inferior military ranks became a general. He was a long time in the service of Joan, queen of Naples, who made him constable of the kingdom. Pope John XXIII. appointed him gonfalonier of the holy church and count de Cotignola, to which was added a large pension. His exploits spread his name far and near. He obliged Alphonso, king of Arragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and he retook several important places which had revolted. But being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy he was drowned in the river Aterno, now Pescara, in 1424.—*Ibid.*

SFORZA (Francis), natural son of the preceding, was brought up to the profession of arms under his father, and was with him at the time of his unfortunate end. He afterwards commanded with great glory against the king of Arragon, and on the death of Joan he attached himself to the duke of Anjou, whom he had made her heir. The pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, elected him their general against the duke of Milan, whose daughter he married. On the duke's death in 1447 the Milanese chose him for their general against the Venetians, but after some actions he turned his arms against themselves, besieged Milan and compelled the inhabitants to elect him their duke. He afterwards made himself master of Genoa, and died in 1466.—*Ibid.*

SFORZA (Catherine), an heroine of the

fame family, was the natural daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, who was assassinated in 1476. She married Jerom Riario, lord of Forlì and of Imola, which was her own dowry. She was left a widow at the age of twenty-two, with several children. In 1500 Forlì was besieged by the duke of Valentinois, son of pope Alexander VI., but she defended the fortress with the greatest bravery, though the besiegers threatened to put to death her children, who were in their hands. At length the place was taken, and Catharine sent prisoner to Rome, but she soon afterwards recovered her liberty, and was married to John de Medicis, to whose family she rendered eminent services.—*Ibid.*

SFORZA (Isabella), an ingenious lady of the same family in the 16th century. Her Letters, which are very ingenious, were printed at Venice in 1549 by Hortensio Lando.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

SHADWELL (Thomas), a dramatic poet, was born in 1640, and bred at Cambridge. When Dryden was removed from the offices of laureat and historiographer royal, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him in consequence to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of *Mussethroe*. Shadwell, however, was a man of genius, and many of his dramatic pieces possess great merit. He died in London in 1693, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Nicholas Brady. His principal pieces are, *Epsom Wells*, *Timon the Misanthrope*, the *Virtuoso*, the *Gentleman of Alliance*, and the *Lancashire Witches*, comedies. *Charles Shadwell*, supposed to have been the son or nephew of the preceding, wrote some plays, the best of which is entitled, the *Fair Quaker of Deal*. He died in 1726.—*Biog. Dram.*

SHAKESPEARE (William), father of the English drama, was born of a good family at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. His father, who was a considerable dealer in wool, had so large a family that he could give him but a scanty education. He was for some time at the grammar school at Stratford, where he learnt the rudiments of the Latin language, but was prevented from making any further progress by being taken home to follow his father's business. While he was yet very young he married the daughter of one Hathaway, a substantial farmer in the neighbourhood. In this kind of settlement he continued till by an act of folly and dissipation, he was obliged to leave the country and his family. He had, by a misfortune common to young fellows, fallen into bad company, and amongst them some who were in the practice of deer-stealing. By them he was prevailed upon, more than once, to engage with them in robbing the park of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, and out of revenge made a ballad

upon sir Thomas, which is said to have been so bitter that the prosecution was redoubled, and he was obliged to shelter himself in London. Here he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them as his name appears in the list of performers prefixed to several old plays, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor than that his highest part was the *Ghost* in his own *Hamlet*. We are equally ignorant which was the first play he wrote, though the dates of many of his pieces are easily fixed by particular passages. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him many marks of her favour. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of Henry IV. that she commanded him to shew him in love, on which occasion Shakespeare wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The earl of Southampton was his particular friend, and hearing that he had an inclination to make a purchase but wanted the means, he generously sent him one thousand pounds. He was also very intimate with Ben Jonson, who gives him a high character in his Discoveries. After conducting the theatre many years with great reputation Shakespeare retired to his native place, where his wit and good nature introduced him to the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Amongst others was one Mr. Combe, an old gentleman noted for his wealth and usury. In a conversation one day Mr. Combe told Shakespeare that he supposed if he outlived him he would write his epitaph, and since he could not tell what might be said of him he desired it might be done immediately, on which our poet produced these lines:

Ten in the hundred lies here ingrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not fav'd;
If any man ask, who lies in this tomb?
Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe.

But the sharpness of the satire so stung the man that he never forgave it.

Shakespeare died in 1616, and was buried in the church of Stratford, where a monument is placed to his memory. On the grave-stone underneath is the following inscription:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

He had three daughters: two lived to be married, Judith to Mr. Thomas Quincy, and Susanna to Dr. Hall, a physician.

The best editions of Shakespeare are Johnson and Stevens's united in 15 vols. 8vo., and Reed's in 10 vols.—*Life by Rowe.*

SHARP (James), a Scotch prelate, who soon after the restoration was advanced to

the archbishopric of St. Andrews, and had the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland; but his conduct gave such offence to the bigoted covenanters and presbyterians that he was dragged from his coach and murdered by nine assassins in 1679, after he had sat in that see seventeen years.—*Gen. Hist. Diet.*

SHARP (Dr. John), an English prelate, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1644, and admitted of Christ's college, Cambridge, in 1660. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general, by whose recommendation he obtained the archdeaconry of Berks, and in 1675 was installed prebendary of Norwich. The same year he obtained the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields, and in 1681 the deanry of Norwich. In 1686 he was silenced for preaching against popery, and upon the bishop of London's refusal to suspend him he was himself suspended. Soon afterwards Dr. Sharp was restored, and in 1689 was advanced to the deanry of Canterbury. On the death of Dr. Lamplugh in 1691 he was made archbishop of York, and in 1702 preached the sermon at the coronation of queen Anne. He died at Bath in 1713. The archbishop's sermons, in 7 vols. 8vo., are very excellent.—*Le Neve's Lives of the Bishops.*

SHARP (Thomas), younger son of the above, was born in Yorkshire, and admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, about 1708, aged 15. He obtained a fellowship in 1729, and took his doctor's degree the same year. Archbishop Dawes appointed him his chaplain, and in 1720 he was collated to the rectory of Rothbury, in Northumberland. He was afterwards preferred to a prebend in Durham cathedral, and the archdeaconry of Northumberland. He died in 1758. Dr. Sharp wrote two Dissertations concerning the Etymology of the Hebrew Words Elohim and Berith, 8vo.; Discourses touching the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Character, 8vo. His son, Granville Sharp, esq. is well known by several excellent performances, particularly by his Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament, 12mo.—*Hutchinson's History of Durham.*

SHARPE (Gregory), a learned divine, but of a different family from the above, was born in Yorkshire in 1713. He received his education first at Westminster school and afterwards at Aberdeen under the learned Blackwell. On entering into orders he became minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Westminster, was afterwards appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and master of the Temple. He was also a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, and died in 1771. Dr. Sharpe united to great learning a taste for the fine arts, and etched several plates in the edition of Dr. Hyde's Syntagma. His own works are, 1. Review of the Controversy about the Meaning of

Demoniacs in the New Testament, 8vo.. 2. Defence of Dr. S. Clarke against Leibnitz, 8vo.; 3. Two Dissertations upon the Origin of Languages, and on the Power of Letters, &c. with a Hebrew Lexicon, 8vo.; 4. Dissertation on the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue, 8vo.; 5. Two Arguments in Defence of Christianity; 6. Translation of Holberg's Introduction to Universal History, 8vo.; 7. Sermons, 8vo.—*Pref. to his Sermon.*

SHARROCK (Robert), an English divine, was born at Adstock, in Buckinghamshire, educated first at Wykeham's school in Hampshire, and admitted fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law 1661. He obtained the rectory of Horewood, in Buckinghamshire, and of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire, to which was added the archdeaconry of Winchester. He died in 1684. Dr. Sharrock wrote, 1. the History of the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables, 8vo.; 2. Hypothesis de Officiis secundum humanæ rationis dictata, seu natura jus, unde casus omnes Conscientiæ, &c. 8vo. This book was written against Hobbes. 3. Judicia (seu Legum censuræ) de variis incontinentiæ speciebus, &c. 8vo.; 4. De Finibus virtutis Christianæ, or the Ends of the Christian Religion justified in several Discourses, 4to.—*Wood.*

SHAW (John), a divine of the church of England, was born in the county of Durham and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Brasenose, and in 1645 obtained the rectory of Whalton, in Northumberland. After the restoration he had the chapelry of St. John, in Newcastle, and was a member of the convocation. He died in 1689. He wrote, No Reformation of the established Religion, 8vo., and some tracts against popery.—*Ibid.*

SHAW (Samuel), a non-conformist minister, was born at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 1635. He took his degrees in arts at St. John's college, Cambridge, and became master of the grammar school at Tamworth, in Warwickshire, from whence he removed to Moseley, and lastly to Long-Whetton, in Leicestershire, but was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. In 1666 he became master of the school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which he raised to considerable reputation. He died in 1696. His works are, the Voice of one Crying in the Wilderness, 8vo.; Immanuel, 8vo.; a Latin Grammar; the true Christian's Test, or Meditations; Words made Visible, or Grammar and Rhetoric, a Comedy; the different Humours of Men, a Comedy. These were acted by his scholars.—*Galamy.*

SHAW (Thomas), an English divine and celebrated traveller, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, about 1692, and educated first at the grammar-school of his native town, and next at Queen's college, Oxford,

where he proceeded to his degrees in arts, and on taking orders was appointed chaplain to the factory at Algiers, where he resided some years. In his absence he was elected fellow of his college, and on his return to England in 1733 took his doctor's degree. He published his *Travels in Barbary and the Levant*, in one volume, folio, at Oxford in 1733, a work of universal esteem, and which has been several times printed. Dr. Shaw was appointed principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1740, and died in 1751.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHAW (Peter), an English physician of considerable merit, was a member of the college of physicians of London and of the royal society. He published the *Practice of Physic*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a *Course of Chemistry*, 4to.; and an edition of Bacon's works, five volumes, 4to. He died in 1763.

SHAW (Cuthbert), an English poet, was the son of a shoemaker, but he possessed considerable genius, and his poems rise above mediocrity. He wrote for the magazines, and died in great poverty in 1771.—*Eur. Mag.*

SHAW (Stebbing), a divine and antiquary, was born at Stowe, in Staffordshire, in 1762, and educated first at Repton school and afterwards at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1787 he made a tour in the Highlands of Scotland, of which he published an account, but anonymously. The following year he made another tour in the West of England, of which he also printed an account in one volume, octavo, but these performances are trifling. In 1789 he commenced, in conjunction with a friend, a periodical publication called, *The Topographer*, chiefly consisting of extracts made from curious books and manuscripts in the British museum. The work continued two years and was discontinued. He next undertook the *History of Staffordshire*, of which one volume in folio was published in 1798, and in 1801 the first part of the second volume. In 1799 he succeeded his father in the rectory of Hartthorn, in Derbyshire. He died in 1803.—*Gen. Mag.*

SHEBBEARE (John), an English physician, and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, and educated under Mr. Mudge, master of the grammar-school in that town, after which he served his time to an apothecary. He carried on business for some time at Bristol, but about 1740 removed to London. Being attached to the family of the Stuarts, he went to Paris, where he took his doctor's degree, and was admitted of the academy of sciences. Not long after his return to London he published a satirical novel, called, *the Marriage Act*; and another, called, *Lydia, or Filial Piety*. In 1759 he was prosecuted and pilloried for writing the *Seventh Letter to the People of England*; but in the succeeding reign he obtained a pardon. He wrote some pamphlets on the side of

government in the American war, and died in 1788. His other works are, *Letters on the English Nation*, under the name of Angeloni, 2 vols.; *History of the Sumatrans*, 2 vols.; *Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea*, 4 vols.; and a *Practice of Physic*, two vols. octavo.—*Eur. Mag. Hist. Edin.*

SHEFFIELD (John), duke of Buckingham, was born in 1645. He served in the fleet during the Dutch war, and afterwards made a campaign in France with Turenne. Charles II. with whom he was a favourite, gave him the command of the fleet which was sent against Tangier. The duke wrote *Essays on Poetry and Satire*; and several poetical pieces, all of which were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1723. He was a friend to the revolution, and died in 1721.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Biog. Dram.*

SHELDON (Gilbert), an eminent prelate, was born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, in 1598, admitted of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1613, and elected fellow of All Souls, in 1622. About this time he entered into orders, and obtained a prebend of Gloucester. In 1635 he was elected warden of his college, and appointed clerk of the closet to the king, whom he attended in the life of Wight, and for his loyalty was deprived of the wardenship, and imprisoned. At the restoration he was made dean of the chapel royal, and bishop of London. On the death of archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, in which situation he conducted himself with great zeal for the church, and expended above 66000*l.* in charitable uses. But the greatest of his works was the building of the theatre at Oxford. He died in 1677, and lies in Crofton church under a fine monument.—*Le Neve's Lives of Bps.*

SHELLY (George), a writing master, was born about 1666, and died in 1736. His performances in penmanship were, "the Penman's Magazine;" published in 1708, and, "Natural Writing," in 1714. The first was engraved by Nutting, and the other by Bickham. Shelly was also the compiler of a small volume of moral sentences for schools. He was writing-master of Christ's Hospital.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHENSTONE (William), an ingenious poet, was born in 1714, at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, and educated first at the school of Solihull, in Warwickshire, and next at Pembroke college, Oxford, on leaving which he retired to his paternal estate at Hales-Owen, which he greatly improved and ornamented. He died in 1763. His works, which consist of songs, elegies, pastorals, a poem in Spenser's manner, entitled, *the School Mistress*, letters, and miscellaneous essays, were printed in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dodsley, and afterwards Mr. Hull published two volumes of the epistolary correspondence of Shenstone.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHEPHEVE (John), an English poet, was born in Berkshire, and bred at Corpus

Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and became Hebrew professor in the university about 1538. He had a surprising memory, and was one of the most learned men of his time. He died in 1542. His works are, *Summa & Synopsis Novi Test. distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa*, 8vo.; *Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ respondens*, &c. His nephew, William Shepreve, was a zealous catholic, and went to Rome, where he died in 1598. He wrote some religious pieces.—*Wood*.

SHERARD (William), or *Sherwood*, an English botanist, was born in Leicestershire, in 1659, and educated at Merchant-taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and took his degree of bachelor of law in 1677. After this he went abroad with some young noblemen, and on his travels formed an intimacy with Boerhaave, Tournefort, and other eminent men. About 1702 he was appointed consul at Smyrna, and during his residence in the East he collected specimens of all the plants of Natolia and Greece, and made numerous observations on subjects of natural history and antiquities. In 1718 he returned to England, and was admitted to his degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. He afterwards went again on the continent, and visited the Alps, where, as he was lying down, examining some plants, he narrowly escaped being shot by a peasant, who mistook him for a wolf. On his return he brought over the celebrated Dillenius, who resided with him at his seat at Eltham, where he formed a botanic garden. Dr. Sherard died in 1728, and by his will gave 3000*l.* to provide a salary for a professor of botany at Oxford, on condition that Dillenius should be the first professor. Dr. Sherard published *Herman's Paradisus Batavus*, 4to.; and a work entitled, *Schola Botanica*, under the name of Wharton, 12mo. He also communicated several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. His brother, *James Sherard*, was originally an apothecary, and afterwards a physician. He was also a good botanist, and died in 1741.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

SHERBURNE (Edward), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1618, and educated under the learned Thomas Farnaby, after which he went abroad, but returned in 1641, and succeeded on his father's death to the office of clerk of the ordnance. He was imprisoned for some time by the parliament, and on recovering his liberty joined the king, whom he served with great bravery, by which he suffered considerably in his estate. After the battle of Edgehill he went with the king to Oxford, where he was created master of arts. At the restoration he recovered his place, was knighted, and made commissary-general of the artillery. He died in 1702. He translated Seneca's tragedies, the *Sphere of Marcus Manilius*, and other works, in-

to English, and wrote a volume of poems.—*Wood's Fasti*.

SHERZBAROF (Prince), a learned Russian nobleman, who published several works in his own language, the principal of which is the "History of Russia from the Earliest Times," which is well arranged, and faithfully written.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHERIDAN (Thomas), a divine and poet, was born in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, in 1684, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree, and entered into orders. He kept a respectable school in Dublin several years, and afterwards was master of that at Cavan, which he disposed of for money, as he also did a living procured for him by dean Swift, with whom he was in habits of close intimacy. He was an improvident man, and died poor in 1738. Several of his letters and fugitive pieces are in Swift's works.—*Ibid.*

SHERIDAN (Thomas), son of the above, was born at Quilca, in Ireland, in 1721, and educated at Westminster school, and next at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took one degree in arts. In 1743 he appeared on the stage at Smock-alley, in the character of Richard III. and experienced great encouragement. The year following he visited London, and performed at Covent-garden. On his return to Ireland he became manager of the Dublin theatre, but on account of some attempts which he made to reform the abuses that had long prevailed there, riots ensued, for which the leaders were prosecuted. In the end, however, his theatre was ruined, and Sheridan entered on a new career as an itinerant lecturer on elocution, and with such reputation as to receive the degree of master of arts from the universities of Dublin and Cambridge. In 1760 he engaged at Drury-lane, and soon after obtained a pension from the king. In 1767 he exhibited at the Haymarket an entertainment of reading, singing, and music, which was called an Attic Evening. He also performed at the same theatre and at Covent-garden, but quitted the profession of an actor in 1776. The same year he succeeded Garrick as manager of Drury-lane theatre, which situation he resigned in 1779. He now returned to his literary labours, and to reading occasional lectures. He died at Margate in 1788. His principal works are, 1. a Dictionary of the English Language, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation, 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Lectures on the Art of Reading, 8vo.; 3. British Education, or the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain, 8vo.; 4. a Dissertation on the Causes of the Difficulties which occur in Learning the English Tongue, 4to.; 5. a Course of Lectures on Elocution, &c. 4to.; 6. Life of Swift, prefixed to his works, 8vo.; 7. Elements of English,

12mo. His wife *Frances*, whose maiden name was Chamberlaine, was a very ingenious woman, and wrote *Sydney Biddulph*, a novel; a moral romance entitled, *Nourjahad*; and the *Discovery*, a comedy. She died at Blois in 1767.—*Europ. Mag.* vol. xiv.

SHERLOCK (Richard), a pious divine, was born at Oxtou, in Cheshire, and educated first at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degree of M. A. and entered into orders. On the breaking out of the rebellion he came to England, became chaplain in the king's army, and frequently preached before the court at Oxford, where he was created bachelor of divinity. After the restoration he was presented to the rectory of Winwick in Lancashire, and received his doctor's degree from Dublin. He died in 1689. His principal works are, the *Practical Christian*, 8vo.; *Confessions, Meditations, and Prayers for the Sacrament*; on the *Four Last Things*, 8vo.; *Pieces against the Quakers*.—*Wood*.

SHERLOCK (William), a learned divine, was born in 1641, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders, after which he obtained a living in London, and the mastership of the Temple. He displayed great zeal and abilities against popery in the reign of James II. but for some time scrupled taking the oaths to king William. He at last complied, and published an apology for his conduct, which was severely animadverted on by the nonjurors. He was preferred to the deanry of St. Paul's, and had a long controversy with the celebrated Dr. South on the doctrine of the trinity. He died in 1707. He published several sermons, and two excellent practical books on death and the last judgment.—*Gen. Hist. Di.*

SHERLOCK (Thomas), son of the above, was born in London in 1678. He was educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, and afterwards became master. He took his degree of doctor in divinity, and succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple. In the controversy excited by bishop Hoadley on the constitution of the church, Dr. Sherlock bore a conspicuous part, and attacked the bishop in an able pamphlet in vindication of the corporation and test acts. He also answered Collins in six excellent discourses on the use and intent of prophecy, and wrote with equal strength a defence of the miracle of Christ's resurrection, against Woolston, in a work entitled, the *Trial of the Witnesses*. He was successively dean of Chichester, bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and of London. On the death of archbishop Potter he was offered the see of Canterbury, which he declined. He died in 1761. His *Sermons*, in four volumes 8vo. rank among the first in the English language.—*Gen. Biog. Di.*

SHERRINGHAM (Robert), a learned divine, was a fellow of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected in the civil wars for his loyalty. He then went to Holland, and at the restoration was restored to his fellowship. He died in 1677. His works are, *De Anglorum gentis origine disceptatio*, 8vo.; a translation of a Hebrew book called *Jama*, into Latin, with an illustration, 4to.; the *King's Supremacy Asserted*; and some *Sermons*, 4to.—*Wood*.

SHERWIN (John Keyse), an eminent engraver, was originally a wood-cutter in Suffex. Being one day at Mr. Mitford's house the attention with which he observed some of the family who were drawing, attracted the notice of that gentleman, who asked him if he could do any thing in that way? Sherwin answered he could not tell, but he should like to try. On this a portcrayon was put into his hand, and he produced such a drawing as astonished all present, and the society of arts, to whom it was presented, voted him the silver medal. He was then placed under Bartolozzi, and became his favourite pupil. His engravings are in a style of the first excellence. The principal is one of Moses in the bulrushes. He died in 1790.—*Europ. Mag.*

SHIPLEY (Jonathan), an English prelate, was born in 1714, and bred at Christ church, Oxford, where he wrote some verses on the death of queen Caroline, and in 1738 took his degree of M. A. He soon afterwards entered into orders, and obtained a living. In 1748 he was installed prebendary of Winchester, and in 1745 appointed chaplain to the duke of Cumberland, whom he accompanied abroad. In 1749 he became canon of Christ church, and in 1760 dean of Winchester. In 1769 he was advanced to the see of St. Asaph. He died in 1788. The bishop wrote some poems, and published sermons on public occasions.—*Europ. Mag.*

SHIRLEY (sir Anthony), an English gentleman, was born at Wiston, in Suffex, in 1565, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All Souls college. After studying some time in the inns of court, he went into the Low Countries, and served under sir Philip Sidney. In 1596 he made a voyage to America, and afterwards was with the earl of Essex in Ireland, where he was knighted. On going abroad he was received at several courts, particularly that of Spain, where he was made admiral of the fleet, and a grandee. James I. ordered him to return, but he refused, and died in Spain about 1640. He wrote, a *Voyage to America*, in Hackluyt's Collections; *Account of Muley Hamet's Rising in the Kingdom of Morocco*, &c. 4to.; *History of his Travels into Persia*, 4to.; *Voyage over the Caspian Sea and through Russia*, in Purchas's Pilgrims; *History of his Ambassages*, fol. His brother, *Robert Shirley*, settled

in Persia, where he was in such high esteem with the emperor that he was sent by him ambassador to Poland, and afterwards to England. He also gave him his niece in marriage, and conferred on him great honour and wealth.—*Wood.*

SHIRLEY (Thomas), a physician, was descended of the above family, born in Westminster, and bred at Magdalen college, Oxford, but took his doctor's degree in France. He became physician to Charles II. and died in 1678. He wrote a philosophical essay, declaring the probable causes whence stones are produced in the greater world, &c. 8vo. —*Ibid.*

SHIRLEY (James), a dramatic writer, was born in London in 1594, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford; but completed his degrees in arts at Cambridge, and entered into orders. He afterwards turned Roman Catholic, and became a schoolmaster in London. He and his wife both died the same day of a fright, occasioned by the fire of London in 1666. He wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and some school-books.—*Ibid.*

SHORE (Jane), mistress of Edward IV. was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard-street, but the king being enamoured of her charms, drew her from her husband. On the death of Edward she lived with lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard, duke of Gloucester, and that miscreant caused Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft. She was accordingly sentenced to do public penance, and was robbed by the usurper of all her property. She died in the reign of Henry VIII. in the extremity of poverty.

SHOVEL (sir Cloudeley), a brave English admiral, was born in 1650, of mean parentage. He went early to sea, and from being a cabin boy, rose to the first honours of his profession. In 1674 he served in the Mediterranean, under sir John Narborough, and did such service by burning the ships in the harbour of Tripoly, that he received a captain's commission. For his gallant conduct against the French on the coast of Ireland, he was knighted by king William, and made an admiral. He had a considerable share in the victory of La Hogue, and in that off Malaga in 1704. The year following he had the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and contributed to the taking of Barcelona. In 1707 he proceeded for England, but in the night of October 22, the admiral's ship, called the Association, and several others, struck upon the rocks of Scilly, and were lost. The body of sir Cloudeley was discovered and conveyed to Portsmouth, from whence it was removed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.—*Campbell's Admirals.*

SUOWER (John), a nonconformist divine,

was born in London in 1660. In 1687 he became pastor of a congregation in Jewin-street, and died at Hoxton in 1718. He wrote Sacramental Sermons, and Reflections on Time and Eternity, two books of great usefulness.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

SHUCKFORD (Samuel), a learned English divine, was rector of Shelton, in Norfolk, canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the king. He wrote a History of the World, Sacred and Profane, introductory to Prideaux's Connections, and died in 1754.—*Mortimer.*

SHUTE (Josias), a pious divine, who was archdeacon of Colchester; and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, where he was greatly followed as an eloquent preacher. He suffered much in the civil wars, and died in 1643. He wrote a folio volume of Sermons on the 16th Chapter of Genesis.—*Granger.*

SHUTER (Edward), an English comedian, was the son of a chairman in London, and employed for some time as a tapster in a public-house, and marker to a billiard table. Having a great turn for the stage, and considerable humour, he was engaged at Covent-garden, where, by his eminence in low comedy, he became a great favourite with the public. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

SIBBALD (sir Robert), a learned physician, was born in Fifeshire in 1643, and educated at the university of St. Andrew. He projected a royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, and formed the botanical garden. He was the first medical professor instituted in that university, and was knighted by Charles II. He died in 1720. His works are, *Scotia Illustrata*, folio; *Miscellanea quædam eruditæ Antiquitatis*, 1710; *History of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross*; *Phalainologia nova*, 4to.; *Papers in the Philosophical Transactions*.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

SIBRECHTS (John), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1625, and died in 1703. He lived in London some years, and was employed by the nobility. He excelled in painting landscapes with cattle.—*Pilkington.*

SIBTHORPE (Robert), a divine, was born in Lincolnshire, and bred at Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Water Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards the vicarage of Brackley, in Northamptonshire. He distinguished himself by preaching up the king's prerogative in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for which he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Peterborough, and the rectory of Burton Latimers, in Northamptonshire, which he lost in the rebellion. His Sermons were censured by the house of commons. He died in 1662.—*Wood.*

SIBTHORPE (John), a learned botanist and physician, was born in Lincolnshire. His father, Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, was professor of botany at Oxford, in which si-

mation he was succeeded by his son, who made two voyages into Greece and the neighbouring countries to collect rare plants. His collections are about to be published in the most magnificent form, under the title of *Flora Græca*. Dr. Sibthorpe printed a *Flora Oxoniensis*, and died in 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

SICINUS (Dentatus), a Roman tribune, who carried arms with great reputation forty years, gained one hundred and twenty-one battles, and was rewarded with fourteen civic and three mural crowns. He had received forty-five wounds, but none on the back, a proof that he had never turned from an enemy. He had the name of the Roman Achilles, and was murdered by Appius Claudius, B.C. 405.—*Livy.*

SICOLANTE (Girolamo), an Italian painter of historical subjects and landscapes; born at Sermoneta in 1504, and died in 1550.—*Pilkington.*

SIDNEY (Henry), an eminent statesman, was born of a noble family in Surry, and became a student of New college, Oxford, in 1543. He afterwards went to court, where he was a great favourite with Edward VI. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed collector of the revenues in Ireland, and in that of Elizabeth, lord-president of the marches of Wales, and knight of the garter. In 1568 he was constituted lord deputy of Ireland. He died at Worcester in 1586, and was buried at Penshurst in Kent, the manor of which he had obtained some years before. He caused the Irish Statutes to be printed; and some of his letters to his son have been published.—*Wood.*

SIDNEY (sir Philip), son of the above, was born at Penshurst in 1554. When young he was sent to Christ Church college, Oxford, and at the age of seventeen, went on his travels. In 1576 queen Elizabeth appointed him ambassador to the emperor Rodolphus, and at that court he contracted an intimacy with the famous don John of Austria. On account of his declaring his sentiments freely against the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou in 1580, he retired from court, and in his retreat wrote his celebrated romance, called *Arcadia*. In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1585 he was appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the horse sent to the assistance of the United Provinces. About this time, his reputation for wisdom and valour stood so high, that he was thought a fit person to be a candidate for the crown of Poland, but the queen would not consent that England should lose so great a jewel. In September 1586 sir Philip displayed uncommon bravery at the battle of Zutphen, but received a mortal wound in the thigh as he was mounting his third horse, having had two

slain under him before. While he was in the arms of his attendants, who had procured for him a bottle of wine to allay his thirst, a wounded soldier was carried past him and cast a withful eye on the bottle, on which sir Philip ordered it to be taken to him, saying, "Poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine!" This honour of the English nation died of his wound twenty-five days afterwards. His body was brought home and buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His *Arcadia* has been several times printed in 4to. and folio. He also wrote an *Apology for Poetry*, 4to.; *Sonnets*; *Ourania*, a poem; and several other pieces.—*Wood Biog. Brit.*

SIDNEY (Algernon), a political writer, was the son of Robert, earl of Leicester, and born about 1617. He distinguished himself at the beginning of the civil wars by his opposition to Charles I. became a colonel in the parliament army, and avowed himself a republican. He was nominated one of the king's judges, but did not sit in the high court of justice on that occasion. When Cromwell assumed the sovereignty under the title of protector, Sidney retired to private life. At the restoration he went abroad, but returned in 1667, on obtaining a pardon, the condition of which was that he should conduct himself as a peaceable subject. In 1683 he was apprehended, on a charge of being concerned in the Rye house plot, tried before judge Jefferies, and sentenced to death, which was executed on Tower Hill the same year. The sentence against him was declared illegal in the first parliament of William and Mary. Sidney wrote *Discourses on Government*, in which he places the origin and right of power in the people, and lays down very bold and paradoxical maxims deducible from that position. They were printed in 1689, and again by Hollis.—*Great Hist. Dict. State Trials.*

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, a primitive prelate, was born of an illustrious Roman family at Lyons in 430. After discharging several high civil offices, he was chosen bishop of Auvergne, against his own desire, in 472, which situation he discharged so well as to be accounted the oracle of France. He died in 488. His epistles, poems, and other works, were printed by father Sirimond, with notes, in 1652, 4to.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, is celebrated by Bede as a man of learning and piety. He founded several churches, monasteries, and schools. After abdicating the throne, he became a monk at Burgh-castle, in Suffolk, where he was assassinated in 642.—*Bede Eccl. Hist.*

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV. and born in 1368. He was elected king of Hungary in 1395, and emperor in 1410. After establishing

Several constitutional regulations for restoring the peace of the empire, he set himself about effecting the tranquillity of the church, for which purpose he prevailed with pope John XXIII. to convene the council of Constance in 1414, but he tarnished his character by granting a safe conduct to John Huss to attend that council, and afterwards suffering him to be executed in violation of it. The Hussites, irritated at this want of faith, arose in arms under the famous Zisca, and gained many advantages over the German forces, and were not reduced till sixteen years afterwards. Sigismund died in 1437.—*Univ. Hist.*

SIGISMUND I. king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the son of Casimir IV. and elected to the throne in 1507. He employed the first years of his reign in reforming public abuses, and restored the state to its antient glory. He drove the Muscovites out of Lithuania, recovered several places from the Teutonic knights, and expelled the Wallachians who had invaded his estates. He died in 1548, and was succeeded by his son, Sigismund II. surnamed the August, because he was born in that month. He caused the honours of queen to be paid to his mistress, and thereby gave great dissatisfaction to his subjects. The Socinians having made great progress in his dominions, he issued a decree against them. He died in 1572. Sigismund III. was the son of John III. king of Sweden, and ascended the throne of Poland in 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by the nobility. On the death of his father he succeeded to the Swedish crown in 1594, but being a zealous catholic, the Swedes acknowledged his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, who was crowned in 1604. A long war ensued, in which Sigismund was unsuccessful. His reign was also disturbed by the Tartars and the Muscovites. He died in 1632.—*Ibid.*

SIGNORELLI (Luca), a painter, was a native of Cortona, born in 1439, and died in 1521. He excelled in designing human figures, and displayed great fire and genius in his compositions. Michael Angelo did not disdain to copy after him.—*De Pict.*

SIGNORIUS (Charles), an Italian writer, was born at Modena, and designed for the medical profession, which he renounced for literature, and became a professor of languages at Padua. He died in 1584, aged 60. His works are, 1. *De Republica Hebræorum*, a small treatise, but of great merit; 2. *De Republica Atheniensium*; 3. *Historia de Occidentis Imperio*; 4. *De Regno Italæ*; 5. *An Ecclesiastical History*, printed at Milan in 1734, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Tirabeschi.*

SILHOUETTE (Stephen de), a French writer, was born at Limoges in 1709. After being master of requests to the duke of Orleans, he became comptroller general

and minister of state in 1759, but continued in office only nine months, owing to the failure of his schemes of reform and economy, which were turned into ridicule. He died in 1767. His works are, *General Idea of the Chinese Government*, 4to.; *Political Reflections*, translated from the Spanish of Gracian, 4to.; a Translation of Pope's Essay on Man, 12mo; Warburton's Alliance of Church and State, 2 vols. &c.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

SILIUS ITALICUS (Caius), a Latin poet, was a native of Rome, and made consul by Domitian. The tomb of Virgil was on his estate, and he respected it as a temple. Silius wrote a poem upon the second Punic war, which was discovered by Poggio in the monastery of St. Gal. The best edition is that of Drakenborch at Utrecht, 1717, 4to. Silius died A. D. 74, aged 75.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

SILVA (John Baptist), a physician, was born at Bourdeaux in 1684, of Jewish parents, but he renounced his religion, and after taking his degree at Montpellier, went and settled at Paris, where he gained a great reputation by his cures. He died in 1744. He wrote a Treatise on the Use of Bleeding, 2 vols.; and Dissertations and Consultations of M. Chirac and Silva, 3 vols.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

SILVESTER I. pope, was elected to that dignity in 314. The arian heresy commenced in his pontificate, and he distinguished himself against the donatists. He died in 335. SILVESTER II. was born in Auvergne of an obscure family, and bred up in a monastery, but his superior talents exciting the envy and hatred of his companions, he withdrew from the society, and went to Spain. The duke of Barcelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the emperor Otho, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards quitted, and went to Germany, and became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards tutor to the son of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archbishop of Rheims. By the interest of Otho he gained the papacy in 999, and died in 1003. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in the mathematics.—*Brvver. Platina.*

SILVESTER (Israel), an engraver, was born at Nancy in 1621, and died at Paris in 1691. His landscapes are very fine. Louis XIV. employed him in his palace, and Silvester had the honour of instructing the dauphin in drawing.—*Moreri.*

SILVESTER (Louis), a painter, was a native of Paris, and the pupil of Le Brun and Boullogne. His principal pictures are at Dresden, to which place he had been invited by the king of Poland, who conferred on him the rank of nobility, and appointed him director of the royal academy of painting. After residing there twenty-four years he returned to France, and died in 1760, aged 85.—*D'Argenville.*

SIMEON STYLITES, the founder of a sect, was a native of Cilicia, and a shepherd till the age of 19, when he entered into a monastery, after which he practised a singular kind of austerity, placing himself upon a stone pillar, whence he acquired the name of Stylites, and his example was followed by many other devotees, who seated themselves upon pillars of different heights on a mountain in Syria, where they pretended to see visions. Simeon died about 461.—*Morri.*

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, an ecclesiastical historian, was born at Constantinople in the tenth century. He was secretary of state under Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who engaged him to write the Lives of the Saints, which he performed. This work, which is a kind of religious romance, has been translated into Latin.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

SIMLER (Josias), a protestant divine of Zurich, in Switzerland, where he died in 1576, aged 45. He published an abridgement of Gesner's Bibliotheca, folio; De Helvetiorum Republica, 12mo.; Vallesiae Descriptio; and other works. *John Simler*, an able portrait-painter, was a native of Zurich, and died at Stein upon the Rhine, in 1748.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

SIMON-MACCHABEUS, prince, and high-priest of the Jews, B. C. 143. He displayed great valour under the government of his brothers Judas and Jonathan, and defeated the enemy in many battles, for which he was placed at the head of the nation by the public voice. He repaired the fortifications of Jerusalem, put the other cities of Judaea in a state of defence, and restored the independence of his country. He was assassinated with his two sons at a feast, by Ptolemy, his son-in-law, B. C. 135.—*Joseph.*

SIMON, called the brother of our Lord, was the son of Cleophas, and elected bishop of Jerusalem, after the death of St. James, A. D. 62. In the reign of Trajan he was put to death by being crucified, in 107.—*Cree. E. scribus.*

SIMON (St.), an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Zelotes. He preached the Gospel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and suffered martyrdom in Persia.—*Cree. E. scribus.*

SIMON MAGUS, or the Magician, an heresiarch, who is supposed to have been the first of the Gnostics. He was a native of Samaria, and perceiving the miracles wrought by St. Philip, he was baptized; but on offering money to the apostles, that he might receive the Holy Ghost, or the gift of tongues, and of working miracles, he was rejected or excommunicated by St. Peter. It is from this circumstance that the term Simoniac is applied to such as purchase spiritual things. He afterwards fell into the grossest errors, and maintained that God has left the world to be governed by cer-

tain beings called Æons. The story of his acquiring a great reputation at Rome by his pretended miracles, and falling from a great height in the air, in consequence of the prayer of St. Peter, is a mere fable.—*Cree. Dupin.*

SIMON (of Durham), a monk in the reign of Edward III. A chronicle by him is in the library at Durham, and was published at Oxford by Hearne. He is supposed to have died about 1357.—*Nicholson's Hist. Loh.*

SIMON (Richard), a learned French divine, was born at Dieppe in 1634. He entered into the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted for some time, but returned in 1662, and left it again in 1678. He died in 1712. Father Simon had vast learning, and a great judgment, but he entertained very free opinions, and had many antagonists. His principal works are, 1. the Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews, 12mo.; 2. Critical History of the Old Testament, 4to.; 3. Critical History of the Text of the New Testament, 4to.; 4. Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament, and of the principal Commentaries thereon, 4to.; 5. on the Inspiration of the Sacred Books, 4to.; 6. New Observations on the Text and Versions of the New Testament, 4to.; 7. Critical Letters, 4 vols. 12mo.; 8. a French Translation of the New Testament, with literal and critical notes, 2 vols. 8vo.; 9. History of the Origin and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues, 2 vols. 12mo.; 10. Bibliotheque Critique, 4 vols. This was suppressed by the council.—*Niceron.*

SIMON (Claude-Francis), a printer of Paris, who died there in 1767. He wrote a little volume on mythology, the first editions of which were very indecent. He was also the author of Memoirs of Du Guay Trouin, 4to; Memoirs of Count de Horaville, a romance, 2 vols. 12mo.; and two comedies.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

SIMON (Thomas), an English engraver of medals, was instructed by Briot, a Frenchman, who was in the service of Charles I. Most of Simon's works were executed during Cromwell's protectorate, whose great seal and that of the commonwealth were exquisitely cut by him. His brother, *Abraham Simon*, was a celebrated modeller in wax, and assisted him in most of his capital works. He was educated for the church, but declined that profession to pursue the bent of his genius. He was some time in the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, and was afterwards employed by Charles II. He died soon after the revolution.—*Fertus. Giangr.*

SIMONNEAU (Charles), a French engraver, was born at Orleans about 1639. He was the disciple of Noel Coypel, and died at Paris in 1728. He completed the Medallic History of Louis XIV. He is not to be mistaken for *Louis Simonneau*, who published a series of prints on the history of printing,

engraving, and other arts, in 2 vols folio, 1710.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SIMONET (Edmund), a Jesuit, was born at Langres in 1662. He became professor of philosophy at Rheims and Pont-a-Mousson, where also he taught divinity. He died in 1733. He is the author of *Institutiones Theologicæ ad usum Seminariorum*, 11 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SIMONIDES, a philosopher and poet, was born in the island of Ceos, in the Ægean sea, and flourished B.C. 480. His compositions were principally elegiac, and he gained a poetical prize at the age of eighty. He disgraced his great qualities by an excessive avarice. Fragments of his poems are in the *Corpus Poetarum Græcorum*, Geneva, 2 vols. folio, 1614.—*Moreri*.

SIMPLICIUS, a peripatetic philosopher of the fifth century, was a native of Phrygia. His Commentaries upon Aristotle and Epicetetus were published at Leyden in 1640, 4to.—*Ibid.*

SIMPSON (Edward), a learned divine, was born at Tottenham in Middlesex, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. He became rector of Eastling, in Kent, where he died in 1692. His *Universal Chronology*, published in Latin, in the year he died, was reprinted at Leyden in 1739, and at Amsterdam in 1752.—*Granger*.

SIMPSON (Christopher), a writer on music, was patronized by sir Robert Bolles, in whose house he died about 1662. He wrote a *Compendium of Practical Music*, 8vo. which is a very useful book.—*Granger*. *Hawkins*.

SIMPSON (John), a Scotch divine, was born at Dumfries in 1677, and educated at Glasgow, where he took his degrees in arts, and became professor of divinity, but having embraced notions repugnant to the standard confession of faith, he was persecuted with great rigour, and excommunicated. Queen Caroline, however, procured him a pension. He died in 1744.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SIMPSON (Robert), an eminent mathematician, was born at Hamilton in Scotland, in 1693, and bred at Glasgow, where he took his doctor's degree in physic, but renounced that profession, and was chosen professor of mathematics in that university. He died in 1768. Dr. Simpson published a valuable edition of Euclid, and his posthumous works were printed at Glasgow in 1776, 4to.—*Hutton. Encycl. Brit.*

SIMPSON (Thomas), a mathematician, was born at Market Bosworth in Leicestershire, in 1710. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver of stuffs. By means of a travelling pedlar he gained some knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, and being anxious for farther improvement he visited London in 1732, and worked for some time in Spital-fields, em-

ploying his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress that in 1737 he published his excellent *Treatise on Fluxions*, which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book on annuities and chances, which occasioned a dispute between him and Le Moivre. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the royal society, and a member of the academy of sciences at Paris. He died in 1761, and a pension was granted to his widow from the crown. Besides the above works he wrote the *Elements of Algebra and Geometry*, and some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—*Ibid.*

SIRANI (John Andrew), a painter of Bologna, was born in 1610, and died in 1670. He was one of the best disciples of Guido; and his daughter Elizabeth was also a good artist in historical painting. She died in 1664.—*Pilkington*.

SIRI (Vittorio), an Italian monk, who settled at Paris, where he became historiographer to the king, and abbot of Vallemague. He published an historical journal, or a *Mercury*, from 1635 to 1649, and continued under another title to 1670. He died in 1685.—*Moreri*.

SIRIZI (Violante Beatrice), an ingenious lady of Florence, was born in 1710. She was the disciple of John Fratellini, and equalled him in portrait-painting. Her principal performance is a picture of the grand duke of Tuscany, and of all the imperial family at Florence. She died about 1760.—*Pilkington*.

SIRLET (Flavius), an engraver on precious stones, died at Rome in 1737. His works are little, if at all, inferior to some of the finest remains of antiquity. One of his best performances is the famous groupe of Laocoon upon an amethyst.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SIRMOND (James), a French Jesuit, was born at Rome in 1539. He became secretary to Aquaviva, general of his order at Rome, where he assisted Baronius in compiling his annals. In 1613 he returned to France, and was appointed confessor to Louis XIII. which office he discharged with great reputation. He died in 1651. Father Sirmond published an edition of the councils of France, 3 vols. folio; editions of the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret and Hincmar; and a great number of miscellaneous pieces on theological subjects. His nephew, *John Sirmond*, was a member of the French academy, and historiographer of France. He died in 1649. His works are, 1. *Life of Cardinal d'Amboise*, 8vo.; 2. *Latin Poems*.—*Moreri*.

SIXRUS IV. pope, was the son of a fisherman on the coast of Genoa, and entered among the cordeliers. His abilities procured him the chair of divinity at Padua, and other universities of Italy. He also

became general of his order, and Paul II. honoured him with the cardinalship. He succeeded that pontiff in 1471. He endeavoured to raise a new crusade against the infidels, but without success. Sixtus issued a bull, granting indulgencies to those who celebrated the feast of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. He died in 1484. He wrote some theological works.—*Bower. Rycant.*

SIXTUS V. pope, was the son of a gardener in Ancona, and born in 1521. When very young he was put to keep swine, from which situation he was taken by a cardinal who was pleased with his quickness, and placed in a convent of the order in a menial capacity. He made so great a progress in learning as to be admitted into orders, after which he became doctor and professor of divinity at Sienna, when he took the name of Montalto. His talents as a preacher procured him the appointment of commissary-general at Bologna, and inquisitor at Venice, but his conduct in the latter city gave so much offence to the senate that he was compelled to quit their territory. After obtaining several marks of distinction he was made cardinal in 1570. In this situation he affected uncommon humility and devotion, and counterfeited the weaknesses of sickness and age with so much art as to dupe the whole conclave. After the death of Gregory XIII. the cardinals were divided about the election, when considering that Montalto was an infirm old man who could not live long, they united in chusing him to the vacant chair. The election was no sooner declared, than, to the astonishment of all present, he jumped into the midst of the chapel, threw away his crutch, and began to sing the *Te Deum* with a loud voice. He commenced his pontificate by clearing the ecclesiastical state of the numerous robbers which infested it. He also punished with great severity all kinds of vice, and was inflexible in the administration of justice. He limited the number of cardinals to seventy, raised the famous obelisk which Caligula had caused to be brought from Spain (see FONTANA), and reformed many abuses which prevailed in the government. He died in 1590. By his orders a new version of the Bible in Latin was prepared and published in 3 vols. folio.—*Life by Leti.*

SKELTON (John), an English poet, is supposed to have been born in Cumberland. He had his education at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained the living of Dis, in Norfolk, but his conduct was very irregular. Having reflected severely on cardinal Wolsey in his writings he was obliged to take refuge with Ilip, abbot of Westminster, where he continued till his death in 1529. He was poet laureate to Henry VIII. and wrote Satires, Sonnets, and an Invektive against Lily the grammarian, who answered him in his own way.—*Wood.*

SKELTON (Philip), an eminent divine, was born near Lisburn, in Ireland, in 1707, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degrees in arts. He was for many years curate of Monaghan, and in 1750 was presented to the living of Peltigo in the county of Donegal, where his conduct was very exemplary and charitable, particularly in a time of scarcity, when he sold his library to provide bread for the poor. In 1759 the bishop of Clogher gave him the living of Deconish, in the county of Fermanagh, and in 1766 that of Fin-tona, in Tyrone, where he brought over by his preaching, most of the dissenters to the church. He died at Dublin in 1787. Mr. Skelton wrote an excellent work entitled, *Deism Revealed*, in 2 vols. 8vo.; three volumes of admirable sermons; also fugitive pieces and tracts; the whole collected in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Burdy.*

SKINNER (Stephen), a learned writer, was born in London, and educated at Christ church college, Oxford, from whence he went abroad in the civil wars, and took his degree of doctor of physic at Heidelberg, in which he was confirmed at Oxford, in 1654. He died at Lincoln in 1667. His works are, *Etymologicon linguæ Anglicanæ*; *Etymologicon Onomasticon*, &c. folio.—*Wood, A. O.*

SLEIDAN (John), a German historian, was born at a village of the same name near Cologne, in 1506. He was for some time in the family of the cardinal Du Bellay, who allowed him a pension. Afterwards he obtained a situation at Strasburgh. He was a zealous protestant, and died of grief, occasioned by the loss of his wife, in 1556. His works are, 1. *De statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Germanorum sub Carolo V.* 1555. 2. *De quatuor summis Imperiis*, 8vo. This is a universal history, of which Voltaire made considerable use. 3. Translation of the Memoirs of Philip de Commines.—*Bayle.*

SLINGELAND (John Peter), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1640. He was a disciple of Gerard Douw, whose manner he imitated. His pictures are admirably finished. He died in 1691.—*Houbraken.*

SLOANE (Hans), an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Killileagh, in Ireland, in 1660. He studied in London, where he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and Ray, and afterwards went to Paris and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney. He returned to London in 1684, and became a favourite with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his house. The same year he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and in 1687 admitted of the college of physicians. About this time he went to Jamaica with the duke of Albemarle, who was appointed governor of that island, and though Dr. Sloane resided there only fifteen months he made a collection of not less than eight hundred differ-

ent plants. On his return in 1689 he settled in London, and in 1694 was chosen physician to Christ's hospital. The preceding year he had been elected secretary to the royal society, when he revived the publication of the Philosophical Transactions. He was also active in promoting the plan of a dispensary for the poor. In 1707 he published the first volume of his History of Jamaica, but the second did not appear till 1725. In 1708 he was elected a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and on the accession of George I. he was created a baronet. In 1719 he was elected president of the college of physicians, as he was of the royal society, on the death of Newton. Sir Hans died at Chelsea in 1752. His magnificent cabinet of curiosities was purchased by parliament for 20,000 *l.* and placed in the British museum. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Pulteney, Biog. Brit.*

SLODTZ (Réné Michael), surnamed Michael Angelo, a sculptor, was born at Paris in 1705. He studied under his father, who was a native of Antwerp, after which he went to Rome, and on his return was admitted a member of the academy of Paris, where he died in 1764. One of his greatest works is the monument of Languet in the church of St. Sulpice.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SLUYS (James Vander), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1660, and died in 1736. His pictures are finely coloured, but the designs are not exact.—*Pilkington.*

SMALBROKE (Richard), an English prelate, was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and in 1723 advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, from whence he was translated in 1730 to Lichfield and Coventry. He died in 1749. His lordship distinguished himself by a Vindication of the Miracles of our Saviour against Woolston, 8vo.—*Todd's Deans of Canterlury.*

SMALCIUS (Valentine), a celebrated socinian, was born in Thuringia, and died at Cracow, in Poland, in 1622. He wrote a Treatise against the Divinity of Christ in Latin, printed in 1603, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SMALBRIDGE (George), a learned prelate, was born at Lichfield about 1666, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He became prebendary of Lichfield, and dean of Christ church, and in 1714 was consecrated bishop of Eristol. He died in 1719. He wrote an Answer to Obadiah Walker on Church Government; a Latin Poem on the Sale of Books of Richard Davis, an Oxford bookseller, and was one of the editors of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. His sermons were published in 1726, folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SMART (Christopher), a divine and poet, was born at Shipbourne, in Kent, in 1722, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he obtained the Seatonian prize for

the best poem several times. He took his master's degree in 1747, and in 1753 settled in London, but being imprudent he became poor and disordered in his mind. He died in 1771. His poems, which possess great merit, were published together in 1791, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Id.*

SMEATON (John), an eminent mechanic and engineer, was born at Aulthorpe in Yorkshire in 1724. He was intended for the law by his father, who was an attorney, but at his own request he was placed under a mathematical instrument maker. In 1753 he became a fellow of the royal society, and in 1759 he obtained the gold medal for his paper on "The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machine depending on a Circular Motion." Being appointed to rebuild the Edystone light-stone he completed it in a manner beyond expectation, and it may be justly pronounced a work unparalleled in its kind. He published a curious account of this structure and its history in one volume folio. He was also the author of an Account of the Improvements in Ramsgate Harbour, which were conducted by him. Mr. Smeaton died in 1792.—*Europ. Mag.*

SMELLIE (William), a Scotch surgeon and physician, who distinguished himself as a lecturer and practitioner in Midwifery in London, and was the first who considered the shape and size of the female pelvis, as adapted to the head of the fetus. He died at an advanced age in 1763. He wrote a Complete System of Midwifery, and published a set of Anatomical Tables, with Explanations. There was another of the same name, who was a printer at Edinburgh, and secretary to the society of antiquaries in that city. He wrote a work entitled, the Philosophy of Natural History, quarto, and published a translation of Buffon's great work. He died in 1795.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SMITH (Thomas), an eminent statesman, was born at Walden, in Essex, in 1512. He received his education at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and appointed Greek lecturer, in which capacity he introduced a new method of pronouncing that language which became general in the university, though opposed by the chancellor. In 1539 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree of law at Padua. In 1542 he was made regius professor of that faculty at Cambridge. By the interest of the duke of Somerset he was knighted, and made secretary of state by Edward VI., but in the succeeding reign he lost his preferments. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies to France, made him secretary of state, and chancellor of the garter. He died in 1577. Sir Thomas wrote a Treatise on the Right Pronunciation of Greek, printed at Paris by Stephens in 1568; and some other works.—*Life by Sirype.* Digitized by Google

SMITH (Miles), a learned bishop, was born at Hereford, and educated first at Corpus Christi college, and afterwards at Brasenose college, Oxford. He became canon-residentary of Hereford, and in 1618 bishop of Gloucester. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and was one of the principal persons engaged in the translation of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. His Sermons were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1630. He died in 1624.—*Wood*.

SMITH (John), a divine of the church of England, was born at Achurch, in Northamptonshire, in 1618. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and was afterwards chosen fellow of Queen's college in that university. He died in 1652. His Select Discourses were published in 1660, in one volume 4to.—*Fun. Ser. by Patriick*.

SMITH (John), a learned physician, was born in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and afterwards became fellow of the college of physicians in London. He died in 1679. Dr. Smith wrote a curious and ingenious book, entitled, the Portrait of Old Age, or a Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes XII. London, 8vo. 1660.—*Wood*.

SMITH (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in London in 1638, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen college. In 1668 he went chaplain to the English embassy at Constantinople. In 1688 he was deprived of his fellowship by the popish president, Dr. Giffard, and lost it again in 1692, for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. He died in 1710. Dr. Smith wrote *Diatriba de Chaldaicis paraphrasis*, 8vo.; *Syntagma de druidum Moribus ac Institutis*, 8vo.; four Epistles on the Manners, &c. of the Turks, in Latin and English; an Account of the Greek Church, 8vo.; *Life of Camden*; *Miscellanies*; *Papers in the Philosophical Transactions*, and *Sermons*.—*Wood*.

SMITH (John), a learned divine, was born at Lowther, in Westmoreland, in 1659, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1695 he was installed prebendary of Durham, and in 1707 he obtained the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth. At the time of his death, in 1725, he was printing a correct edition of the works of the venerable Bede, which was published by his son in 1722, folio.—*General Dictionary*.

SMITH (Edmund), an English poet, was the son of Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant in London, and born in 1668. He took the name of Smith out of gratitude to his maternal uncle and guardian. Smith wrote *Phædra* and *Hippolitus*, a tragedy, and some other works. He died poor in 1710.—*Biog. Dram.*

SMITH (John), an excellent mezzotinto

engraver, at the beginning of the 18th century. He engraved many portraits after Kneller, but his principal performances were night pieces after Schalken.—*Strutt's Dict. of Engravers*.

SMITH (George), a landscape painter, was born at Chichester in 1714. He obtained some prizes of the academy of arts, and his pictures are highly valued. He died in 1776. His two brothers, William and John, were also good painters, the first in portrait, and the latter in landscape. They both died in 1764.—*P. Millington*.

SMITH (Adam), an eminent writer, was born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, in 1723. He received his education first at Kirkcaldy school, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, where he became professor of logic and moral philosophy, and took his degree of doctor of laws. In 1759 he acquired reputation by the publication of his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, 8vo.; which, however, was greatly heightened and extended by his *Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, printed in 1766, 4to., and several times since in 3 vols. 8vo. Not long after the publication of this work he was appointed a commissioner of the customs in Scotland. Dr. Smith was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an Apology for his *Life*, which was severely but justly animadverted on by Dr. Horne for its atheistical sentiments. He died in 1790. A volume of his posthumous essays has been printed.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SMITH (William), a learned divine, was born at Worcester in 1711, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and on taking orders was presented to the rectory of Trinity church, Chester. In 1748 he was appointed master of Brentwood school, Essex, where he continued only a year. In 1758 he was made dean of Chester, and in 1766 obtained the rectory of Handley in that county. He died in 1787. Dr. Smith published excellent translations of Longinus and Thucydides, and a volume of *Sermons on the Beatitudes*.—*Europ. Mag. vol. xiv.*

SMITS (Lodowick), a Dutch painter, was born at Dort in 1635, and died in 1675. His fruit-pieces were painted with astonishing exactness, and sold at a high price; but the colours did not stand.—*Embraken*.

SMITZ (Gaspard), an eminent Dutch painter, who died at Dublin in 1689. He painted portraits, but he excelled in representing Magdalene, which he executed in an admirable style.—*Pillington*.

SMOLLET (Tobias), an eminent writer, was born on the banks of the Leven, in Scotland, in 1720, of a good family. He was bred a surgeon, and served in that capacity on board of a ship at the unsuccessful bombardment of Carthage. He afterwards took his de

gree of doctor of physic, but not meeting with encouragement in that line, he became a writer by profession. His first performance was the novel of Roderick Ransom, published in 1749, and which soon ran through several editions. The year following appeared the *Regicide*, a tragedy of little merit. This was followed by the novel of *Peregrine Pickle*, in which were inserted lady Vane's Apology, under the title of *Memoirs of a Lady of Quality*. In 1754 he published the *Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom*. He next instituted the *Critical Review*, which was chiefly conducted by him till 1763. For an article in this journal he was prosecuted by Admiral Knowles, on which he was confined in the King's-bench some time, and wrote there the *Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves*, a feeble imitation of *Don Quixote*. In 1757 he published the *History of England*, in 4 vols. 4to., afterwards printed in numbers in octavo. This work, though inaccurate and partial, gained him great profit and reputation. In 1762 he began a periodical paper, called *The Briton*, in defence of Lord Bute's administration. The year following he went abroad, and in 1766 he published an *Account of his Travels*, in 2 vols. 12mo. In 1771 appeared his novel of *Humphry Clinker*, which possesses merit, though not equal to his former performances in that kind. Dr. Smollet wrote some poems, compiled a *Collection of Voyages and Travels*, and translated *Gil Blas* and *Don Quixote* into English. He died in Italy in 1771.—*Life by Dr. Moore.*

SNELL (Rodolph), or *Snellius*, a Dutch philosopher, was born at Oudewater in 1546. He was professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden, where he died in 1613. He wrote some esteemed works on philosophy and mathematics. His son, *Willebrord Snell*, succeeded him in the mathematical chair, and died in 1626. He discovered the true law of the refraction of the rays of light. The principal of his works is entitled, *Cyclometricum, or the Measurement of a Circle*, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SNORRO (Sturlesonius), a native of Iceland, who became minister of state to one king of Sweden and three kings of Norway. In a sedition he retired to his native country, whither he was followed and put to death in 1241. He wrote 1. "*Chronicum Regum Norvigorum*;" 2. "*Edda Islandica*," or a *History of Islandic Philosophy*.—*Ibid.*

SNYDERS (Francis), a painter and engraver, was born at Antwerp in 1587, and died there in 1657. He excelled in hunting scenes, the animals and landscapes of which are very fine. The human figures were frequently painted by Rubens. He engraved a book of animals.—*Houbraken.*

SOBIESKI. See JOHN III. of POLAND.

SOCINUS (Laelius), was born at Sienna in

1525, and designed by his father for the profession of the law, but having embraced the principles of the reformation, he deemed it expedient to quit Italy in 1547. After passing through several countries he settled at Zurich, where he was suspected of arianism, and received a remonstrance from Calvin on the subject. Socinus profited by the hint, but more by the fate of Servetus, and retired to Poland, from whence he went to Venice, and afterwards returned to Zurich, where he died in 1562. He was the author of the sect of Socinians, having gathered many followers who embraced his opinions, which were, that Christ was only a man, that the holy spirit is nothing more than an attribute, and that the doctrines of original sin, atonement, and divine grace, have no foundation in Scripture.—*Bayle.*

SOCINUS (Faustus), nephew of the above, was born at Sienna in 1539. He inherited his uncle's property, papers, and principles; but did not openly avow the latter for several years. In the mean time he was entertained at the court of the duke of Tuscany, but in 1574 he went to Germany, from whence he removed to Poland, where the unitarians were established in great numbers. He died there in 1604. Socinus published several books, which are in the *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*, 9 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

SOCRATES, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, was the son of a sculptor, and followed the same profession for some years: Crito observing his genius, and admiring his discourses, called him from this employment to the study of philosophy. He also joined his countrymen in arms, and distinguished himself in several actions, in which he saved the lives of Xenophon and Alcibiades, with whom he contracted a close friendship. On his return to Athens he displayed in his manners a remarkable contrast to his contemporaries, by the plainness of his dress and the frugality of his living. In his philosophical lectures he endeavoured to effect a general reformation by recommending virtue. He was followed by a number of illustrious disciples, whom he instructed sometimes in the groves of Academus, and at others in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Illysus. The independence of his mind, and the powerful eloquence of his discourses, excited against him many enemies, particularly Melitus and Anitus, at whose instigation Aristophanes ridiculed him in a comedy called the *Clouds*. Socrates was next accused before the council of five hundred of corrupting the Athenian youth, of introducing innovations in religion, and of ridiculing the gods. These absurd charges were supported by the perjury of witnesses, and the judges being mostly envious of his reputation condemned him to death. The solemn celebration of the Delian festival

hindered the execution for a month, which time he employed in discoursing with his friends on the immortality of the soul and other sublime subjects. He was urged to make his escape, which he easily might have done, as the goaler's permission had been obtained, but he nobly refused, saying, "Where am I to go to avoid death?" When the term of the festival was ended, he drank off the poison with perfect composure, after making a libation to the gods, and a few moments after expired. Thus perished, 400 years B. C. and in the 70th year of his age, Socrates, whom the oracle had pronounced the wisest man in Greece. The Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and his enemies were universally hated and died miserably. The life and sayings of Socrates have been faithfully transmitted to us by his two most eminent disciples, Xenophon and Plato. By his wife Xantippe, rendered proverbial by the violence of her temper, he had several children.—*Stanley*.

SOCRATES, called the *Scholaſtic*, was a native of Constantinople. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History from the period where Eusebius ends to the year 440. Being a layman, and not exactly acquainted with the subjects he treated, his work is frequently inaccurate. It was published with Eusebius, &c. at Cambridge in 1720, 3 vols. folio. He flourished in the 5th century.

SOLANDER (Daniel Charles), an eminent naturalist, and the pupil of Linnæus, was born in the province of Norland in Sweden in 1736. He took his doctor's degree in physic at Upsal, and in 1760 visited England. At the request of sir Joseph Banks he accompanied him in the voyage round the world with captain Cook. In 1773 Dr. Solander was appointed one of the librarians of the British Museum. He died in 1782. He wrote a Description of the Collection of Petrifications found in Hampshire, and given to the British Museum by Mr. Brander; also Observations on Natural History in Cook's Voyage.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SOLE (Antonio), a landscape painter, born at Bologna in 1597, and died there in 1677. His pictures are very fine and valuable. *Jeseph del Sole*, his son, born in 1654, was eminent both in historical subjects and landscapes. He died in 1719.—*P. It.*

SOLIGNAC (Peter Joseph, chevalier de), was born at Montpellier in 1687. He was secretary to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and wrote a history of that country, 5 vols. 12mo. He died in 1773. His other works are, an Eloge upon Stanislaus; the Amours of Horace; and a Piece on Education.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SOLIMAN I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Bajazet in 1402. After relieving the Ottoman empire by his courage, he fell into a debauched course of

life, and was dethroned and assassinated by his brother Musa in 1410.—*Un. Hist.*

SOLIMAN II. surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded his father Selim I. in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Imael, sophy of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, from whence he was obliged to retreat with the loss of 80,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Schah. His forces were also repulsed before Malta; but he took the isle of Chios in 1566. The same year this enterprising monarch died at the siege of Sigeth in Hungary.—*Univ. Hist.*

SOLIMENE (Francis), a painter, was born near Naples in 1657. His reputation was so great that many princes of Europe invited him to their courts, which he declined, and died at Naples in 1747. The emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His pictures are painted in a fine stile, and the figures are very expressive. He was also a good poet.—*Tiraboschi*.

SOLINUS (Caius Julius), a grammarian, was born at Rome, and lived about the middle of the third century. His "Polyhistor," a compilation of Historical and Geographical Remarks, was published by Salmastius at Paris in 1629; and printed again at Utrecht, with commentaries, in 2 vols. folio, 1689. Solinus has been called Pliny's Ape, from his servile imitation of that writer.—*Moreri*.

SOLIS (Antonio de), a Spanish writer, was born at Placenza, in Old Castile, in 1610. He was secretary to Philip IV. and historiographer of the Indies. He afterwards entered into orders, and died in 1686. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the History of the Conquest of Mexico, folio. It has been translated into English by Townshend.—*Nic. Ant. vi. de Scrip. Hist.*

SOLOMON, king of Israel, was the son of David and Bathsheba. His reign was glorious, and the fame of his wisdom spread into distant regions, so that the most illustrious persons visited Jerusalem to see him, and the surrounding states courted his alliance. He built a magnificent palace for himself and a famous temple to the Lord, which he dedicated with great solemnity. In his latter years he tarnished his glory by falling into idolatrous and licentious practices by marrying the daughter of the king of Egypt. He died B. C. 975, aged 58. We have in the sacred canon three of his books, the Proverbs, a miscellaneous body of ethical sentences; the Ecclesiastes, a treatise on human vanity; and the Canticles.

cles, supposed to have been composed on his marriage. In the Apocrypha there is a book called the Wisdom of Solomon, though it is of more modern date.—*Gray's Key, O. T.*

SOLOMON BEN VIRGA a Spanish rabbi and physician in the 16th century. He wrote a History of the Jews, from the destruction of the Temple to his own time, a Latin version of which was printed at Amsterdam, in 1651, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SOLOMON (Ben Job Jalla), an African prince, who being sent by his father, in 1731, to the sea-coast to sell slaves, was taken prisoner, and sold to an English captain, who carried him to America, and disposed of him to a planter, from whom he was purchased by general Oglethorpe, and brought to England. While here he was employed by sir Hans Sloane in translating Arabic manuscripts in his library. He was afterwards sent back to his own country with many valuable presents.—*Gent. Mag.*

SOLOON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis. He was descended from Codrus, and the relation of Pisistratus. After studying philosophy at Athens, he travelled for improvement. On his return home he found his countrymen divided into factions, and the state reduced to great distress. All eyes were turned upon Solon, and he was unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. He discharged his high office with great wisdom and integrity, introducing a reform in every department, ameliorating the condition of the poor, and amending the rigorous code of Draco. Solon having made the Athenians take an oath to observe his laws, laid down the sovereignty, and retired to Egypt. He died in Cyprus, B. C. 558, aged 80. None of his writings have been preserved.—*Plutarch in vit. Sol.*

SOMERS (John, lord), chancellor of England, was born at Worcester in 1652, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He distinguished himself at the bar, and in 1681 was concerned in writing a piece entitled, "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments." He was one of the council for the seven bishops, and in the convention parliament he represented the city of Worcester, and was one of the managers for the house of commons at a conference with the lords, upon the word "Abdicated." Soon after he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1692 attorney-general, and lord keeper. In 1697 he was made chancellor with the title of lord Somers, but in 1700 the seals were taken from him, and he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours, but acquitted by the lords. He died in 1710. Lord Somers was a great constitutional lawyer, a virtuous patriot, and a patron of learning.—*Gen. Dict.*

SOMERVILLE (William), a poet, was born

in Warwickshire, in 1692, and educated at Winchester-school, from whence he was sent to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards settled upon his paternal estate, where he became a useful justice of the peace. He died in 1743. Mr Somerville wrote the Chace, a poem, which is a very lively and ingenious performance. It has been often printed with a few other pieces by the same author.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

SOMNER (William), a learned antiquary was born at Canterbury in 1606. He was the author of "The Antiquities of Canterbury," and a "Saxon Dictionary." He died in 1669.—*Gen. Dict.*

SOPHOCLES, a tragic poet of Athens, was educated under Æschylus, after which he distinguished himself as a statesman and a general. He shared the command with Pericles, and bore an honourable part in several battles. The Athenians having taken the isle of Scyros, appointed an annual contest for the best tragedy to commemorate that event. It was on this occasion that Sophocles first displayed his poetical talents. His performance gained the prize, though he had his old master among his competitors. This success encouraged him to continue in the same course, and he gained the prize twenty times. Euripides was his powerful rival, and they divided the public applause. Seven only of the plays of Sophocles are extant. He died, aged 91, B. C. 406, of joy at having gained a prize at the olympic games. The best editions of Sophocles are that of Capperonier at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1780, and that of Brunck, 4 vols. 8vo. 1786. This author has been translated into English by Potter.—*Biog. Clussica.*

SOPHONISBA, the daughter of Asdrubal, general of the Carthaginian forces, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia. When her husband was defeated by Massinissa, she fell into the hands of the victor, who married her. This union, however, was soon interrupted by Scipio Africanus, who obliged Massinissa to quit his new spouse, on which she poisoned herself, B. C. 209.—*Livy. Sallust.*

SORANUS, a physician of Ephesus, who practised at Rome under Trajan and Adrian. Some pieces of his are extant, and were published in Greek, at Paris, in 1554, and at Basil in 1528. There was another of the same name, who wrote on the diseases of women.—*Moreri.*

SORBAIT (Paul), a native of Hainault, was physician to the imperial court, and professor of medicine at Vienna. He died in 1691. He wrote, "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates," 4to.; "Medicina Universalis, theoretica et practica," folio, &c.—*Moreri.*

SORBIERE (Samuel), a French writer, was born in the diocese of Ulez, in 1615. He quitted the study of divinity for that of

physic, and in 1653 renounced the protestant religion, on which he obtained a considerable pension from the king. He died at Rome in 1670. Sorbieri was in the habit of correspondence with Hobbes, whose letters he used to send to Gaffendi as his own, and having transcribed the answers sent them to Hobbes, who from thence conceived a high opinion of his abilities. His *Journey to England* is full of gross falsehoods, and his other works of trifling value.—*Moreri*.

SORBONNE (Robert de), founder of the college of that name at Paris, was born in 1201. He was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the canonry of Cambrai. He founded the college of the Sorbonne in 1253, and died in 1274.—*Ibid*.

SORGH (Hendrick), a painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1621. He was the disciple of Teniers, and his favourite subjects were fairs and markets. He died in 1682.—*Houbraken*.

SORRI (Peter), an Italian painter, was born at Sienna in 1556. He excelled in landscape, portrait, and historical painting. He died in 1622.—*Pilkington*.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B. C. 45. His works are lost.—*Pliny*.

SOSTRATES, a celebrated architect of Cnidos, who constructed the tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria, on which he made this inscription, "Sostrates, of Cnidos, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods who protect navigation." He flourished B. C. 273.—*Strabo. Pliny*.

SOTADES, a Grecian poet, was a native of Maronea in Thrace. He invented a kind of irregular iambics, which were called by his name. Having written a satire against Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, he was thrown into the sea in a chest of lead.—*Suidas. Strabo*.

SOTO (Dominic), a Spanish divine, was born at Segovia in 1494. He studied at Alcalá and at Paris, and on his return to Spain entered among the dominicans. He became professor of divinity at Salamanca, and on account of his great reputation was appointed confessor to Charles V. who sent him to the council of Trent. He refused the bishopric of Segovia, and died in 1560. His works are, *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*; *de Justitia et Jure*; *de Pauperum Causa*; *de Cavendo juramentorum abusu*, &c. There was another dominican of this name, who came to England with Philip II. husband of Mary, for the purpose of restoring the roman catholic religion in the two universities. He also distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and died in 1563. He wrote some theological works.—*Nic. Anton. Script. Hist.*

SOUSIER (John de Parthenai, lord of), one of the principal leaders of the protestants in France, was born of an illustrious house in Poitou. He was brought up at the court of the duke of Ferrara, and on his return to France he attached himself to the prince of Condé, who sent him to Lyons to defend that place. He discharged his trust with great success, and obliged the duke de Nemours to raise the siege. He died in 1566.—*Moreri*.

SOUBISE (Benjamin de Rohan, duke of), grandson of the preceding, was the son of Rénatus de Rohan, the second of that name, and of Catherine de Parthenai. He supported his brother, the duke of Rohan, in his defence of Rochelle, and in 1621 he maintained St. John d'Angeli against Louis XIII. and when he surrendered the place, obtained a free pardon: in 1622 he took Oleron, and made himself master of Lower Poitou, but was soon after defeated, on which he retired to England, where he died in 1640.—*Ibid*.

SOUCHAI (John Baptist), a French writer, was born at Saint-Amand, near Vendôme, in 1687. He became canon of the cathedral of Rodez, counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He died in 1746. The abbé Souchai published a Translation of Sir Thomas Browne's *Vulgar Errors*, 2 vols.; an edition of Ansonius, 4to.; and many dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of belles lettres.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

SOUCIET (Stephen), a jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1671. He was librarian in the college of Louis the Great, and died in 1744. His works are, *Astronomical Observations made in China*, 3 vols. 4to.; *Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture*, 4to.; *Dissertations against the Chronology of sir Isaac Newton*, &c. His brother, Stephen Augustin, was professor of divinity in the same college, and died the same year. He wrote a poem on comets, and another on agriculture.—*Nouv. Diâ. Hist.*

SOUFFLOT (James Germain), a French architect, was born in 1713. He improved himself in Italy, and on his return to France became superintendent of the royal buildings. His greatest work is the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris. He died in 1780.—*Ibid*.

SOUTH (Robert), an eminent divine, was born at Hackney, in Middlesex, in 1633, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and the year following appointed chaplain to lord Clarendon. In 1670 he obtained a canonry of Christ church, and a prebend of Westminster. In 1676 he accompanied the English ambassador to Poland, of which country he wrote an account. After his return he was presented to the rectory of Ilip, in Oxfordshire. Though he concurred in the revolution, he refused a

bishopric, and died in 1716. His *sermons* have been published in 11 vols. 8vo. They are remarkable for their wit. Dr. South had a sharp controversy with Dr. Sherlock on the doctrine of the Trinity.—*Wood*.

SOUTHERN (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born, according to some, in Ireland, but Wood says at Stratford upon Avon. He became a servitor in Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and then settled in London. He wrote, the *Pertian Prince*; *Isabella*, or the *Fatal Marriage*; and *Oroonoko*, tragedies; the *Disappointment*; the *Rambling Lady*; and the *Wives' Excuse*, comedies. He died in 1746, aged 88.—*Biog. Dram. Wood*.

SOZOMEN (Hermias), an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, was born in Palestine, from whence he passed to Constantinople, where he practised as an advocate. He died about 450. His *Ecclesiastical History* from 324 to 439 was printed at Cambridge with Eusebius, Socrates, &c. in 9 vols. folio, 1720.—*Moreri*.

SPAGNOLETTO (Joseph Ribera), a painter, was born in 1589, at Xativa, in Spain. After studying the works of the greatest masters he settled at Naples, where he was employed by the viceroy and other great persons. His subjects were mostly tragical scenes, which he painted with uncommon force and expression. He died in 1656.—*Cumberland's Anecd. of Spanish Painters*.

SPAIN. This country was possessed chiefly by the Carthaginians, till they were expelled B. C. 206 by the Romans, who made themselves masters of the whole B. C. 16. A. D. 409 the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, set led in Spain, but in 428 the Vandals went to Africa. In 585 the Suevi were driven out by the Goths, here called Visigoths, who in 580 expelled the Romans. In 711 the Saracens invaded the country, and kept possession till 718, when Don Pelago recovered part of it from them. He reigned in Biscay and the Asturias. In 984 Bermudo II. of this race was acknowledged king of Leon, but in 1037 this kingdom was united to that of Castile. In 1080 the Moorish kingdom of Toledo was conquered, and that city became the capital of the kingdom of Castile. That kingdom was united to Arragon by the marriage of Ferdinand of Arragon to Isabella of Castile, in 1479. See *FERDINAND V.*—*Mariana. Univ. Hist.*

SPALLANZANI (Lazarus), an eminent naturalist, was born in 1729 at Scandiano, in Italy. He became professor of philosophy at Pavia, where he made numerous experiments in physiology. In 1785 he went into Turkey, and made many curious observations on geology and extinct volcanoes. He next passed into Germany, and received particular marks of attention from the emperor Joseph II. He died at Pavia in 1799. His works are, *Letters on the Origin of Fountains*; *Experiments on the Reproductions of Animals*; *Essay upon Animalcula*

in Fluids; *Microscopical Experiments*; *Memoirs on the Circulation of the Blood*; *Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Apennines*, 6 vols.; *Observations on the Transpiration of Plants*; *Correspondence with eminent Men.*—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SPANHEIM (Frederick), a learned divine, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, in 1600. He studied at Heidelberg, and obtained the professorship of philosophy at Geneva, which he left in 1642, and was elected professor of divinity at Leyden, where he died in 1649. His works are, the *Life of the Count Rhona*, 4to.; *Dubia Evangelica*, two tomes, 4to.; *Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis*, 3 volumes, 8vo.; the *Swiss Mercury*, &c.—*Moreri*.

SPANHEIM (Ezekiel), a learned writer and statesman, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born in 1629 at Geneva, where he was appointed professor of eloquence at the age of twenty. He soon after became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. From his service he passed into that of the elector of Brandenburg, who made him a baron and minister of state. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent to France and from thence to England, where he died in 1710. His principal works are, *De Præstantia et usu Numismatum antiquorum*, 2 vols. folio; *Letters and Dissertations on Medals*; an edition of the works of Julian, with notes, folio.—*Moreri*.

SPANHEIM (Frederick), brother of the above, was born at Geneva in 1632. He was educated at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity, after which he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg, and next at Leyden. He died in 1701. His principal work is an *Ecclesiastical History*, 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

SPARROW (Anthony), a learned prelate, was born at Depden, in Suffolk, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected in 1643 for refusing to take the covenant. After the restoration he was made master of that college, archdeacon of Sudbury, and in 1667 consecrated bishop of Exeter, from whence he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1685. Bishop Sparrow wrote, *Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer*, 1657, 8vo. This book was greatly improved, and published with additions in 1722. He also compiled a collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, &c. 4to.—*Wood*.

SPARTA. In 1069 B. C. Eurotas, the son of Lelex, and Lacedæmon, (who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas) reigned in Laconia, and built Sparta. In 708 Lycurgus new-modelled this state, after which it became famous, particularly by the conquest of Athens. It became a Roman province A. D. 71. The Venetians conquered the country in 1686, but it was retaken by the Turks in 1715. [See *LYCURGUS*.]—*Un. Hist.*

SPARTACUS, a Thracian shepherd, famous

for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators of Lentulus, but escaping with thirty others he placed himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he defeated the Romans in several battles. At last Crassus was sent against him, and after a bloody contest Spartacus was slain 1. C. 71.—*Livy, Florus.*

SPARTIANUS (Alius), a Latin historian, who wrote the Lives of the Emperors from Julius Cæsar to Dioclesian, of which only a few are extant among the *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

SPEED (John), an English historian and antiquary, was born at Harrington, in Cheshire, about 1555. He was by profession a taylor, but having a great inclination to study he was enabled to pursue it by the bounty of sir Fulk Greville. He was the author of the Theatre of Great Britain, fol. 1596; the History of Great Britain, folio; and Tables of Scripture Genealogies, formerly bound up with the Bible. This industrious compiler died in 1629.—*Gen. D. 8.*

SPELMAN (sir Henry), a learned antiquary, was born in Norfolk about 1561. He was employed by king James in some important public business in Ireland, and was one of the commissioners for reforming the abuses with regard to fees in the different courts and offices for which he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry was one of the old society of antiquaries, and distinguished himself by several learned works, as, 1. a Book against Sacrilege, or alienating the Church Lands, under the title of *De Non Temerandis Ecclesiæ*; 2. *Glossarium Archaeologicum*, folio; 3. an edition of the English Councils, 2 vols. folio; 4. the Life of Alfred, folio; 5. *Villare Anglicanum*, folio; 6. *Reliquiæ Spelmaniæ*, fol. His son, sir John Spelman, was also a learned man. He was master of the Charterhouse, and died in 1643. *Clement Spelman*, another son of sir Henry, wrote a Discourse on the Time of observing Easter; Tracts on Astrology; Rules for Judging the Weather, &c. He died in 1679.—*Biog. Brit.*

SPENCE (Joseph), an ingenious divine, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was elected to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1727. The year following he was presented to the rectory of Birchanger, in Essex, which he afterwards resigned for that of Harwood-Magna, in Buckinghamshire. In 1742 he was made professor of modern history, and in 1754 prebendary of Durham. He was drowned in a pond at Byfleet, in Surry, in 1768, aged 65. Mr. Spence wrote, 1. an Essay on Pope's *Odyssey*, 12mo.; 2. a work entitled *Polymetis*, folio.

SPENCER (John), a learned divine, was born in Kent in 1630, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and master. In 1677 he was made dean of Ely. He died in 1693. His

principal works are, 1. *De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus & earum Rationibus*, folio; 2. a Discourse concerning Prodigies and Vulgar Prophecies, 8vo. He is not to be confounded with William Spencer of Trinity college, in the same university, who printed in 1658 an edition of Origen's books against Celsus, with notes.—*Gen. Diæ.*

SPENKER (Philip James), a Lutheran divine, was born in Alsace, in 1635. He became counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs to the elector of Brandenburg, but is rendered remarkable by being the founder of a sect called *Pietists*, who held that the word of God cannot be understood without the illumination of the Holy Ghost. He died at Berlin in 1705.—*Moreri.*

SPENSER (Edmund), an eminent poet, was born in London, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, but not obtaining a fellowship he quitted the university. His first performance was the "Shepherd's Calendar," which he dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. It is said that Elizabeth, being pleased with some of his verses, ordered the treasurer Burleigh to give him one hundred pounds, on which the old statesman, who had little esteem for poets, exclaimed, "what, so much for a song?" to which the queen answered, "then give him what is reason." Spenser however obtained nothing, in consequence of which he presented her majesty the following address:

I was promised, on a time,

To have reason for my rhyme,

But from that time to this season

I have had nor rhyme nor reason.

This he pleaded the queen that she severely reprimanded the treasurer, and ordered that the poet should be instantly paid. In 1579 he was sent abroad on some mission by the earl of Leicester, and afterwards he accompanied lord Grey, viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary, and obtained a grant of lands in that kingdom, where he built a house, and finished his celebrated poem entitled, "The Faery Queen." In the rebellion begun by the earl of Desmond our poet lost his estate, and was plundered. In 1590 he was appointed poet laureat, with a salary of 50*l.* a year. He died in London in 1598, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. The best edition of his works is that of Todd, with notes, 1805, six volumes, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

SPEKING (Otto), a physician and botanist, was born at Hamburg in 1602. He was appointed physician to the king of Denmark, but being concerned with the count Ulfeld he was sent to prison, where he died in 1681. He published a Catalogue of Plants in Denmark, 1642, 12mo. There was another physician of this name, who died at Wittemberg in 1658. He wrote, 1. *Institutiones Physicæ*; 2. *Anthropologicæ Physicæ*.—*Novæ Diæ. Hist.*

SPEZONI (Speroni), an Italian writer, was

born at Padua in 1500, and died in 1588. His works are, 1. Dialogues in Italian, 8vo.; 2. Canace, a tragedy; 3. Letters, &c.—*Tiraboschi*.

SPIELMAN (James Reinhold), was born at Strasburg in 1722. He was a physician and professor of chemistry at his native place, where, by his means, a botanic garden was established. He died in 1782. His works are, 1. *Elementa Chimiz*, 8vo.; 2. *Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis*, 8vo.; 3. *Institutiones Materiæ Medicæ*; 4. *Syllabus Medicamentorum*; 5. *Pharmacopœia generalis*, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SPIERINGS (Henry), a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp in 1633. His pictures are well designed, and the trees are remarkably beautiful.—*Houbraken*.

SPIERS (Albert Van), an historical painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1666. After studying in Italy he returned to his native city, where he painted several beautiful pictures. He died in 1718.—*Pilkington*.

SPIELIUS (Adrian), professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua, was born at Brussels in 1578, and died in 1625. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 3 vols. folio, 1645.

SPIELBERG (John), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Duffeldorf in 1619. He was principal painter to the count Palatine, and painted several fine altar pieces in his native country. He died in 1691. His daughter *Adriana* painted portraits in crayons. She was the wife of Vander Neer.—*Houbraken*.

SPINCKES (Nathaniel), a pious divine, was born at Castor, in Northamptonshire, in 1654, and educated at Jesus' college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He lost his church preferments at the revolution for refusing the oaths. In 1719 he was consecrated one of the bishops among the non-jurors. He died in 1727. Mr. Spinckes published a collection of Devotions, 12mo.; the Sick Man visited, and several other pious books.—*Gen. Dict.*

SPINELLO (Aretino), a painter, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1328. He painted portrait and history in an admirable style, and his pieces are finely finished. He died in 1420. His son was also an eminent artist. He died in 1422.—*De Pile. Felibien*.

SPINOLA (Ambrose), a celebrated general, was born in Spain of a family originally from Genoa. He bore arms early in life, and in 1604 took Ostend, after which he was named commander in chief of the Spanish forces in the Low Countries, where he opposed Maurice, prince of Nassau, with great skill and bravery. He afterwards signified himself in Italy, where he took Casal. He died in 1630.—*Moreri*.

SPINOSA (Benedict), was the son of a Portuguese Jew, and was born at Amsterdam in 1632. He studied under a physician, and afterwards applied to theology, but having avowed some free opinions respecting the mosaic law he was excommuni-

cated, on which he was baptized and professed the christian religion. A love of study induced him to retire from Amsterdam into the country, where he employed himself in making microscopes and telescopes. He died in 1677. Spinosa invented a system which assumed his name, the basis of which was, that matter is eternal, and that the universe is God. This he published in a piece entitled, *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, 4to.; and the same is refined upon in a mathematical form in his posthumous works, printed in quarto.—*Moreri*.

SPIRA (Francis), a lawyer of eminence in the Venetian state at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He had imbibed the principles of the reformation, of which being accused before the pope's nuncio, he was obliged to make a public recantation to save his life. Shortly after he fell into a deep melancholy, and notwithstanding all the advice of medical men he died of the mere agonies of his mind in 1548.—*Cotlier's Dict.*

SPON (Charles), a learned Frenchman, was born at Lyons in 1639. He had a good turn for Latin poetry; and Bayle says, that he had an extemporary piece in lambics, composed by him at fourteen, which would have done honour to an adult, if it had been written in the hours of leisure. After studying medicine three or four years he went to Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree in 1662. He afterwards settled at Lyons, where he practised with great success. He died in 1684. He published the *Prognostics of Hippocrates* in hexameter verse.—*Bayle*.

SPON (James), son of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1647. After receiving a liberal education he was admitted doctor of physic at Montpellier in 1667, and a member of the college of physicians at Lyons in 1669. In 1675 and 1676 he made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant; of which he printed an account. He died in 1686. He was the author of many valuable and curious works. 1. *Recherches des Antiquités de Lyons*, 1674, 8vo.; 2. *Ignorantum atque obcurorum Deorum arx*, 1677, 8vo.; 3. *Voyage de la Grèce & du Levant*, 1677, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. *Histoire de la Ville & de l'Etat de Geneve*, 1680, two volumes, 12mo. &c. &c.—*Ibid.*

SPONDANUS (John), or de Sponde, was born in 1557. At the age of twenty he began a commentary on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, which was printed at Basil in 1538, folio, with a dedication to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. The same year he caused "Aristotle's Logic" to be printed at Basil in Greek and Latin, with marginal notes. He died in 1595.—*Ibid.*

SPONDANUS (Henry), younger brother of the above, was born in 1568, and educated in the reformed college at Ortez, where he was early distinguished by his fa-

elity in acquiring the Latin and Greek languages. He studied the civil and canon law, and his learning and eloquence attracting the notice of Henry IV., then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In 1595 he abjured the protestant religion, and on taking orders was preferred to a bishopric in 1643. Spondanus published an abridgment of Baronius's Annals, entitled, "*Annales Sacra Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem*," folio.—*Ibid.*

SPOTSWOOD (John), a learned Scotch prelate, was born in 1565. In 1603, upon the accession of James to the throne of England, he was appointed to attend the king, and in the same year was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to the see of St. Andrew's. He was as much the favourite of Charles I., who in 1635 made him chancellor of Scotland; but the troubles obliging him to leave that country he retired to London, where he died in 1639. His History of the Church of Scotland was published in 1655, folio.—*Collier.*

SPOTSWOOD (sir Robert), second son of the preceding, was eminent for his abilities and knowledge in the laws. He was preferred by king James, and afterwards by king Charles; but was put to death by the covenanters for adhering to the marquis of Montrose.—*Ibid.*

SPRAGG (Edward), a brave English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the duke of Albemarle in the four days battle in 1666, and the year following he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confusion. In 1671 he burnt in the Mediterranean seven Algerine men of war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his sinking ship to another.—*Campbell.*

SPRANGHER (Bartholomew), a famous painter of Antwerp, was born in 1546. After studying under various masters he went to Italy, where he was patronised by cardinal Farnese, who recommended him to pope Pius V. On his return to Germany he became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II. whose successor, Rodolphus, gave him a patent of nobility, and a pension. He died in 1623.—*De Piles.*

SPRAT (Thomas), a learned bishop, was born at Tallaton, in Devonshire, in 1636. He was admitted a commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1651, and on taking his degrees in arts obtained a fellowship. After the restoration he entered into orders, and was one of the first members of the royal society, of which he wrote the history. He became chaplain to the king, pre-

bendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's, canon of Windsor, and lastly dean of Westminster and bishop of Rochester. He was also dean of the chapel royal, and was one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs in the reign of James II. However, he complied at the revolution, and died in 1713. He wrote, the Plague of Athens, a poem; a poem on the Death of Cromwell; Observations on Sorbiere's Voyage to England, 8vo.; the Life of Mr. Abraham Cowley; History of the Rye-house Plot; Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, folio; several Sermons, octavo.—*Wood.*

SPURSTOW (William), a non-conformist divine, was master of Catharine hall, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected in the rebellion for refusing the engagement. He afterwards had the living of Hackney, of which he was deprived for non-conformity. Dr. Spurstow was one of the assembly of divines, and a commissioner at the Savoy conference. The two first letters of his name are the last of the word *Samaritanians*, the title of a book against episcopacy. [See NEWCOMEN.] He died in 1666. His works are, a Treatise on the Promises, 8vo.; the Spiritual Chemist, 8vo.; the Wiles of Satan; and some Sermons.—*Calamy.*

SQUARCIONE (Francis), an Italian painter, was born in 1394, and died in 1474. He travelled into Greece to make designs after the remains of antiquity, and on his return to Italy he gained so great a reputation as to be called the father of painters.—*De Piles.*

SQUIRE (Samuel), a learned bishop, was born at Warminster, in Wiltshire, in 1714, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1760 he was promoted to the deanry of Bristol, and the year following was made bishop of St. David's. He died in 1766. His works are, 1. a Defence of the Antient Greek Chronology, and an Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language, 8vo.; 2. an Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution, octavo; 3. Indifference to Religion inexcusable, 12mo.—*Gen. Hist. Diet.*

STAAL (Madame de), a French lady, was the daughter of a painter named De Launai, who being obliged to quit the kingdom left his child in great distress, in which state she found a friend in the abbess of a convent, who brought her up. She afterwards became servant to the duchess of Maine, and being noticed by Fontenelle for her ingenuity, she acquired the friendship of many persons of distinction. She married an officer named de Staal, who became a captain in the Swiss guards. She died in 1750. Her Memoirs were published after her death, in 4 vols. 12mo. In the last are two comedies.—*Nov. Hist.*

STABEN (Henry), a painter, was born in Flanders in 1578, and died in 1658. He was

the disciple of Tintoret, and acquired great excellence in painting historical subjects and views in perspective.—*De Piles*.

STACKHOUSE (Thomas), a divine of the church of England, who was many years curate of Finchley, in Middlesex, and vicar of Beenham in Berkshire. He wrote a Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles, 8vo.; on the Miseries of the inferior Clergy, 8vo.; a System or Body of Practical Divinity, 1 vol. folio; and a History of the Bible, 2 vols. folio. This last is a work of considerable merit, and has gone through many editions. Mr. Stackhouse died in 1758.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STADIUS (John), a mathematician, was born near Antwerp in 1527. He became professor of history at Louvain, and afterwards of mathematics and history at Paris, where he died in 1579. His works are, 1. Ephemerides; 2. Tabula æquabilis & apparentis motus cœlestium corporum; 3. a Latin Commentary on Florus.—*Moreri*.

STAFFORD (Anthony), an English writer, was born of a noble family in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and in 1623 was created master of arts. He wrote, Niebe Dissolved into a Nilus, or his Age Drowned in her own Tears, 12mo.; Meditations and Resolutions, 12mo.; Life and Death of Diogenes; the Pride of Honour; the Female Glory, or the Life of the Virgin Mary, 8vo. This book gave great offence to the puritans. Honour and Virtue triumphing over the Grave exemplified in the Life and Death of Henry Lord Stafford, 4to. He died about 1641.—*Wood*.

STAHL (George Ernest), an able chemist, was born at Anspach in 1660. When the university of Hall was founded in 1694 he was appointed medical professor, in which office he gained great reputation. In 1716 he was invited to Berlin, and made counsellor of the court and physician to the king. He died there in 1734. It was his opinion that a physician does not practise well who does not minutely observe the effects of the soul upon the body. But Stahl was more eminent in chemistry than in medicine, because he was less fanciful. He made many important discoveries, and his works are very valuable. The principal are, 1. Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ et Physicæ, 8vo.; 2. Theoria Medica vera, 4to.; 3. Opusculum Chymico-Physico Medicum, 4to.; 4. Treatise on Sulphur, in German, 12mo.; 5. Fundamenta Chymicæ Dogmaticæ et Experimentalis, 3 vols. 4to.; 6. Negotium Olioform, 4to.; 7. Commentarium in Metallurgicum Beccheri.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STAHREMBERG (Conrad Balthasar, count de), governor of Vienna during the time it was besieged by the Turks in 1683. He acquired great glory by the gallant defence which he made of that place. He died at Rome in 1687.—*Moreri*.

STAHREMBERG (Guido-Balde, count de), another Austrian general, was born in 1637, and died in 1737. He displayed great skill and bravery at the battle of Zenta, and in 1710 gained that of Saragossa.—*Ibid*.

STALERT (Adrian), a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580, and died in 1660. His pictures are faithful representations of nature, and the figures pleasingly disposed.—*Houbraken*.

STAMPART (Francis), a portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1675, and died in 1750. He settled at Vienna, where he was patronized by the emperor, who made him his cabinet painter.—*Pilkington*.

STANHOPE (George), an eminent divine, was born at Hertford, in Derbyshire, in 1660, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded through all his degrees. In 1688 he was presented to the rectory of Tewling, in Hertfordshire, and the year following to the vicarage of Lewisham, in Kent. He was soon after appointed chaplain to William and Mary, and in 1701 preached the Boyle's lecture. In 1703 he was presented to the rectory of Deptford, in Kent, and in the same year promoted to the deanry of Canterbury. His life and labours were most exemplary, and he united in an eminent degree the scholar, the christian, and the gentleman. He died in 1728. His works are, 1. a Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols. 8vo.; 2. Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, 8vo.; 3. Miscellaneous Sermons, 2 vols.; 4. Translations of Thomas à Kempis, Rochefoucault's Maxims, St. Augustine's Meditations, Bishop Andrews's Devotions, Charron on Wisdom, Parsons's Christian Directory, Epictetus's Morals, &c.—*Todd's Deans of Canterbury*.

STANHOPE (James, earl of), a celebrated English nobleman, was descended from an ancient family of that name in Nottinghamshire, and was born in 1673. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself with so much bravery at the siege of Namur in 1695 that king William gave him a company and the rank of colonel. In 1705 he served as brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. He afterwards contributed to the victories of Almanza and Saragossa, but being intrusted with the defence of Eriuega he was obliged to surrender it after a gallant resistance to the duke de Vendome. George I. appointed him secretary of state, and in 1714 sent him ambassador to Vienna. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards created a peer. He died in 1721.—*English Peerage*.

STANHOPE (Philip Dormer), earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1694. He received his education at Trinity hall, Cambridge, after which he went abroad, and on his return to England became a member of the house of

commons. On the death of his father in 1726 he succeeded to the title, and became a particular favourite of George II., who made him high steward of the household and knight of the garter. In 1745 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, from whence he returned in 1748. He died in 1773. His lordship was a man of brilliant accomplishments, tainted with great vanity and infidelity. He wrote some papers in the *World*, and several poetical pieces, but he is principally known as the author of the celebrated *Letters to his Son*, published with his other works, in 2 vols. 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

STANISLAUS I. (Leozinski), king of Poland, was the son of the grand treasurer of that kingdom, and born in 1677. In 1704 he was deputed by the assembly at Warsaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland. That monarch caused him to be crowned king at Warsaw in 1705, but when Charles was defeated in 1709 Stanislaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Augustus in 1733 he returned in hopes of being acknowledged, but the power of the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia prevailed against him, and he was obliged again to fly. He died in consequence of his night-gown taking fire in 1766. He was the author of different pieces printed in 4 vols. 8vo. under the title of "The Works of a Beneficent Philosopher."—*Novv. Diß. Hist.*

STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS-PONIATOWSKY, king of Poland, was the son of a gentleman in Lithuania, and born in 1732. After receiving a liberal education he went on his travels and resided a considerable time in England, where he became intimate with sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Petersburg. At this court the elegance of his person and accomplishments recommended him to the favour of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., which gave such offence to the empress Elizabeth that she complained to Augustus III. king of Poland, by whom he was recalled. On the death of that monarch in 1763 Catharine interposed her influence so effectually in behalf of her favourite that he was elected king of Poland, to the great dislike of the nobility of that kingdom. He began his reign with moderation, but having given his sanction to the measure of allowing the *dissidents* or protestants a share in the legislature, he incurred the hatred of the catholics, who conspired against him, and he was carried off from Warsaw in 1771 by forty persons in disguise. On the road the party lost their way, and the king being left alone with a single soldier, the man was prevailed upon to conduct him back safe to his palace. In 1787 he had an interview with Catharine, and accompanied her in a tour on the borders of Persia. But in 1791 her armies and those of Prussia entered Poland, and made them-

selves masters of Wilna and Warsaw. Stanislaus was forced to resign his crown, and Poland was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia: The unfortunate monarch retired first to Grodno, from whence he was called to Petersburg, where he died in 1798.—*Tooke's Hist. Catharine.*

STANLEY (Thomas), a learned writer, was the son of sir Thomas Stanley, knight, author of two volumes of poems, and was born in Hertfordshire in 1644. He received his education at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then went on his travels. After his return he entered of the Middle Temple, but did not follow the law. He died in 1678. His works are, 1. the *History of Philosophy and Lives of Philosophers*, folio. This has been translated into Latin and French. 2. An edition of *Ælian's Various History*, 8vo.; 3. an edition of *Æschylus*, with a Latin Version, fol.—*Gen. Diß.*

STANLEY (John), an eminent musician, was born in London in 1713. He became blind at the age of two years, and at seven he began to learn music, in which he made such a proficiency that he was placed under Dr. Green, and at the early age of eleven obtained the place of organist of Allhallows, Bread-street. In 1723 he was chosen organist of St. Andrew, Holborn, and in 1734 was elected by the benchers of the Temple their organist. In 1779 he was appointed master of the king's band of musicians. He died in 1786. His compositions are in the first style of taste and judgment.—*Europe. Mag.*

STANNINA (Gerard), an historical painter, was born at Florence in 1354. He was the disciple of Venetiano, and employed by the king of Spain. He died in 1403.—*Pitt.*

STANYHURST (Richard), a Roman catholic divine, was born at Dublin in 1543, and educated at University college, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and entered into orders, and became chaplain to the archduke Albert, governor of the Low Countries. He died at Brussels in 1618. He wrote, 1. *De Rebus in Hibernia gestis*; 2. *Vita St. Patricii*; 3. *Harmonia seu Catena dialectica in Porphyrium*; 4. Translation of the four first books of the *Æneis* into English. He was uncle to archbishop Usher.—*Wood.*

STAPLEDON (Walter), an English prelate, was a native of Devonshire, and bred at Oxford, after which his merits recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Exeter and treasurer of England. He founded Exeter college, Oxford, and was beleagued by the insurgents of London at the Cross, in Cheapside, in 1326.—*Prince.*

STAPLETON (Thomas), an English divine of the Roman church, was born at Hensfield, in Sussex, and educated at New college, Oxford. In the reign of Mary he obtained a canonry in Chichester cathedral, but in that

of Elizabeth he went abroad and settled at Louvain, where he was appointed professor in divinity, and dean of Hilverbeck. He died in 1598. His works were published at Paris in 4 vols. folio, in 1620.—*Wood.*

STAPYLTON (sir Robert), a poet, was born at Carleton, in Yorkshire, of a catholic family, but after his return from Douay he turned protestant, and became gentleman usher to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the restoration his services were rewarded. He died in 1669. He published a translation of Juvenal, and some Plays.—*Ibid.*

STATIRA, daughter of Darius Codomanus, was taken by Alexander the Great after the battle of Issus, and became the wife of that conqueror, on whose decease she was put to death by Roxana, B. C. 323.—*Plutarch.*

STATIUS (Publius Papinius), a Latin poet, was a native of Naples, and lived at Rome in the reign of Domitian, whose favour he obtained by flattery. He died about A. D. 100. There remain of Statius two heroic poems, *Thebais* in 12 books, and the *Achilles*. The best editions of them are that of Barthius, 3 vols. 4to. 1664; that of Leyden, 8vo. 1671, and the *Delphin*, 1685, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Classica.*

STAVELEY (Thomas), a learned lawyer and antiquary, was born at Cuffington, in Leicestershire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, after which he entered of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was the author of the *Romish Horse-leech*, or a Discovery of the enormous Exactions of the Court of Rome, 8vo.; and of the *History of Churches*, 8vo. This last is a curious book, and was reprinted by Davies. The author died in 1683.—*Gent. Mag.*

STAUNTON (sir George Leonard), was born in Galway, in Ireland. He studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled in London, and translated some of the Medical Essays of Dr. Stock of Vienna. About 1762 he went to Grenada, where he acquired a good fortune. He also became secretary to lord Macartney, governor of the island, and having studied the law he discharged the office of attorney-general. On the capture of Grenada by the French he returned to England, and when lord Macartney was appointed governor of Madras he accompanied him as secretary, in which capacity he displayed great abilities in the treaty with Tippoo Sulthan. On his return to England he received a pension from the India company, besides which he was created a baronet, and received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. When lord Macartney went out ambassador to China he was again accompanied by sir George as secretary of

legation. Of this voyage he published an elaborate and highly-interesting account in 2 vols. 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo. Sir George died in London Jan. 12, 1801.—*Monthly Mag. Pub. Characters*, vol. i.

STEBBING (Henry), a learned English divine. He distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, and afterwards attacked Warburton's *Divine Legation*. He had also a dispute with Dr. James Foster on the subject of heresy. Dr. Stebbing became chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury, and died in 1768. His other works are *Sermons on Practical Christianity*, 2 vols.; *Sermons at Boyle's Lecture*, 8vo.; *Collection of Tracts*, 8vo.—*Maritime.*

STEDMAN (John Gabriel), was born in Scotland in 1745. He was the author of an interesting "Narrative of an Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam," in 2 vols. 4to., being an account of military transactions in which he was himself concerned. He died at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEELE (sir Richard), a celebrated writer, was a native of Dublin, where his father, who was a barrister, acted in the capacity of secretary to the duke of Ormond. Our author received his education at the Charter-house in London, after which he obtained an ensigncy in the guards, and while in that service wrote a little book called "the Christian Hero," which he dedicated to lord Cutts, who appointed him his secretary, and procured him a captain's commission in the fusiliers. In 1702 he commenced dramatic writer, in his comedy of the "Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," which had great success. This play was soon followed by the *Tender Husband*, and the *Lying Lovers*; but his best performance in this line was the *Confiscated Lovers*, acted in 1722. In 1709 he began *The Tatler*, a periodical paper, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, and in which he had the able assistance of Addison, as he also had in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*: the first commenced in 1711 and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge, but was expelled the house soon after for writing a paper called the *Englishman* and the *Crisis*. On the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton-court and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire and made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. He died at Llangunnor, in Carmarthenshire, in 1729. Sir Richard was a gay thoughtless character, and frequently embarrassed in difficulties from which he was extricated by Addison and other friends.

STEEN (John), a painter, was born at

Leyden in 1636. He was the disciple of Brouwer and Van Goyen, and painted burlesque subjects with admirable humour. He died in 1689.—*Houbraken*.

STEENWICK (Henry), a Flemish painter, was born in 1550, and was the pupil of John de Vries. He excelled in painting architectural subjects, or the insides of churches and gothic buildings. He died in 1603. His son was a good painter of portraits, and died at London in 1640.—*De Piles*.

STEEVENS (George), an ingenious gentleman, was born in London, and educated at Kington school, and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge. In 1766 he published twenty of the Plays of Shakespeare, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. This work produced an intimacy between Mr. Steevens and Dr. Johnson, the result of which was a union of their labours as commentators on Shakespeare. Their united edition appeared in 1773, in 10 vols. 8vo. Twenty years afterwards Mr. Steevens published a still more elegant and accurate edition of the great English dramatist, in 15 vols. 8vo. He also revised the proofs of Boydell's magnificent text of Shakespeare. Mr. Steevens had a noble library, and a fine collection of pictures and prints. He died at Hampstead in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEFANESCHI (John Baptist), an historical painter, was born at Florence in 1582. He painted sacred subjects in miniature for the grand duke of Tuscany, and died in 1659.—*Pilgrimage*.

STELLA (James), a painter, was born at Lyons in 1596, and died at Paris in 1647. He was employed first by Cosmo de Medici, grand duke of Florence, and afterwards by Louis XIII., king of France, who honoured him with the order of St. Michael, and a pension. His pictures are mostly pastoral subjects, and the sports of children. His brother Francis was a good artist, but did not equal James. He died in 1661.—*ib.*

STELLINI (James), an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Forlì in 1699, and died a professor at Padua in 1770. His works, which are wholly on ethics, were printed in Latin at Padua in 1778, 4 vols. 4to.

STENO (Nicholas), an anatomist, was born at Copenhagen in 1638. He studied under Bartholin, and afterwards travelled into Germany, France, Holland, and Italy. Ferdinand II., grand duke of Tuscany, appointed him his principal physician, and in 1669 he renounced the protestant religion. He also became tutor to the young prince Cosmo, and embracing the ecclesiastical state was made a bishop by the pope, who sent him with the title of vicar-apostolic to Germany. He died at Schwerin in 1686. An account of his Anatomical Observations and Discoveries was printed at Leyden in 1680, 12mo. His other works are, *Elementorum Myologiae Specimen*; *Discourse on the Anatomy*

of the brain, in Latin, 12mo.—*Haller Bill. Anat.*

STEPHEN (St.), the first martyr of Christianity, was one of the seventy deacons, and had been the disciple of Gamaliel. He was stoned to death by the Jews, A.D. 33, on a pretended charge of blasphemy.—*Acts of the Apost.*

STEPHEN of Byzantium, a grammarian and lexicographer of the 6th century, who wrote a Geographical Dictionary, of which there remains a bad abridgment, made by Hermolaus in the reign of Justinian. This was printed at Leyden in Greek and Latin, in 1694, folio.

STEPHEN, king of England, was born in 1105, and crowned in 1135. He was the third son of Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the conqueror. Maud, daughter of Henry I. and wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, was the legitimate heir to the throne, but Stephen taking advantage of her absence, obtained possession of it. In 1139 Maud landed in England, and in 1141 took Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; but he was exchanged the same year for Robert, earl of Gloucester, illegitimate brother to the empress. Maud, after many unsuccessful engagements, quitted the kingdom in 1147, and two years afterwards her son Henry, by Jeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, claimed the crown, but in 1155 a peace was concluded between the rivals, by which it was settled that Stephen should enjoy the crown for his life, and that Henry should be his successor. Stephen died the year following, aged 50.—*Rapin*.

STEPHEN (St.), king of Hungary, succeeded his father Geisa in 947, and died at Buda in 1038. He reformed the manners of his subjects, enacted excellent laws, and introduced Christianity among them. His queen Gisela aided him in all his good works.—*Moreri*.

STEPHEN I. pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Firmilian about rebaptizing repenting heretics, which practice the pope condemned. He died a martyr in the reign of Valerian in 257.—*Platina*.

STEPHEN II. was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Astolphus, king of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, Stephen implored the aid of Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the east, but he being then engaged in war, recommended his cause to Pepin, king of France, who marched into Italy, and deprived Astolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and several cities, which he gave to the pope, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal sovereignty of the church of Rome. Stephen died in 757. There were some other popes of this name, but not worth recording.—*ibid.*

STEPHENS (Henry), the father of the celebrated family of printers, was born at Paris, and died at Lyons in 1520. He printed several books, the most remarkable of which was a Psalter, in five columns, published in 1509. His widow married Simon de Colinæus, the celebrated printer, who carried on the business till his death in 1547.

STEPHENS (Robert), son of the above, was born at Paris in 1503. He received a learned education, and conducted the concern with Colinæus. In 1539 he was appointed printer to the king, on whose death he retired to Geneva, where he died in 1559. He had given offence to the Sorbonne by printing a Latin Bible with the notes of Calvin, and therefore did not conclude himself safe in France. He was so exact in printing the works which issued from his press, as to expose the sheets in public for examination, offering rewards for the detection of errors. His Hebrew Bible, 8 vols. in 16mo. 1544; and his Greek Testament, 1546, 2 vols. 16mo, are very scarce and valuable. The last is commonly called *O Mirificam*, from the first words of the preface. Stephens compiled a great work, entitled, *Thesaurus Lingua Latina*, 4 vols. folio, and he wrote an Apology in Latin for his Bible which had been censured by the Sorbonne. His brother Charles studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He accompanied Lazarus de Baif on his embassy into Germany; but he continued the family profession, and became printer to the king. He died in 1564. He printed. 1. *De Re Rustica*, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. *De Vasculis*, 8vo.; 3. *An Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary*, &c.

STEPHENS (Henry), the most learned of this ingenious family, was the son of Robert, and born at Paris in 1528. He was accounted the best Grecian of his time, and published beautiful and correct editions of the best Greek writers. He also compiled a *Thesaurus* of the Greek language, 4 vols. folio, the printing of which proved his ruin by his assistant Scapula's publishing an abridgment of it. Stephens, having written a satire against the monks, was obliged to fly from Paris. He died in a hospital at Lyons in 1598. Besides the above works he was the author of a Version of *Anacreon*, in Latin verse; *Corrections of Cicero*; *De Origine mendorum*; *Juris civilis fontes et rivi*; *Apology for Herodotus*, 3 vols. 8vo. &c. His son, Paul Stephens, carried on the printing business at Geneva, where he died in 1627, leaving a son, Anthony, who was the last printer of his name. He turned Roman catholic, and went to Paris, where he became printer to the king; but managing his affairs ill, he was reduced to poverty, and died in a hospital in 1674, aged 80.—*Hist. of the family of Stephens, by Maittaire*

STEPHENS (John), an English gentleman of talents. He received his education at Douay, and being zealously attached to the house of Stuart, followed king James, and had a captain's commission when that prince invaded Ireland. He afterwards settled in London, and published some works, the principal of which are, a *Continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon*; and a *Dictionary, English and Spanish*, folio. He died in 1726.—*Gen. Dict.*

STEPHENS (Robert), a learned antiquary, was born at Eastington, in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1681, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He died in 1732. He published lord Bacon's Letters, with curious notes.—*Anecd. of Bouquet.*

STEPNEY (George), an English poet and statesman, was born in Westminster in 1663. He received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he contracted a friendship with Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, by which means he was employed on several embassies, and lastly appointed a commissioner of trade. He died in 1707. He translated part of Juvenal, and wrote some poetical pieces of moderate merit.—*Johnson's Poets.*

STERNE (Laurence), was born at Clonmell, in Ireland, in 1713. He received his education at Halifax, in Yorkshire, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge, and having taken his degrees entered into orders. His uncle, Dr. Jacques Sterne, prebendary of Durham, procured him the living of Sutton, and about 1741 a prebend in York cathedral. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Stillington in the same county. He died of a decline at London in 1768, and was buried in the church-yard belonging to St. George, Hanover-square. He is known as the author of a strange kind of romance called *Tristram Shandy*; a *Sentimental Journey* in France; *Sermons*, under the name of Yorick, and *Letters*. There are some pathetic tales in his works, and a considerable portion of eccentricity and obscenity. Dr. Ferriar has produced a great number of plagiarisms by this author, from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, bishop Hall's works, and other old books.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STERNHOLD (Thomas), an English poet, was born in Hampshire, and educated first at Winchester school, and next at Oxford. He became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. who at his death bequeathed him one hundred marks. He continued in the same office under Edward VI. and was in some esteem at court for his poetical abilities. He turned into English metre fifty-one of David's Psalms, the remainder were done by Hopkins, Norton, and others. Though never received by authority, they con-

tinued to be universally sung in churches, till superseded by the version of Tate and Brady. Sternhold died in 1549.—*Wood.*

STESICHORUS, was a native of Himera, in Sicily. His name was originally Tyfias, which he changed to Stesichorus, on account of his being the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. He was a man of the first rank among his fellow-citizens; and was distinguished as a statesman. He died at Catana, in Sicily, aged 80.

STEVENS (George Alexander), a dramatic writer and performer, was born in London, and bred to a mechanical business, which he quitted for the stage, but his acting was very indifferent. At length he composed a strange medley of humour and ribaldry, which he called a Lecture on Heads, and which produced him a sum sufficient for the remainder of his life. After travelling over the three kingdoms and America, he disposed of his lecture to Lee Lewes, and died a lunatic in 1784. He wrote some farces, songs, a novel called Tom Fool, 2 vols. 12mo.; and the Dramatic History of Master Edward. This last was intended to ridicule his old friend Shuter.—*Europ. Mag. vol. vi.*

STEVENS (Alexander), an English architect, who erected a great number of bridges. That over the Liffey, in Dublin, the locks on the grand canal in Ireland, and the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaster, are monuments of his skill. He died at an advanced age in 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEVENS (Palamedes), an eminent painter, was born at London in 1607, but his father was a Fleming. He studied painting at Delft, and acquired great excellence in the representation of battles and encampments. He died in 1638. His brother Anthony was a good painter of conversations and portraits. He died in 1680.—*Vartius.*

STEVIN (Simon), or *Stevinus*, a mathematician of Bruges, who died in 1633. He was master of mathematics to prince Maurice of Nassau, and inspector of dykes, in Holland. He was the inventor of the sailing chariots made use of in that country. He wrote several mathematical books in Dutch, which were translated into Latin by Snellius, in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

STEWART (Matthew), an eminent mathematician, was born at Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, in 1717. After receiving an education under his father, who was minister of that parish, he was sent to Glasgow, where he became a student of divinity. He afterwards studied mathematics at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his General Theorems. In 1761 appeared his Tracts, Physical and Mathematical, in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and

to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also the author of a Treatise on the Sun's Distance, and one entitled "Propositiones more veterum demonstratae." He died in 1785.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

STIVELIUS (Michael), a protestant divine and mathematician, was born at Effingen, in Germany. He published, in his native language, a Treatise on Algebra, and another on the Calendar. He died at Jena in 1567, aged 58.—*Moreri.*

STILLINGFLEET (Edward), a learned prelate, was born at Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, in 1635. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, by his friend sir Roger Burgoyne, to whom he dedicated, in 1662, his great work, entitled, "Origines Sacrae, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion," 4to. It was afterwards published in folio, and has since appeared from the Oxford press, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was soon after chosen preacher of the Rolls chapel, and in 1665 was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In 1670 he was made canon-residentary of St. Paul's, and on the promotion of Dr. Sancroft succeeded him in the deanry of that cathedral. He wrote and preached with great ability against popery in the reign of James II. and in 1689 was made bishop of Worcester. He died in 1699. He was a man of profound learning, a close and energetic writer, and an excellent divine. All his works have been collected in 6 vols. folio.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

STILLINGFLEET (Benjamin), a naturalist and poet, was grandson of the preceding, and educated at Norwich school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and on his return to England obtained the place of barrack-master at Kensington. He died in 1771, aged 69. Mr. Stillingfleet wrote, 1. The Calendar of Flora, 1761; 2. Miscellaneous Travels, 8vo.; 3. The Principles and Powers of Harmony, 4to.; 4. Poems in Dodley's Collection, &c.—*Gen. Mag. Dict.*

STOBÆUS (John), a Greek author of the fifth century. He made a collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers; which was published at Paris in 1623, 4to. and translated into Latin by Conrad Gesner, in folio, Geneva, 1608.—*Moreri.*

STOCK (Christian), a learned German, was born at Camburg in 1672. He became a professor at Jena, where he died in 1733. His works are, 1. Disputationes de penis Hebraeorum capitalibus; 2. Calvinus Lingua Sanctæ veteris Testamentis; 3. Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ Novi Testamenti.—*Moreri.*

STOCKADE (Nicholas de Hele), a painter, was born at Nimeguen in 1614. He studied

under Ryccaert, and painted historical subjects and portraits in a good taste.—*Houbraken*.

STOPLER (John), a mathematician, was born in Swabia in 1452. He was professor at Tubingen, where he was greatly respected for some years, but lost his reputation by foretelling a great deluge to happen in 1524, which raised a terror over all Europe. He wrote several books on mathematics and astrology, and died in 1531.—*Moreri*.

STONE (Nicholas), an eminent statuary in the reign of James and Charles I. He executed a number of monuments, the most considerable of which is one of the Bedford family, for which he received 120*l*. He was employed as master mason in building the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. The great gate and front of St. Mary's, Oxford, were also built by him. He died in 1647, aged 61. His sons, Nicholas and Henry, were excellent statuaries. The latter was also a good painter, and copied some fine pictures after Vandyck. He died in 1653.—*Granger. Vertue*.

STONE (John), an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He studied under Crofs, and spent many years abroad, where he improved himself in several languages. He died in London in 1653. He was famous as a copier, having great skill in imitation.—*Vertue*.

STONE (Edmund), an eminent mathematician, was a native of Scotland. His father was gardener to the duke of Argyle, and his education was of course confined within very narrow limits. His own application made up the deficiency, and at the age of eighteen, with no other assistance than a little received from his grace's butler, he made himself master of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. He afterwards applied to the French and Latin languages, in which he made such a progress as astonished the duke, who drew him from his obscurity and placed him in a respectable situation. He died about 1750. He published a Mathematical Dictionary; a Treatise on Fluxions; and some other works.

STONEHOUSE (sir James), a pious physician and divine, was born at Tubney, near Abingdon, in Berkshire, in 1716. He received his education first at Winchester school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford. Having studied medicine under Dr. Nicholls, he went abroad, and on his return settled at Coventry, from whence he removed to Northampton, where he founded the county infirmary. After practising twenty years, he entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol, to which were afterwards added the livings of Great and Little Cheverel, in Wiltshire. He had been for several years of his life an infidel, and had written a pamph-

let against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but by reading Dr. Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, he was converted. He was a most exemplary divine, and an eloquent preacher. He succeeded to the title of baronet in 1791, and died at Bristol in 1795. He wrote *Friendly Advice to a Patient*, and several religious pamphlets.—*Stonehouse's Letters, published by Stedman, 1800, 12mo.*

STORACE (Stephen), a favourite musician and composer for the English theatre. His music in "The Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," as well as several pieces composed for the Italian opera, have been well received by the public. He was born in 1763, and died in 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

STORCK (Abraham), a Dutch painter, who died in 1708. He painted marine pieces, and views of shipping in harbours, with great numbers of figures, in an excellent style. He had a brother who was a good landscape painter, and drew several views on the Rhine.—*Houbraken*.

STOW (John), an eminent antiquary, was born in 1525. He is supposed to have been brought up a taylor, which was his father's business. About 1560 he began to gather materials for his Chronicle, in which he was encouraged and assisted by archbishop Parker. The first edition of this book appeared in 1573, 8vo. In 1598 he published his *Survey of London*, 4to.; and in 1600 his *Flores Historiarum*, or *Annals of England*, which is an enlargement of his Chronicle. He was reduced to great poverty, and had two briefs from James I. to collect charity for support in his old age. He died in 1604.—*Life prefixed to Stow's edition of his Survey.*

STRABO, a philosopher and historian of antiquity, was born at Amasia, a city of Cappadocia, and flourished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He was educated under Xenarchus, the peripatetic, but afterwards he embraced the stoical opinions. Of all his works only his *Geography* is extant, the first edition of which is that of 1574, folio; and the best that of Xylander, Paris, 1620, and of Amsterdam, 1707, 2 vols. folio.—*Vossius*.

STRADA (Famianus), a famous jesuit, who was a native of Rome, and died there in 1649, aged 78. He was professor of the belles-lettres a long time in his society, and wrote the *History of the Wars in the Low Countries*, folio; the Latin of which is remarkable for its purity. Strada was also the author of *Præfines Academica*.—*Moreri*.

STRADA (John or Stradanus), a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges in 1536, and died at Florence in 1604. He painted historical subjects taken from the scriptures, also hunting scenes.—*Dr. Pilei*.

STRAETEN (N. Vander), a Dutch painter,
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was born in 1680. He travelled through a great part of Europe and was considered one of the best landscape painters of his time. He led, however, a dissipated life, and fell a victim to his intemperance.—*Houbraken*.

STRAFFORD (earl of). See **WENTWORTH**.
STRANAN (William), an eminent printer, was born at Edinburgh in 1715. After serving his apprenticeship in his native city, he came to London where, solely by his application and integrity, he raised himself to affluence. In 1770 he purchased a share of the patent office of king's printer, and in 1775 was elected member of parliament for Malmesbury, in Wiltshire; but in the succeeding parliament he was returned for Wotton Bassett. At his death in 1785 he bequeathed 1000*l.* to the company of stationers; the interest to be divided, in annuities of 5*l.* each, amongst infirm old printers.—*Cent. Mag.*

STRAIGHT (John), rector of Findon, in Sussex, to which he was presented by Magdalen college, Oxford, of which society he was fellow. He was author of some poems in Doddsley's Collection; and 2 vols. of his Sermons were published after his death, which happened about 1740.—*Cent. Biog. Dict.*

STRANGE (sir Robert), an eminent engraver, was born in one of the Orkney islands, in 1721. He served his time under Mr. Cooper at Edinburgh, and in 1751 visited London, where he applied to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where, on account of his abilities, he was chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and professor of the royal academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the royal academy of painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1792.—*Ibid.*

STRAUCHUS (Giles), a German divine and mathematician, was born at Wittenberg in 1632. He studied at Leipzig, and afterwards became professor and doctor in divinity at his native place. He next accepted an invitation from Dantzic to be rector of the college and professor of theology; but owing to the disputes between the catholics and protestants he went for Hamburg, but was arrested on the road by order of the elector of Brandenburg, for something said in his preaching. He at last recovered his liberty, and died in 1682. His principal works are, 1. *Breviarium Chronologicum*; this has been translated into English by Sault; *Breviarium Historicum*; *Geographia Mathematica*; *Doctrina Astrorum Mathematica*, &c.—*Moreux*.

STREATER (Robert), an English painter, was born in 1624. At the restoration he was made serjeant painter to the king. He died of the stone in 1680.—*Granger*.

STREEK (Jurian Van), a Dutch painter,

was born at Amsterdam in 1632, and died in 1678. He excelled in painting portraits and still life. His son Henry was a good historical painter. He died in 1713, aged 54.—*Houbraken*.

STRIGELIUS (Victorinus), a protestant divine, was born at Kaufbier, in Suabia, in 1524. He was one of the first disciples of Luther, and taught divinity and logic at Leipzig, but having opposed some of the lutheran tenets, he was deposed and imprisoned. On recovering his liberty, he went to Heidelberg, where he obtained a professorship, and died in 1569. He wrote Notes on the Old and New Testament, and some other works.

STROBELBERGER (John Stephen), a physician, was born at Gratz in Styria, and took his doctor's degree in medicine at Montpellier in 1615. He afterwards became physician at the baths of Carlsbad, where he died in 1630. He wrote, 1. *Calix Politica-Medica Descriptio*, 12mo; 2. *Historia Montpelienensis*, 12mo.—*Moreux*.

STRONG (Joseph), a singular genius, was a native of Carlisle, and though blind from his infancy, obtained a great skill in mechanics. When young, he constructed an organ for himself, and was a good performer on that instrument. He made all his own wearing apparel, and a number of curious mechanical figures and machines. He died at Carlisle in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

STROZZI (Titus and Hercules), two Latin poets of Ferrara, were father and son. Their poems, which were printed in 1 vol. 8vo. at Venice in 1513, consist of elegies and other pieces. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80. Hercules was killed by a rival in 1506.—*Moreux*.

STROZZI (Cyriaco), a peripatetic philosopher, was born at Florence in 1504. He was successively professor of Greek and philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa. He died in 1565. He added two books in Greek and Latin to Aristotle's *Treatise de Republica*. His sister, *Laurantia Strozi*, became a nun, and died in 1591. She understood the Greek and Latin languages, and wrote hymns in Latin on the feasts of the church.—*Ibid.*

STROZZI (Julius), an Italian poet, who died about 1636. He wrote a poem on the origin of Venice, under the title of *Veneta Edificata*, 1624, folio. There was another of this name, who died in 1654. He wrote Idyls and Sonnets.—*Tiraboschi*.

STRUENSEE (Count), a physician, who by his abilities and address gained the favour of the king of Denmark, and was ennobled and made minister of state. The young queen, Caroline Matilda, placed particular confidence in Struensee; whose ruin being determined on by the queen-mother, a party was formed, and he was arrested with his friend Brandt, and beheaded at Copenhagen in 1772. The queen was con-

finied in a prison till demanded by the English court, on which she was delivered up and removed to Zell, in Hanover, where she died in 1776.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

STRUDEL (Peter), an historical painter, was born in the Tyrol in 1680. He resided at Vienna, where he adorned the churches and palaces with a number of fine pictures. He died in 1717.—*Pillington.*

STROTT (Joseph), an English antiquary, who died in 1787. He compiled a Dictionary of Engravers, 4to.; and an Historical Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Antient Inhabitants of England, 2 vols. 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

STRAUVIUS (George Adam), a learned German, was born at Magdeburg in 1619. He became professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Saxony. He died in 1692. The principal of his works is his *Syntagma Juris Civilis*.—*Moreri.*

STRAUVIUS (Burcard Gotthelf), son of the preceding, was born at Weimar in 1671. He settled at Jena, where he followed the profession of his father, and died in 1738. His works are, 1. *Antiquitatum Romanorum Syntagma*, 4to.; 2. *Bibliotheca Historica Selecta*, 8vo.; 3. *Syntagma Juris Publici*, 4to.; 4. *Syntagma Historiæ Germanicæ*, 2 vols. fol.; 5. *A History of Germany*, in that language; 6. *Historia Misnensis*, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

STRUYS (John), a Dutch traveller, who went to Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and the Indies, of which an account has been published in 4to. He died about 1680.—*Ibid.*

STRYPE (John), an English divine and historian, was born in London, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. In 1669 he was presented to the rectory of Theydon-bois, in Essex, which he resigned the same year for the rectory of Low Layton. He was also lecturer of Hackney, where he died in 1737. He published the *Lives of archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift*, folio; *bishop Aylmer, sir Thomas Smith, and sir John Cheke*, 8vo.; also *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, 3 vols.; and *Annals of the Reformation*, 4 vols. folio. He was also the editor of Lightfoot's works.—*Gen. Dict.*

STUART (Arabella), see *Scymour*.

STUART (James), a celebrated architect, commonly called *Athenian Stuart*, was born in London in 1713. His mother was left a widow in poor circumstances, with four children, of whom James was the eldest, who when very young maintained the rest of the family by painting fans. Having lost his mother, and placed his brother and sisters in good situations, he went to Italy, and forming an intimacy with Mr. Revett, the architect, they went together to Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the remains of antient architecture. In 1762 the first volume appeared of "*The Antiquities of Athens*," to which 2 volumes

more were added after the death of Stuart. This ingenious man, on his return to England, was appointed surveyor to Greenwich hospital. He died in 1788, aged 76.—*Europ. Mag.*

STUART (Gilbert), an historical writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1742. He received his education at that university, where his father was professor. At the age of little more than twenty he wrote a Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution; for which he was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws. His next work was "*A View of Society in Europe*, 8vo." Being disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, where he became a writer in the *Monthly Review*. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and began a Magazine and Review, which failed, and he again went to London, where he engaged in the *Political Herald* and the *English Review*. He died in 1786. His other works are, 1. *Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland*; 2. *The History of the Reformation in Scotland*; 3. *The History of Scotland from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary*, whom he defends with spirit and ability against Dr. Robertson and others.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

STUBBE (Henry), an English physician, was born in Lincolnshire in 1631. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. In 1657 he was appointed under-keeper of the Bodleian library, but was deprived at the restoration for non-conformity, on which he settled at Stratford in Warwickshire. He was a zealous defender of the Aristotelian philosophy, and a bitter enemy of the royal society, which brought him into a fierce dispute with Mr. Glanville. He was drowned near Bath in 1676, and buried in the abbey church there by his old antagonist, who preached his funeral sermon. His writings are numerous, but insignificant and abusive.—*Wood.*

STUBBS (George), an ingenious English writer, though but little known, was rector of Gunville, in Dorsetshire. He wrote several papers in the *Freethinker*, 1718; a "*New Adventure of Telemachus*," 8vo.; and several other pieces in prose and verse.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STUCKIUS (John William), a learned antiquary, was a native of Zurich, and died in 1607. He wrote an elaborate work on the Festivals of the Antients and their Sacrifices, folio; also a Commentary on Arrian; and a treatise, entitled *Carolus Magnus redivivus*, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Thiel.*

STUDLY (John), a poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He received his education first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was killed in 1597 at the Siege of Breda,

where he had a command under prince Maurice. He translated several of the tragedies of Seneca.—*Theat. Poet.*

STUKELY (William), a learned antiquary, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687. He received his education at Benet college, Cambridge, where he studied physics and botany. After taking his doctor's degree he settled at Boston in Lincolnshire, from whence he removed to London, and was chosen member of the royal society, as he also was of the society of antiquaries on its revival. In 1730 he entered into orders, and was presented to the living of All Saints, Stamford, and in 1747 to the rectory of St. George, Queen-square, London. He died in 1765. His principal works are, 1. *Itinerarium Curiosum*; or, An Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Great Britain, folio; 2. An Account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio; 3. *Palæographia Sacra*; or, Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History, 4to.; 4. *Palæographia Britannica*, 4to.; 5. History of Carausius, 2 vols. 4to.; Dissertation on the Spleen, folio. He was called, on account of his knowledge of British antiquities, the Arch Druid.

STUNICA (James Lopez), a Spanish divine of the university of Alcalá, who wrote against Erasmus and against the notes of James le Fevre on St. Paul's Epistles. He published also an account of a journey from Alcalá to Rome, entitled "Itinerarium, dum Compluto Romanum proficiceretur." He died at Naples in 1590.—*Nic. Antonio de Hiss. Script.*

STURMIUS (James), a German statesman, was born at Strasburg in 1489. He went ambassador to foreign countries, and was deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college, and assisted Sleidan in his History of the Reformation. He died at Strasburg in 1553.—*Melch. Adam. in vit. Germ.*

STURMIUS (John), was born near Cologne in 1507. He studied at Liege, and afterwards set up a printing-press with Roscius, and printed several Greek authors. In 1529 he visited Paris, where he read lectures upon Greek and Latin authors, and also on logic. But being a protestant he was obliged to remove to Strasburg, where he became the first principal of the university. He died in 1589. His principal works are, 1. *Linguae Latinae resoluendæ Ratio*, 8vo.; 2. Excellent Notes on Aristotle's Rhetoric, and other authors.—*Ibid.*

STURMIUS (John Christopher), a mathematician, was born at Hippelstein in 1635. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altorf, where he died in 1703. He published, 1. a Translation of Archimedes into German; 2. A Course of Mathematics, which has been translated into English, in 3 vols. 8vo.; 3. *Collegium Experimentale curiosum*, 4to.; 4. *Physica*

Electrica five hypothetica, 2 vols. 4to. 5. *Physicæ conciliatricis conamina*, 12mo.; 6. *Prælectiones contra Astrologiæ divinitraxis vanitatem*, 2 vols. 4to.; 7. *Mathesis juvenilis*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

STURMIUS (Leonard Christopher), an architect, was born at Altorf in 1669, and died in 1719. He published a Complete Course of Architecture, 16 vols. Augsburg.—*Ibid.*

STUVEL (Ernest), a painter of fruits and flowers, was born at Hamburg in 1567, and died in 1712.—*Pilkington.*

SUAREZ (Francis), a Spanish jesuit, was born at Grenada in 1548. He was professor of divinity at Alcalá, Salamanca, and Rome, and lastly at Coimbra in Portugal. He died at Lisbon in 1617. His Treatise on Laws has been highly esteemed. All his works have been printed in 23 vols. folio. They have a great deal of learning, and much trifling sophistry.—*Nic. Ant. Hiss. Scrip.*

SUBLEYRAS (Peter), a French painter, was born in Languedoc in 1699, and died in 1759. He excelled in history and portrait.—*D'Argenville.*

SUTERMANS (Justus), a portrait and historical painter of Antwerp, who died in 1681, aged 84. There is a celebrated picture by him in the palace at Florence, representing the homage of the Florentines to Ferdinand II.—*Pilkington.*

SUCKLING (sir John), an English poet, was born at Witham, in Essex, in 1613. After receiving a liberal education he went abroad, and made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus. On his return to England he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, but they behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scots on the English borders as to hasten his end. He died in 1641. His works consist of poems and letters, An Account of Religion by Reason; A Discourse upon Occasion, presented to the earl of Dorset; and four plays.—*Biog. Dram. Granger.*

SUE (John), an eminent French surgeon, was born at Cotte St. Pol. He studied under Devaux at Paris; and learnt Latin at the age of forty-five, that he might be able to examine students in that language. He died in 1782. He wrote some *Memoirs* on medical subjects.—*Nouv. Diss. Hiss.*

SUE (John Joseph), brother of the preceding, was born in 1710, and died in 1792. He was the disciple of the celebrated anatomist Verdier, whom he succeeded in his professorship. He wrote an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.; Treatise on Bandages, 12mo.; Elements of Surgery, 8vo.; Anthropokmia, or a Treatise on the Art of Injecting, Dissecting, and Embalming, 8vo.; Osteology, 2 vols. folio. This is a translation of Monro's elegant work.—*Ibid.*

SUETONIUS (Caius Suetonius Tranquillus), an historian, was born at Rome. He was

bred to the bar, and was the intimate friend of Pliny the younger, by whose means he was made tribune. Suetonius was afterwards secretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his *Lives of the first twelve Emperors*, and part of his treatise concerning illustrious Grammarians, only have been preserved. The best editions are that of Oudendorp, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1751; and that of Ernesti, 8vo. Lips. 1775.—*Biog. Clusica*.

SUEUR (Nicholas le), a friar of the order of Minims, and afterwards president of the parliament of Paris, was assassinated by robbers in 1594, aged 55. He translated Pindar with great fidelity and elegance into Latin, published at Paris in 1582, 8vo. and at Oxford in 1677, folio.—*Moreri*.

SUEUR (Thomas le), a friar of the order of Minims, was born in Champagne in 1703. He taught theology, philosophy, and mathematics, with great reputation at Rome, where he died in 1770. He formed a close friendship with the father Jacquier, and these learned men published in conjunction a Commentary on Newton's Principia; a work on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to; and Institutiones Philosophicæ, 5 vols. 12mo.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

SUEUR (Eustache le), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1617, and studied under Simon Vouet. His works are in a fine style, formed upon antiquity, and after the best masters. He died in 1655.—*D'Argenville*.

SUGER (the abbé), minister of state, and abbot of St. Dennis, in the 11th century. He was minister of foreign affairs as well as of war under Louis le Gros, and Louis VII. appointed him regent of the kingdom in his absence. He was a man of great integrity and piety, and died at St. Dennis in 1152, aged 70.—*Moreri*.

SUCKER (John Gaspar), a learned divine, was born at Zurich in 1620. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at his native place, where he died in 1688. He compiled a great work, entitled "Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum," 2 vols. folio. His son, John Henry Sucker, became professor at Heidelberg, where he died in 1705. He wrote several learned works, particularly a Chronology of Switzerland in Latin.—*Ibid.*

SUIDAS, a Greek writer, who is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Alexis Comænenus. We have by him a Greek Lexicon, historical and geographical, which contains much valuable information. The best edition is that of Kuster, at Cambridge, 1705, 3 vols. folio.

SULLY (Maximilian de Bethune, duke of), was born at Rosni in 1559, of a noble family. At an early age he became the companion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, whom he accompanied to Paris, and fortunately escaped

in the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew by the kindness of the principal of the college of Burgundy, who kept him concealed three days. He displayed great valour on many occasions, particularly at the siege of Marmande, and the battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. He also manifested equal abilities as a statesman. In 1586 he concluded a treaty with the Swiss; and by his persuasions Henry was induced to change his religion, for the purpose of gaining the throne of France, though no arguments could prevail upon Sully to turn Roman catholic. Being sent ambassador to the court of queen Elizabeth, he displayed uncommon talents amidst the deepest politicians in Europe. On her death he returned to France, where he obtained the highest offices in the state. After the murder of the king, Sully retired from court. He died at his castle of Villebon in 1641. See his *Memoirs* written by himself; the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1745, 3 vols. 4to.

SULPICIA, a Roman lady who lived in the reign of Domitian, and was called the Roman Sappho. She wrote a satirical poem against Domitian, printed in the *Corpus Poetarum* of Maittaire.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian, of the fifth century, was born of a noble family in Aquitaine, and distinguished for his eloquence and piety. He wrote the *Life of St. Martin of Tours*; and an abridgement of Ecclesiastical History, printed by Le Clerc in 1709, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

SULZER* (John George), a philosophical writer, was born at Winterthurn, in the canton of Zurich, in 1720. He became professor of mathematics at Berlin, and member of the royal academy in that city, where he died in 1779. His works are, *Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature*; *Treatise on Education*; *Universal Theory of the Fine Arts*, 2 vols. 4to. &c.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

SUMOKOROF (Alexander), the father of the Russian stage, was born at Moscow in 1727. His tragedy of "Koref" laid the foundation of the Russian theatre, and being performed with applause before the empress, animated him to proceed in the dramatic career, which he did with great success, and was appointed to the rank of brigadier, and director of the theatre. He also received a pension, was nominated counsellor of state, and knighted. He wrote several poems and some historical works. He died in 1777.—*Ibid.*

SURENHUSIUS (William), a German author of the eighteenth century, who was professor of Hebrew at Amsterdam, and distinguished himself by a fine edition of the *Mishna*, with the Commentaries of Maimonides and Bartenora, printed in 3 vols. folio, 1705.—*Ibid.*

SUTCLIFFE (Mathey), a learned English

divine, and the founder of Chelsea college, was dean of Exeter, and died about 1610. He wrote a curious treatise on the Conformity of Popery and Mahometism, 4to. 1604: this work was anonymous. Under his name we have, 1. *De vera Christi Ecclesia*, 1600, 4to.; 2. *De Purgatorio*, 8vo.; 3. *De Missa Papistica*, 4to.—*Collier's Hist. Dia.*

SUTTON (Thomas), the founder of the Charter-house, was born in Lincolnshire in 1532. He was educated at Eton college, and studied the law in Lincoln's-inn, but never followed that profession. Having made some valuable purchases in the bishopric of Durham, he discovered coal-mines there which produced him immense property. He also gained a large fortune by commerce and marriage. On the death of his wife, in 1602, he led a retired life; and having no issue he purchased the Charter-house, which he erected into a hospital and seminary of learning. He died at Hackney in 1611.—*Life of Sutton*, 8vo.

SUTTON (Samuel), a mechanic, was born at Alfreton, in Derbyshire. He served under the duke of Marlborough in queen Anne's wars, and afterwards kept a coffee-house in Aldersgate-street. About 1704 he invented a method for extracting foul air from the wells of ships, by pipes communicating with the fire-places of the coppers. His plan, however, was superseded by Dr. Hales's invention of ventilators. Sutton died in 1752.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SUWARROFF (Alexander), a celebrated Russian general, was born of an ancient family in 1730, and entered into the army at the age of twelve. After passing through the inferior stations he became a colonel in 1762. He displayed uncommon bravery when serving under Romanzoff against the Turks, and having slain several janissaries with his own hands, he put their heads into a sack, which he laid at the feet of his general. In 1783 he compelled the Tartars of Kuban and Budziack to submit and swear allegiance to the empress, for which he was named general in chief. In 1787 he defeated the Turkish fleet near Oczakow, which was taken by storm. In 1789 he attacked the Turks with a very inferior force, and defeated them near the river Rimnik, for which he was created a count of the Roman empire, and obtained the surname of Rimnik. By this victory he saved the prince of Saxe Cobourg and the imperial army. In the following year he stormed Simailow, wherein perished above thirty thousand Turks who refused quarter. On this occasion Suwarroff in his letter to prince Potemkin wrote only these words: "The Russian colours wave on the ramparts of Ismailow." Indeed he was always laconic in his dispatches, observing that the pen was not a fit instrument for a soldier. In December 1791 peace was concluded,

and Suwarroff was covered with honours. His talents were again called into action in the war of Poland, when he took Prague, where thirty thousand Poles fell dead in the field of battle. This was followed by the fall of Warsaw and the partition of Poland. For this service he was made field-marshal, and obtained the grant of a large estate. When the emperor Paul entered into the war against France in 1799, Suwarroff had the command of the army, with which he marched into Italy, where he was opposed by Moreau. Overpowered by numbers, the Russian hero effected perhaps the most brilliant retreat ever known over the heights of Switzerland, and entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his services in this campaign he was created a prince by the title of Italiky. But he was treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which is supposed to have deeply affected his spirits. He died at Petersburg in 1800.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

SUZE (Henrietta countess de la), an ingenious French lady, was born at Paris in 1618. She was the daughter of the count de Coligni, son of the admiral of that name; and married first to a noble Scotchman of the name of Hamilton, and afterwards to the count de la Suze, who used her very cruelly. She however obtained a divorce, but lost the greatest part of her fortune. She died in 1673. Her poems were printed with those of Pelisson and madame de Scudery, in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

SWAMMERDAM (John), a celebrated naturalist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637, and educated at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in medicine in 1667. He applied with great assiduity to the study of the human body, and of insects. He invented a method of injecting the vessels with a liquified matter which afterwards became solid; also a thermometer to ascertain the degree of heat in animals. At the end of life he embraced the mysterious dogmas of the famous madame Bourignon. He died in 1680. His works are, 1. *Treatise on Respiration*, 4to.; 2. *de Fabrica Uteri Muliebris*, 4to.; 3. *General History of Insects*, 2 vols. folio. They have been translated into English.—*Moreri*.

SWANEVELD (Herman), a Flemish painter, was born in 1620. He was the disciple of Gerard Douw, and afterwards of Claude Lorraine, at Rome, where he led so retired a life as to be called the hermit of Italy. He died in 1680. His landscapes are very beautiful and scarce.—*De Pils.*

SWEDEN. Of this country we have no certain account till 714, when it was converted to christianity. In 1387, Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was chosen queen of Sweden in the room of king Albert, who was considered as unfit to reign. In 1411, Eric, duke of Pomerania, succeeded to the three kingdoms, and Swe-

den remained subject to Denmark till 1523, when Gustavus Vasa restored the independence of his country. The monarchy became absolute in 1772. See GUSTAVUS.—*Univ. Hist.*

SWEDENBORG (Emmanuel), was born at Stockholm in 1689. His father was a bishop of the Lutheran persuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. The subject of the present article went on his travels in 1710, and at his return to Sweden was appointed assessor of the metallic college, which office he held till 1747 and then resigned it. He was ennobled in 1719. His scientific pursuits were highly honourable to him, and he published several excellent works, the principal of which was the *Regnum Minerale*, printed at Leipzig in 1784, 3 vols. folio. He also wrote a Treatise on the Position and Course of the Planets, and another on the Tides. At length he abstracted himself from those studies, imagining that "he belonged to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only subjects of discourse and entertainment." Filled with this notion, he sent into the world a number of mystical books on the New Jerusalem; on Heaven and Hell; Spiritual Influx; the White Horse in the Revelations, &c. The baron died in London in 1772. His opinions obtained little notice in his lifetime, but since his death they have produced a sect; and several conventicles have been erected in London and elsewhere, called New Jerusalem Temples, in which the memory of Swedenborg is respected as that of a prophet.—*Europ. Mag.*

SWIFT (Jonathan), a celebrated divine, was born at Dublin, of English parents, in 1687. His father died a few months before the birth of this child, leaving his widow in narrow circumstances. At the age of six years Jonathan was sent to Kilkenny school, from whence, in 1682, he was removed to the university of Dublin, the expense of his education being defrayed by his uncle. While at college he paid more attention to books of history and poetry than logic and the classics, so that he was denied his degree on his first application, and obtained it with great difficulty on the second. On the death of his uncle, in 1688, he came to England, where he was hospitably entertained by sir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother's. During his residence with sir William, who employed him in revising his works, he formed the resolution of embracing the ecclesiastical life; and having taken his master's degree he was ordained, and obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about one hundred pounds a year. Being disappointed of preferment in England, he accompanied the earl of Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland, as his chaplain and private

secretary; but he was again disappointed, and dismissed with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, and the rectory of Augher, instead of the deanry of Derry, which had been promised him. He then settled at Laracor, where he rebuilt the parsonage house, repaired the church, and discharged his parochial duties in an exemplary manner. About this time he was visited by Mrs. Johnson, the celebrated Stella, whom he afterwards secretly married, but would never own it, in consequence of which she broke her heart. This amiable woman was the daughter of sir William Temple's steward, and had an independent property left her by that gentleman. At the accession of queen Anne Swift embarked in politics in hopes of preferment in England, which he again missed, and in 1713 was promoted to the deanry of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The death of queen Anne closed all his prospects, and completely embittered his temper. He was for some time very unpopular in Dublin, but came at last to be revered as an oracle. One Wood projected a coinage of 180,000*l.* of Irish halfpence, for which he obtained a patent. Swift immediately addressed a series of letters to the people, under the signature of a Drapier, urging them not to receive this base coin; and so successful was he that the patent was withdrawn. After the death of Stella, in 1727, he led a very retired life, and wasted his time in literary trifles which were unworthy of public notice. In 1736 he entirely lost his memory, and almost to his death he was secluded from the visits of strangers, as his passions still continued to be extremely violent. He died in 1745, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Patrick. His ill-treatment of Stella having been mentioned, it is necessary to notice his conduct to the lady celebrated in his works under the appellation of Vanessa. She was the daughter of Mr. Vanhomrigh, a Dutch merchant at Dublin, and conceived a strong inclination for the dean, which he seems to have encouraged; but when at last she declared her mind, he told her he was married, which had such an effect upon her that she died a few weeks afterwards. He left the greatest part of his property for the purpose of building a hospital for lunatics at Dublin. The poetical pieces of Swift are mostly of the humorous kind, and some of them very coarse and licentious. His prose style is remarkably clear and forcible. The principal of his works are, a satirical romance, called *Gulliver's Travels*; the allegory of the Tale of a Tub, in which he ridicules popery and puritanism; and Political Tracts against the Whigs. All his works have been collected into 22 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Sheridan.*

SWIFT (Deane), a near relation of the above, published in 1755 *An Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character, of Dr.*

Jonathan Swift;" and two volumes of his "Letters." He died at Worcester in 1783.

—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

SWINBURNE (Henry), a law writer, was born at York, and educated at Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in civil law, after which he became proctor to the archbishop and judge of the prerogative court at York, where he died in 1620. He wrote, *Brief Treatise on Testaments and Last Wills*, 4to.; *Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts*, 4to.—*Wood*.

SWINDEN (Tobias), a divine of the church of England, who was vicar of Cuxton in Kent, and died about 1720. He wrote a curious book, entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell," 8vo. 1714. In this work he endeavours to prove that the sun is the real Tartarus; a second edition, with an appendix, was published in 1727, at which time the author was dead. The book was translated into French by Bion.

SWINNOCK (George), a non-conformist minister, was born at Maidstone in Kent, and educated first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took his master's degree in arts. In 1662 he was deprived of the living of Great Kymbels, in Buckinghamshire, for non-conformity. He died at Maidstone in 1673. He wrote a useful book, called the *Christian Man's Calling*, 3 vols. 4to.; *Heaven and Hell Epitomized*, 4to.; the *Door of Salvation Opened*, 8vo.; and some other works.—*Calamy*.

SWINTON (John), a learned divine and antiquary, was born in 1703. He received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D. He was for some time chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, and on his return to England settled at Oxford, where he was appointed keeper of the university records. He died in 1767. Mr. Swinton had a concern in writing the *Universal History*; and was the author of some sermons and tracts on antiquarian subjects.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

SWITZERLAND. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, B.C. 57. A.D. 395 it was conquered by the Alemani, a German nation who were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 496. In 888 it became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was given by Rodolphus, the last king of that country, to Conrad II. emperor of Germany, in 1032, from which time it was a part of the empire; but in 1307 the inhabitants revolted and set up the republic of the thirteen cantons, who in 1315 made their league perpetual. In 1649 their liberty was confirmed by treaty. See TELL.—*Planta's Hist. of Switzerland*.

SVHRECHT (John), a landscape painter, was a native of Antwerp. He drew several fine views on the banks of the Rhine, and

some in Derbyshire. He was invited to England by the duke of Buckingham, and died here in 1703, aged 73.—*Walpole's Granger*.

SYDENHAM (Thomas), an eminent physician, was born at Woodford, in Dorsetshire, in 1624. In 1642 he entered of Magdalen hall, Oxford, but left that place when it became a garrison for Charles I. He afterwards returned to the university, and after taking his doctor's degree settled in Westminster, and became the most noted physician of his time. He died in 1689. Dr. Sydenham guided his practice by experience, and rejected theory. He was the first who introduced the cool regimen in the small-pox; and his writings on consumptions, fevers, and nervous diseases, though brief are universally esteemed. The best edition is that of Swan, in one volume 8vo.—*Big. Brit.*

SYDENHAM (Floyer), a learned critic, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1734, after which he settled in London. He translated some of the works of Plato into English; and was distinguished as much by his modesty and the gentleness of his manners, as his erudition. He died under arrest for a trifling debt due to a victualler in 1788, and this circumstance gave rise to that excellent institution the literary fund for the benefit of authors in distress.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

SYLBURGUS (Frederic), a learned German, was born at Marpurg in 1546, and died in 1596. He had a concern in compiling the Greek Thesaurus of Stephens, and wrote some poems in that language. His Greek Grammar and Etymologicon Magnum, folio, 1594, are highly esteemed.—*Melch. Adam*.

SYLLA (Lucius Cornelius), a famous Roman, was born of a reduced but noble family. In his younger years he was maintained by the courtesan Nicopolis, who left him her fortune. He entered the army under Marius, and accompanied him to Numidia as quæstor. His military talents excited the jealousy of that general, on which he went and served under Catullus. Being chosen prætor he was appointed to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, which he effected. He afterwards terminated the war with the Maræ, for which he was rewarded with the consular dignity. He now aspired to the title of perpetual dictator, but met with a powerful opponent in Marius. However, after putting an end to the war with Mithridates, and conquering Greece, he entered Rome in triumph, and murdered all whom he considered as inimical to his ambitious views. The streets of Rome were filled with dead bodies, and those to whom he had promised pardon were inhumanly massacred. After reigning in terror, and altering the laws according to

his own humour, Sylla voluntarily resigned the dictatorship, and retired to his estate at Puteoli, where he spent the remainder of his days in debauchery with some of the most vicious of the common people. He died miserably B. C. 78, and in the 60th year of his age.—*Plutarch*.

SYLVESTER (Joshua), an English poet, was born in 1563. He became a merchant adventurer, and was in great esteem with queen Elizabeth and king James. Prince Henry, son of the last monarch, appointed him his poet pensioner. He was acquainted with several languages, and died in Holland in 1618. He translated into English verse Du Bartas's Divine Weeks and Works, 4to.; and some pieces from Fracastorius.—*Wood*.

SYLVESTER (Matthew), a non-conformist divine, was educated at Cambridge, and ejected in 1652 from the living of Gunnerby in Lincolnshire. He afterwards officiated to a congregation of dissenters in London, where he died in 1708. He published the History of the Life and Times of Mr. Baxter, folio, and several sermons.—*Calamy*.

SYLVIVS (Francis), professor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was born near Amiens. His family name was Du Bois, which he latinised according to the custom of the age. He corrected the barbarous method of reading Latin, and recommended Cicero as a model for style. He published many learned commentaries, and a work on oratory. He died in 1530.—*Bayle*.

SYLVIVS (James), a celebrated physician, was a brother of the above, and born at Amiens in 1478. He became professor of medicine in the royal college at Paris, and was a man of great learning, but miserably avaricious. He died in 1555. His works were printed at Cologne in 1630 with the title of Opera Medica.—*Boyle*.

SYLVIVS (Lambert), or *Vanden Bosch*, a Dutch writer, who died about 1688. He wrote in the German language, 1. Theatre of Illustrious Men, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. History of our Times; 3. Lives of Naval Heroes, 4to.; 4. Tragedies.—*Novw. Dict. Hist.*

SYLVIVS (Francis de la Boe), a physician, was born at Hanau in 1614. He became professor at Leyden, where he was a zealous advocate for Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, and died in 1672. His works were printed by Elzevir in 4to. and at Venice in 1708 in folio.—*Halleri Bibl. Anal.*

SYMMACHUS (Quintus Aurelius Avianus), prefect of Rome, and consul in 391. He

displayed great zeal for the re-establishment of paganism, but was opposed by St. Ambrose, and banished by Theodosius. His epistles were printed in 1653, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

SYNESIUS, a primitive bishop, was a native of Africa, and the disciple of the celebrated Hypatia at Alexandria, where he became a convert to Christianity. In 410 he was chosen bishop of Ptolemais, in which station he conducted himself in an apostolical manner, but the period of his death is unknown. His epistles and homilies were printed at Paris in Greek and Latin in 1633, folio. Before he became a bishop he advanced some notions against the generally received doctrine of the resurrection and last judgment, but he afterwards retracted his errors. There was a platonic philosopher of the same name, who wrote a Treatise on Natural Philosophy, and one on Dreams; the first printed at Paris in 1612, 4to. and the last in the edition of Iamblicus, Venice, 1497, folio.

SYNCELLUS (George), a monk of Constantinople, who flourished about A. D. 792. There remains of his Chronography, published in Greek and Latin in 1652, folio. It is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt.—*Moreri*.

SYNGE (Edward), a pious prelate, was the son of Dr. Syngé, bishop of Cork, and born there in 1639. He received his education partly at Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards at Dublin. In 1714 he was made bishop of Raphoe, from whence in 1716 he was translated to the archbishopric of Tuam, where he died in 1741. He wrote several pious tracts on practical religion, which have been printed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Gen. Biv. Dict.*

SYPHAX, king of part of Numidia, who took the side of the Romans against the Carthaginians at the beginning of the second punic war. But having espoused the daughter of Asdrubal, he joined Carthage. He was defeated by Massinissa and Lalius, and conducted in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison, B. C. 201.—*Livy*.

SYRIA. In 901 B. C. the inhabitants of this country began to be powerful under Benhadad, but in 740 it was reduced by the king of Assyria. Alexander the Great conquered Syria, B. C. 322, and after his death Seleucus erected it into an independent kingdom. The Romans laid it under tribute B. C. 65. It was subdued by the Saracens A. D. 640, and by the Turks in 1517, in whose possession it remains.—*Univ. Hist.*

TABOR (John Otho), a German lawyer, was born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1604. He became counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and died at Frankfort in 1674. His works upon law were printed in 1688, in 2 vols. folio.—*Life by Puffendorf.*

TACCA (Peter James), a celebrated sculptor, was born at Carara, and died at Florence in 1640. He was a pupil of John Bologna. One of his greatest works is the statue of Ferdinand III. grand duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at the foot. This fine piece of art is at Leghorn.

TACHARD (Guy), a French jesuit, who went as a missionary with Chaumont and Choisi, ambassadors to Siam. In 1688 he returned to Europe after an absence of two years, but went again to India some time afterwards, and died in Bengal about 1694. His two Voyages to Siam were printed at Paris in 1689, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

TACITUS (Caius Cornelius), a Roman historian, of whose family or early life nothing is known. His first employ is said to have been procurator to Vespasian in Gallia Belgica. In the reign of Domitian he served the office of prætor, and that of consul under Nerva, A. D. 97. He displayed great elocution at the bar in pleading the cause of the oppressed Africans, who had been cruelly used by Marius Priscus, but it is in the character of an historian that he has acquired immortality. Of his lives of the emperors only a part remains. His annals were the most important of his works, but of these we have to lament the loss of a valuable portion. The treatise on the manners of the Germans, and the life of his father-in-law Agricola, are perfect, and cannot be too highly admired, but his history of the reign of Tiberius may be considered as his master-piece. His Latin is remarkable for its purity and elegance, and his greatest strength lay in drawing biographical characters. His friendship with Pliny is proverbial. The best editions of Tacitus are that of Amsterdam, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685, and that of Paris, 4 vols. 4to. 1771. Translations of this author have been published in English by Gordon in 12mo.; and Murphy in 4 vols. 4to.—*Bigg. Classica.*

TACITUS (Marcus Claudius), emperor of Rome, was elected by the senate after the death of Aurelian in 275. He displayed great wisdom in the administration of justice, and the government of the state. He also instituted some excellent regulations for the reformation of the public morals; and restored the senate to their ancient dignity and authority. Tacitus was likewise distinguished as a warrior: he repelled the barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories; and he was preparing for a war

against Persia, when he died at Cincia of a violent disorder, though according to some he was assassinated, A. D. 276, aged 70.—*Crevier.*

TACQUER (Andrew), a jesuit and mathematician, was born at Antwerp, and died in 1660. He wrote a Treatise on Astronomy, an Explanation of Euclid, &c. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1 vol. folio, 1707.—*Moreri.*

TAFETI (Andrew), a painter, was born at Florence in 1213, and died in 1294. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in *meisai*, which he acquired from some Greek painters. He executed in this way several pieces at Florence.—*Felibi. g.*

TALBERT (Francis Xavier), a French writer, was born at Besançon in 1725. He was bred to the law, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry at his native place. He died at Lemberg in Galicia in 1803. His works are, 1. Discourse on the Inequality among Men; this was crowned by the academy of Dijon in 1755. 2. Panegyric on St. Louis; 3. the Elogies of Bonnet, Montaigne, cardinal d'Amboise, chancellor de l'Hopital, Philip, regent of France, and Boileau. He also wrote some poems.—*Nouv. D. & H. g.*

TALBOT (John), earl of Shrewsbury, was born of a noble family in Herefordshire. He displayed great valour in the reduction of Ireland, where he was commander-in-chief for Henry V. Afterwards he went to France, and served under the duke of Bedford. At the battle of Patay he was made prisoner, but recovered his liberty not long after. He was for some time again in Ireland; and on his return to France gained several victories, and took some strong places, so that his name became a terror to the French. He was slain at the siege of Castillon in 1453.—*Rapin.*

TALBOT (Charles), earl, afterwards duke of Shrewsbury, was descended from the above, and born in 1660. He was one of the first promoters of the revolution, for which he was created a duke and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland and high treasurer. He died at London without issue in 1717.—*Eng. Persage.*

TALBOT (William), an English prelate, was born at Litchfield, and admitted a commoner of Crick college Oxford, in 1674. By the interest of his relation the earl of Shrewsbury he was preferred to the deanry of Worcester in 1691 and in 1699 to the bishopric of Oxford. In 1715 he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1721 to Durham. He died in 1730. His sermons have been published in one volume octavo.—*Hartisson's Hist. Durham.*

TALBOT (Charles lord), chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of the last mentioned. He was an excellent lawyer, and a

man of high virtue and public integrity. He died in 1737, aged 51.—*Birch's Illust. Characters.*

TALHAIARN, a celebrated Welch bard, who flourished in the sixth century. He composed a prayer, which became the general formula of the bardic circles. He became a hermit, and was regarded as a saint.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

TALIACOTIUS (Gaspar), or Tagliacocci, professor in medicine and surgery at Bologna, his native place, where he died in 1553, at the age of 64. He became famous by his book "*De Curtorum chirurgia per insitionem*;" in which he pretends to teach the art of repairing the loss of the nose, ears, and lips, in cases of mutilation, disease, or deformity. He is said also to have practised what he has here taught, and his statue in the lecture room at Bologna represents him with a nose in its hand. Butler in his *Hudibras* has a whimsical allusion to this physician:

'So learned Taliacotius from,' &c.—*Moreri.*

TALIESIN, the most celebrated of the Welsh bards who flourished in the sixth century. Many of his compositions are printed in the *Archæology of Wales*.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

TALLARD (Camille d'Hofstun count de), marshal of France, was born in 1652, in Dauphiny. He served under Louis XIV. in Holland, in 1672, and displayed such talents and bravery that Turenne gave him a distinguished command at the battles of Mulhausen and Turkheim. In 1693 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1697 was sent ambassador to England, to treat about the succession of Charles II. to the crown of Spain. The war being renewed, he assumed the command on the Rhine in 1702, and the year following was made marshal of France. At this time he laid siege to Landau, and having gained a great victory over the prince of Hesse, who endeavoured to raise the siege, the place was soon taken. On that occasion he wrote to Louis, saying that "he had taken more colours and standards than his majesty had lost soldiers." In 1704 he was defeated at Höchstet by the duke of Marlborough, taken prisoner, and conveyed to England, where he remained seven years. On his return to France in 1712 he was created a duke, and in 1726 was nominated secretary of state. He died in 1728.

TALLIS (Thomas), an English musician, in the 16th century. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been sevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist in conjunction with Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service. He died in 1585.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

TAMERLANE, called by his relations *Tigaur-bec*, or *Timur-the-lame*, was, accord-

ing to some historians, the son of a shepherd, and to others, of royal descent. He was born in 1335, at Ketch, in the territory of the ancient Sogdiana, and early in life testified uncommon courage and an enterprising disposition. Having gained a number of followers of a similar disposition, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan, after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success he marched into India, where he took Delhi the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition Bagdad revolted, on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death above 80,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. In this splendid career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Tamerlane sent him to withdraw from before Constantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had deposed. Bajazet returned a fierce answer, on which Tamerlane marched against him, and after a battle of three days the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Different and very irreconcilable accounts are given of the conqueror's treatment of his captive: some assert that he was confined in an iron cage, and exposed to scorn and contempt, while others relate that Tamerlane behaved to him and his family with the greatest liberality. The last seems to be the most likely. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns, and among the rest the ambassadors of the emperor Manuel Paleologus, and Henry III. king of Castile. He died in 1405, while engaged in preparing for an expedition against China.—*Univ. Hist.*

TANAQUIL, or *Cælia Cecilia*, wife of Tarquin, fifth king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia; and so well skilled in augury that she persuaded her husband to go to Rome, where he was elected king. After he was murdered she raised her son Servius Tullius to the throne. She was a woman of such liberality that the Romans preserved her girdle with great veneration.—*Livy.*

TANNER (Thomas), a learned prelate, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, in 1674. He received his education at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1695 he was elected fellow of All-souls, and consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1732. He died in 1735, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ-church, Oxford. He wrote, "*Notitia Monastica*, or an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales," folio; "*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*." He also contributed to the last edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

TANSILLO (Lewis), an Italian poet, was born at Nola, about 1510. He spent a great part of his life in the family of the marquis de Villafranca, viceroy of Naples, and is said to have died judge of Gayeta, in 1570. He wrote in his youth a poem entitled *l'Indeviture* (or the Vintager), printed at Naples in 1534. On account of its indecency all his works were laid under an interdict, but having afterwards presented another to the pope on the Tears of St. Peter, his holiness took off the prohibition from all his poems except the culpable one.—*Tiraboschi*.

TARIN (Peter), a French physician, was born at Courtenai, and died in 1761. His works are, 1. *Adversaria Anatomica*, 4to.; 2. *Anatomical Dictionary*, 4to.; 3. *Osteographia*, 4to.; 4. *The Art of Dissecting*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 5. *Treatise on Ligaments*; 6. *Observations on Medicine and Surgery*, 3 vols. 12mo.; 7. *Description of the Muscles*, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TARLETON (Richard), a celebrated actor and jester, was born at Conover, in Salop. He performed at the Bull, in Bishopsgate-street, the Judge's character in a play called *Henry V.* which was prior to that of Shakspeare. Stowe says, he was constituted one of the queen's players in 1583. He died about 1589. He was the author of a dramatic performance called "the Seven Deadly Sins." Many of his jests have been printed in different books.—*Diop. Dram.*

TARPA (Spurius Mælius), a Roman critic in the time of Augustus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo, to examine the merit of poetical pieces and plays. Cicero and Horace mention him with honour.—*Bayle*.

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the capitol under Romulus. She betrayed that place to the Sabinian general Tatius, on condition of receiving what his soldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets of gold. When Tatius entered the place he threw his bracelet and shield on Tarpeia, in which he was imitated by all his followers, so that she perished under the weight. She was buried on the mount which was afterwards called by her name, and from whence persons convicted of treason were precipitated.—*Livy*.

TARQUIN the elder, 5th king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His name was Lucumon, which he changed on going to Rome by the advice of his wife Tanaquil. He so endeared himself to the Romans by the liberality of his manners, that Ancus Martius nominated him guardian of his children. The people on the death of that monarch placed the crown on the head of Tarquin, who reigned with great moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered Etruria. He encreased the number of the senate, repaired the capitol, which he ornamented with several elegant build-

ings, and formed aqueducts and subterraneous sewers. He also introduced regulations for the magistrates, and ordered that the axes carried before them should be surrounded by bundles of sticks. He was assassinated by the sons of his predecessor, B. C. 578, and in the 80th year of his age.—*Livy*.

TARQUIN the second, called the *Superb*, was grandson of the preceding. He married Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, and at her instigation murdered his father-in-law, and seized on the kingdom. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, so that his subjects were about to revolt, when, to divert their attention, he engaged in a foreign war. But while he was at the siege of Ardea, the infamous conduct of his son proved the ruin of his family. [See *LUCRETIA* and *BAUTUS*.] The Romans rose and shut the gates against Tarquin, who retired to Etruria, where he died in the 90th year of his age. He purchased the famous Sibylline books, and finished the capitol.—*Ibid*.

TARTINI (Joseph), a celebrated musician, was born in 1692, at Pisano, in Istria. He became so excellent a performer on the violin, that he was appointed master of the band in the church of St. Anthony at Padua. He died in 1770. His works are *Sonatas*, and a *Treatise on Music*, 1754.—*Bacon*.

TARUFFI (Emilio), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1632, and died in 1694. His landscapes are beautiful, and the scenes and figures are very animated.—*Pilkington*.

TARRANTIUS (Lucius), an ancient astrologer, who was the intimate friend of Cicero. He made two famous horoscopes, one of Romulus, the other of Rome. He has been called the Prince of Astrologers.—*Idem*.

TARTAGLIA (Nicolas), a mathematician, was born at Brescia, and died about 1558. He published an Italian version of Euclid, with a Commentary, printed at Venice in 1543, folio. He was also the author of a *Treatise on Numbers and Measures*, in Italian, fol. 1556.—*Ibid*.

TASKER (William), an English divine and poet, was born in Devonshire. He took a bachelor's degree at Exeter college, Oxford, entered into orders, and had the living of Idlesleigh in his native county. He died in 1800. His principal works are, *Odes of Pindar and Horace*, translated into English verse, 3 vols. 8vo.; *Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain*; *Letters on Phytognomy*.—*Genl. Mag.*

TASSO (Torquato), an Italian poet, was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. His father was secretary to the prince of Salerno, who, being charged to represent to Charles V. the injustice of the viceroy of Naples, was obliged to fly to Rome, and was accompanied by Bernard Tasso and his son, who, though he was but

nine years old, wrote verses on their misfortune, in which he compared himself to young Afcanius escaping with Aeneas. Young Tasso was sent to Padua to study the law, and while there he wrote his poem of Rinaldo, at the age of seventeen. In 1565 he was taken into the service of the duke of Ferrara, with whose sister the princess Eleonora he fell in love, and this fatal passion proved the source of that melancholy humour which preyed upon him twenty years. Quitting Ferrara he went to his sister at Sorrento, and was joyfully received by her; but his flame becoming stronger by absence, he returned to the court of Ferrara, where, in the presence of the duke, he had the imprudence to embrace the princess with transport. Alphonso with great coolness ordered him to be taken to an hospital, as a man deprived of his reason. At the desire of the duke de Gonzaga he obtained his liberty in 1586, on which he retired to Naples, where for some time he enjoyed repose. Pope Clement VIII. who was a great admirer of his talents, called him to Rome, where he was received with honourable marks of distinction, and great preparations were made for solemnly crowning him in the capitol as the prince of poets, when he fell sick, and died on the evening before the intended ceremony, April 15, 1595. The work which has immortalized his memory is the epic poem of Jerusalem Delivered, translated into English by Hoole. All the works of Tasso were printed at Florence in 6 vols. fol. 1724. — *Life by Manzoni in Italian.*

TASSO (Bernardo), the father of the above, wrote a poem called Amadis, printed at Venice in 1560, 4to. His Letters were printed at Padua in 1783, in 3 vols. 8vo. He died at Rome in 1575. — *Tinaboni.*

TASSONI (Alexander), an Italian poet, was born at Modena in 1565, and died in 1635. His "Secchia Rapita," or, Rapt of the Bucket, a mock-heroic poem, was written on the occasion of the war between Modena and Bologna. Besides this he wrote, Observations on Petrarch; an Ecclesiastical History, &c. — *Life by Muratori.*

TATE (Nahum), a poet, was a native of Dublin, and intimate with Dryden. He was appointed laureat in 1692, with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and a butt of canary. He died in 1715. Tate wrote several poems, the best of which is that on the death of queen Anne. In conjunction with Brady he translated the Psalms into metre.

TATIAN, a disciple of Justin Martyr, was a native of Syria, and educated among the Greeks in the pagan religion, which he renounced for christianity. He still however retained the Platonic ideas. He fell into dangerous errors, particularly that of Marcion, respecting two supreme principles. He rejected some of St. Paul's Epistles, and formed a sect called the Enkratites, or con-

tinents. Tatian was the author of a Harmony of the Four Gospels, but nothing remains of his except an Apology for the Christian Religion, printed at Oxford in 1700, 8vo. — *Dupin.*

TATISCHER (Vassili), the compiler of an unfinished History of Russia, who died in 1750. His work is an unconnected series of chronicles. — *Gen. Biog. DiB.*

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, who made war against the Romans, and by treachery obtained possession of the capitol. [See TARPEIA.] The mediation of the Sabine women effected a reconciliation, and Tattius brought his subjects to reside at Rome, where he shared the government with Romulus, who caused him to be murdered at Lanuvium, B. C. 742. — *Livy.*

TATIUS (Achilles), a native of Alexandria, who embraced the christian religion, and wrote a Commentary on the Phænomena of Aratus, which is extant; also a Greek romance, called the Amours of Leucippus and Clitophon, printed in 1540, 12mo. — *Vossius.*

TAVARONE (Lazarus), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Genoa in 1556, and died in 1631. He was the disciple of Luca Cangiagio, and succeeded him as painter to the king of Spain. — *Pilkington.*

TAUBMAN (Frederic), a German critic, was born in Franconia, about 1565. He was professor of poetry and the belles lettres at Wittemberg, and died in 1613. He wrote Latin Poems, and Commentaries on Plautus and Virgil. — *Moreri.*

TAVERNIER (John Baptist), a traveller, was born at Paris in 1605. He went through Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, six times, and died at Moscow in 1689. He gained a great fortune by trading in jewels, with which he purchased an estate, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His Collection of Travels in 6 vols. 12mo. is greatly esteemed, has have been translated into English. — *Moreri.*

TAYLOR (Jeremiah), a learned prelate, was the son of a barber at Cambridge, where he received his education in Caius college, after which he entered into orders, and became so eminent a preacher that archbishop Laud procured him a fellowship of All Souls college, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to that prelate, and rector of Uppingham, in the county of Rutland. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor in divinity by royal mandate. On the decline of the royal cause, in which he was a sufferer, he retired into Caermarthen-shire, where he taught school for a livelihood. He afterwards went with lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his Cases of Conscience, a work of sterling value. In 1661 he was made bishop of Down and Connor, privy counsellor, and vice chancellor of Trinity college, Dublin. He died in 1667. Bishop Taylor wrote, the Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jesus

Christ, folio; an excellent practical book called *Holy Living and Dying*, 8vo.; and several sermons and controversial and pious treatises.—*Fun. Serms. by Rusk. Wood.*

TAYLOR (John), commonly called the water-poet, was born in Gloucester, and after going through his Accidence at the school there was bound apprentice to a waterman in London; but notwithstanding the laboriousness of his employment he wrote several books, which were collected into one volume folio. On the breaking out of the rebellion he went to Oxford, where he kept a victualling house, which was much resorted to by the students, and Taylor did some service to the royal cause by his satires and songs. When Oxford surrendered he retired to Westminster, where he set up the sign of the *Mourning Crown*; which, however, he was obliged to remove, on which he hung up his own picture, with the following verses:

There's many a head stands for a sign;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

On the other side,

Though I deserve not, I desire,
The laurel wreath, the poet's hire.
He died in 1654, aged 74.—*Wood.*

TAYLOR (John), a learned dissenting minister, was born near Lancaster. He was pastor of a congregation at Norwich many years, and removed from thence to Warrington, where he superintended the academy. He died in 1761. His greatest work was an *Hebrew and English Concordance*, in 2 vols. folio. He also wrote a book on *Original Sin*, and other theological treatises.—*Gen. B. D.*

TAYLOR (John), a learned critic, was born in 1703 at Shrewsbury, where his father was a barber. He received his education at the grammar-school of his native town, after which he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He took his doctor's degree in the civil law, became librarian and registrar of the university, and a member of doctor's commons. But afterwards he entered into orders, and was preferred to a canon-residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He died in 1766. Dr. Taylor published excellent editions of *Lysias* and *Demosthenes*, and wrote a work entitled, *Elements of the Civil Law*.—*Anecd. of Bouyer.*

TAYLOR (Brook), a mathematician, was born at Edmonthton, in Middlesex, in 1685. In 1701 he entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his "Treatise on the Centre of Oscillation." In 1709 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1714 he was chosen secretary to the royal society, and in the same year took his degree of doctor of laws. He published several elaborate works on mathematical subjects, the principal of which is his *Treatise on Linear Perspective*. He died in 1731.

TEILO, a British saint. He founded a college at Landaff, which was afterwards erected into a bishopric. There are several churches dedicated to him in Wales. He lived in the fifth century.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

TEISSIER (Anthony), a French protestant writer, was born at Montpellier in 1632. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Prussia, and was appointed historiographer, and obtained a pension. He died at Berlin in 1715. His works are, 1. *Panegyrics on great Men*, 4 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Catalogus Auctorum qui Librorum Catalogos, Indices, Bibliothecas, Virorum Libratorum Elogia, Vitam, aut Orationes Fenebres, scriptis consignarunt*, 8vo.; 3. *Lives of Illustrious Princes*, &c.—*Moreri.*

TELL (William), one of the principal confederates who restored the independence of Switzerland in 1307. Geisler, the Austrian governor for the emperor Albert, put his cap on a pike which was fixed in a public place at Altorf, and all who passed were required to pay their obeisance to it. This was refused by Tell, who was sentenced to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son. He fortunately succeeded in cleaving the apple without injuring the child. Geisler, observing another arrow in his girdle, asked what it was for, to which Tell boldly replied, "to have slain thee if I had killed my son." The governor on this ordered him to be bound, and put into a boat in order to convey him to a dungeon in his own castle. But a storm coming on the boatmen declared they should be lost if Tell, who was accounted the best navigator on the lake, was not entrusted with the helm. On this Geisler ordered him to be released, and Tell steering for a point of land, since called the *rock of Tell*, jumped ashore and gained the mountains. Shortly after he shot the governor, and the confederates having taken arms effected the deliverance of their country. This story, however, is considered as partly romantic by some writers.—*Giannius Descript. Helvet. Moreri.*

TELLIER (Michael le), a French lawyer and statesman, was born at Paris in 1603. After passing through different offices cardinal Mazarine proposed him to Louis XIII. for the place of secretary of state, which he filled with considerable reputation till 1666, when he resigned it to his son. In 1677 he was made chancellor, and disgraced himself by proposing the revocation of the edict of Nantes, on signing which he profanely exclaimed, *Nunc dimittis fœdus tuum, Domine!* He died in 1685.—*Moreri.*

TELLIER (Francis-Michael le), marquis de Louvois, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1641. At the age of twenty-three he became minister of war, in which office he displayed great activity, and was crowned with favours by the king. After the death of Colbert in 1683 he had the charge

of superintendant of the buildings, arts, and manufactures, of France. Louvois had great abilities, but he was arbitrary, mercenary, and oppressive. He gained a complete ascendancy over Louis XIV., and even went so far as to remove the guards whom the king had appointed. But being one day received with severity by Louis at the council-board, he retired to his apartment and died of chagrin in 1691.—*Idid.*

TEMPESTA (Antonio), a painter, was born at Florence in 1555, and died in 1630. He was the disciple of Strada, and excelled in landscapes with figures. He was also an engraver.—*Felicien.*

TEMPLE (William), a celebrated English statesman, was the son of Sir John Temple, master of the rolls in Ireland, and was born in London in 1629. He received part of his education under his maternal uncle, Dr. Henry Hammond, and next at the school of Bishop Stortford, from whence he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge. At the restoration he became a member of the parliament of Ireland, but soon left that kingdom and settled in England. He rendered his country important services as ambassador to the United States; particularly in effecting the league between England, Holland, and Sweden, in 1668, and in bringing about the marriage of the prince of Orange to lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York. In 1680 he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens, but he was often consulted by the ministers, and by king William in person. He died at his seat of Moor Park, in Surrey, in 1700. His works consist of *Memoirs of what passed in his public employments; Letters; Miscellanies; and Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands*, in 2 vols. folio. His son John Temple was appointed secretary at war immediately after the revolution, but drowned himself the same year.—*Eng. Brit.*

TEMPLEMAN (Peter), a physician, was born at Dorchester in 1711. He was educated at the Charter-house, next at Trinity college, Cambridge, and lastly at Leyden under Boerhaave. Having taken his doctor's degree he settled in practice at London, and on the establishment of the British museum was appointed keeper of the reading room, which place he resigned on being elected secretary to the society of arts. He died in 1769. Dr. Templeman wrote some poetical pieces, and translated Norden's *Travels in Egypt*. He is not to be confounded with Thomas Templeman, a schoolmaster at Bury, in Suffolk, who published *Tables of the Size and Population of the different Kingdoms of the World*, folio.—*Ann. of Bowyer.*

TENCIN (Claudine-Alexandrine Guerin de), was the sister of the cardinal de Tencin, who died in 1758. She was born at Grenoble, and took the veil in the monastery of

Montfleury; but with the consent of the pope she threw off the religious habit, and entered into the gay world at Paris, where she led the fashion for some time, and was celebrated for her intrigues, for which she was once confined in the Chatelet, and afterwards in the Bastille. She died in 1719. Madame de Tencin wrote the *Siege of Calais* or the *Misfortunes of Love*, and some other romances.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

TENIERS (David), called the *old*, a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He was the disciple of Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where he imitated the manner of Elsheimer. He returned to Antwerp, and died in 1649. His subjects are chemists, country fairs, ale houses, and merry meetings, painted in an admirable style. His son David, called the *young*, was born at Antwerp in 1610, and died there in 1694. He surpassed his father. He painted night scenes, feasts, the temptation of St. Anthony, &c. His pieces are numerous, but very valuable. *Abraham*, another son of old Teniers, was also a good painter, and particularly excelled in a knowledge of the chiaro oscuro.—*De Piles. Felicien.*

TENISON (Thomas), an eminent prelate, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636, and educated at the free school of Norwich, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1680 he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin in the Fields, and in 1689 to the archdeaconry of London. He was so strenuous an advocate for the protestant cause in the reign of James II. that king William advanced him to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1691, and to the see of Canterbury in 1694. He died in 1715. He wrote some sermons, tracts against popery, and published the *Remains of Lord Chancellor Bacon*, in one volume, octavo.—*Le Neve's Lives of the Alps.*

TENZELIUS (William Ernest), a learned German, was born at Arnstadt, in Thuringia, in 1659, and died in 1707. His works are, 1. *Saxonia Numismatica*, 4 vols.; 2. *Supplementum Historiæ Gothanæ*, 3 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

TERBURG (Gerard), a Dutch painter, was born at Zwol in Holland, in 1608. He was employed at the court of Spain, where he gained great wealth, and was made a chevalier. On his return to his own country he settled at Deventer, where he was chosen one of the magistrates. He died in 1681. He painted portraits, conversations, and humorous scenes.—*Houbraten.*

TERENCE (Publius Terentius), a dramatic poet, was a native of Africa, and sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who gave him his liberty on account of his genius. He studied Greek with such assiduity as to transmute the best comedies from that language into the Latin; of which, however, only six remain, the style of which is elegant and the sentiments deli-

este. He is said to have been drowned in a voyage from Greece, B. C. 159. The best editions of Terence are those of Westerhovius, 2 vols. 4to., Amst. 1726; Edinb. 12mo. 1758; Cambridge. 4to., 1723; and that of Zeunius, 8vo. Lipsf. 1774.—*Biog. Classica*.

TERRASSON (Andrew), a French divine and priest of the oratory, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris in 1723. His Sermons in 4 vols. 12mo. are distinguished by their eloquence.—*New. Dia. Hist.*

TERRASSON (John), brother of the above, was also of the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted contrary to the wish of his father, who was so religious that he defined all his sons for the monastic order. In 1707 the abbé Terrasson was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and in 1721 he obtained the professorship of philosophy, Greek, and Latin. He died at Paris in 1750. His works are, 1. Critical Dissertation on the Iliad, 2 vols. 12mo. This has been translated into English. 2. Reflections in Favour of Law's System. This was a defence of the Mississippi project. 3. Sethos, a moral romance. This has also been translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 4. A translation of Diodorus Siculus, in 7 vols. 12mo. *Gaspard Terrasson*, another brother of John, became a member of the oratory, which he afterwards quitted. He died in 1752. His sermons have been printed.—*Ibid.*

TERRASSON (Anthony), of the same family as the above, was born at Paris in 1705. He distinguished himself as an advocate, and composed, by order of the chancellor D'Agneffeau, the History of Roman Jurisprudence, folio; for which he was named censor royal, and professor in the royal college. He died in 1782. Besides the above work he wrote Miscellanies of History, Literature, &c. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

TERRRE (John Baptist), a dominican, was born at Calais in 1610. He had been both a soldier and sailor before he entered into the monastic state. He afterwards became a zealous missionary in America, from whence he returned in 1658, and died at Paris in 1687. He wrote a General History of the West India Islands belonging to the French, 4 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

TERTRE (Francis Joachim Duport du), a French jesuit, was born at St Malo in 1715, and died in 1759. He wrote, "An Abridgement of the History of England," 3 vols. 12mo.; a History of Conspiracies, 10 vols. 12mo.; Abridgement of the History of Spain, 5 vols. 12mo.; and some other works.—*New. Dia. Hist.*

TERPANDER, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos, 675 B. C. He is said to have appeased a tumult at Sparta, by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to the lyre, which before had only four.

TERTULLIAN (Quintus Septimius Florens), one of the fathers of the church, was a na-

tive of Carthage, and bred to the bar. The constancy of the martyrs converted him to christianity, which he defended with great zeal and eloquence. From Carthage he went to Rome, and in the persecution under Severus he drew up a famous apology for the christians. In the latter part of his life he fell into the errors of montanism. He died about 216. The best editions of Tertullian's works are, that of Rigobin, Paris, folio; and of Venice 1746, folio; and that of Semler, 4 vols. 8vo., Halli 1778—*Coar. Dupin*.

TERWESTEN (Augustin), a painter, was born at the Hague in 1644. He improved himself in Italy, where he studied the work of the best masters. By his means the academy at the Hague was revived, and that at Berlin instituted. He died in 1711. He had two brothers, Elias and Matthew. The first excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1724; the other painted historical subjects, and died in 1735.—*Pillings*.

TESTA (Peter), an Italian painter and engraver, was born at Lucca. He was drowned in the Tiber in 1650, endeavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the river while he was sitting on the bank sketching a design.—*Ibid.*

THEAS, a famous courtesan, who corrupted the youth of Athens. She accompanied Alexander, who was persuaded by her to destroy the city of Persepolis. After the death of the Macedonian conqueror she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.—*Bayle*.

THALES, a philosopher of antiquity, was born B. C. 640, at Miletus. After travelling many years, particularly into Egypt, where he studied the mathematics, he returned to his native place, and opened school. Among his disciples were Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras, and he was often visited by Solon and Thalesbulus. He is generally allowed to have been the father of the Greek philosophy, and stands first on the list of the seven wise men. His doctrine was, that water is the first principle of all bodies; that God is the mind which pervades the universe. He made some inventions in geometry, and first observed the apparent diameter of the sun. He likewise observed the nature and course of eclipses, and divided the year into 365 days. Thales died B. C. 545.—*Diog. Laert. Stoicly*.

THELLSSOUN, (Peter Isaac), a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and died in 1798. He left about 100,000l. to his family, and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, is to accumulate to a certain period, when, if there are none of his descendants and name existing, the whole is to be applied by parliament to pay off the national debt. In about one hundred years the amount will be about one hundred and forty

— **Millions.** The family have endeavoured to set aside the will in chancery, but without success.—*Genl. Mag.*

— **THEMISON**, a celebrated physician of antiquity, who lived before the christian æra, and was the disciple of Asclepiades. He departed from the old system, and formed a medical sect called *Methodists*.—*Formal.*

— **THEMISTIUS**, an orator and philosopher, was born in Paphlagonia in the fourth century. He acquired so great a reputation that Theodosius the Great made him prefect of Constantinople, though a pagan. He was very intimate with St. Gregory Namasianen. He died about A. D. 410. He wrote, Commentaries on the Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle; the last only is extant. There remain some of his Discourses, printed at Paris in 1684, folio.—*Vossius.*

— **THEMISTOCLES**, a celebrated Athenian general, was the son of Neocles, who disinherited him for his profligacy. This disgrace roused the ambition of Themistocles, who courted the favour of the people, and with such success, that when Xerxes invaded Greece he was at the head of the republic of Athens, and by his determined spirit and address occasioned the defeat of the Persian fleet near Salamis. He afterwards, by a stratagem, prevailed on Xerxes to abandon Greece, and for thus saving his country he received distinguished honours. He then turned his attention to the strengthening of the fortifications, improving the harbours, and increasing the navy; but in the midst of his glory he was accused of incestuous designs to aggrandize himself, and was banished. Themistocles then threw himself upon the generosity of Artaxerxes, who received him with kindness, though he had formerly set a price upon his head. He died at Magnesia, in the Persian dominions, B. C. 449, aged 65.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

— **THEOBALD (Lewis)**, a dramatic writer, was born at Sittingbourn, in Kent, and died in 1742. He wrote several dramatic pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known by his edition of Shakspeare in 8 vols, 12mo., which, though depreciated by Warburton, possesses considerable merit, and shews no want of judgment.—*Biog. Dram.*

— **THEOCRITUS**, a Greek poet, who flourished at Syracuse B. C. 282. Little is known of him, only that his friend and patron was Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have been strangled by order of Hiero, king of Syracuse, for having written a satire against him. Of his various works we have only the Idylls, which are remarkable for their pleading simplicity and sweetness, and Epigrams. The best editions are, Warton's, Oxon. 1770, 2 vols. 4to.; Reiske, Lips. 2 vols. 4to. 1760. Theocritus has been translated into English by Polwhele, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Classica.*

— **THEODORE.** See NEWHOFF.

— **THEODATUS**, king of the Goths in Italy, was placed on the throne in 534 by his aunt,

Amalasenta, who married him; but some time afterwards she caused her to be strangled. The emperor Justinian declared war against him, and Belisarius, his general, marched into Italy, on which the soldiers of Theodatus deposed him and placed Vitiges on the throne, who put him to death in 536.—*Univ. Hist.*

— **THEODORUS of Mopsus**, so named from the place of which he was bishop, a city in Cilicia. He died in 428. His works, which favour nestorianism and socinianism, were condemned in the fifth general council. What remains are a Commentary on the Psalms; another on the Twelve Minor Prophets, and some Fragments.—*Dupin.*

— **THEODORIC**, a father of the church, was born in 386. About 420 he was made bishop, which office he discharged with great reputation. He was deposed in a synod at Ephesus for espousing the cause of Nestorius, but was restored in the general council of Chalcedon. He died about 460. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History; Commentaries on the Scriptures; Lives of Saints, and other works, published by Sirmond in Greek and Latin, 4 vols. folio, 1642, and a fifth volume was added in 1684.—*Ibid.*

— **THEODORIC**, the first king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodemir, second king of the Ostrogoths, and given as an hostage to Leo I. in 461. He rendered great services to the emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 484. He was afterwards sent against Odoacer, whom he put to death, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of France. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged commerce. He died in 526.—*Moreri.*

— **THEODOSIUS**, a Roman emperor, was born in 346 at Cauca, a city in Spain, of a noble family. His father, count Theodosius, was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, who associated him in the empire, and appointed him to govern Thrace and those provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and compelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III. solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered, and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disposition by pardoning the criminals. But in 390 he committed a cruel action in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of a sedition and riot in their city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction that he refused to admit Theodosius into the church till he had given proofs of repentance. The emperor having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of

a triumph, after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia he caused him to be beheaded in 394. Theodosius died the year following at Milan.—*Univ. Hist.*

THEODOSIUS II. succeeded his father Arcadius, son of the preceding, in 408 under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria. She caused him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius the philosopher, who being baptized took the name of Eudocia. [see EUDOCIA]. Theodosius defeated the Persians with great slaughter near the Euphrates; but he was less fortunate against the Huns, who overran the empire, so that the emperor was obliged to purchase a peace. Theodosius was a good-natured prince, but weak and timid. He died in 450.—*Univ. Hist.*

THEODOTUS of Byzantium, surnamed the *Tanner* from his occupation. In the persecution under Marcus Aurelius he was arrested, and, to save his life, renounced the christian religion. The faithful having reproached him for his apostacy, he invented the heretical notion that Christ was only a man. He was excommunicated, but obtained many followers, who were called *Theodotians*. He is not to be confounded with *Theodotus the banker*, who instituted the sect of Melchisedecians, because they held that Christ is inferior to Melchisedeck.—*Dupin. Mesbeim.*

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, was a native of Megara, and flourished B. C. 544. There remain of his some fragments printed in the *Corpus Poetarum Græcorum*, and other collections.—*Vossius.*

THEON, a Greek sophist, who wrote a treatise of rhetoric entitled, *Progymnasmata*, written with elegance. It was printed at Leyden in 1726, 8vo. in Greek and Latin.—*Ibid.*

THEON of Alexandria, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius the Great. was father of the celebrated Hypatia. His Commentary on Euclid was printed in Greek at Basle in 1533, folio; and that on Aratus at Oxford in 1672, quarto.—*Ibid.*

THEOPHANES (George), a Greek historian, was born at Constantinople of a noble family. He entered into the monastic state, and was received with distinction at the seventh general council; but the emperor, Leo the Armenian, exiled him to Samothrace, where he died in 818. He wrote a Chronicle beginning where Syncellus ends, and reaching to the reign of Michael Curoplatus. It was printed at the Louvre in 1655, folio.—*Moreri.*

THEOPHANES (Prokopovitch), a Russian historian, was born in 1681. He was archbishop of Novogorod, and died in 1786.

He wrote the Life of Peter the Great, and some theological treatises.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

THEOPHILUS, bishop of Antioch, flourished in the second century. He was the first who used the term Trinity to express the three persons in the Godhead. His Defence of Christianity was edited by Gesner at Zurich in 1546, and is appended to the works of Justin, 1642, folio.—*Dupin.*

THEOPHRASTUS, a Greek philosopher, was born at Erefus, in Lesbos. Plato was his first master, and he afterwards became a disciple of Aristotle, who had a great esteem for him. He succeeded that philosopher in his school at Athens, and his name became so celebrated that he was attended by two thousand pupils. He died at the advanced age of 107. His works are, *History of Stones*, of which Hill has given an English translation; *Treatise of Plants*, printed at Amsterdam, folio; *Moral Characters*; these were translated into English by Brayer. All his works have been published in folio by Heinsius at Leyden in 1613.—*Vossius.*

THEOPHYLACT, archbishop of Achrida, and metropolitan of Bulgaria in the eleventh century, was a native of Constantinople, and wrote Commentaries on the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles; also on some of the Minor Prophets and Epistles, printed at Paris in folio. He was also the author of *Letters* and *Institutio Regia*, 4to.—*Dupin.*

THERAMENES, an Athenian philosopher and general, was one of the thirty tyrants who assumed the government of Athens, but he opposed their cruelties, on which Critias, one of his colleagues, accused him of troubling the state, and Theramenes was condemned to take poison B. C. 403. It is remarkable that as he took the fatal bowl he said, "here's to the health of Critias," which proves that drinking healths was a custom among the ancient Greeks.—*Plutarch.*

THESPIA, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed by some to be the inventor of tragedy, 536 B. C. He went from town to town in a cart, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, with faces daubed by the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs and speeches.—*Laert.*

THEVENOT (Melchisedeck), librarian to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1621. He was ambassador at Constantinople and at Genoa, and assisted at a conclave held after the death of pope Innocent X. He died in 1692. His *Travels in the Levant*, 2 vols. folio, are highly esteemed. He also wrote the *Art of Swimming*, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

THEVENOT (John), another traveller, who died in 1667. He introduced coffee into France, and was the author of *Travels in Asia*, 3 vols. 4to. and 5 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

THIERS (John Baptist), a learned divine of the Sorbonne, was born at Chartres about 1636. After being a professor in the university of Paris he obtained the benefice of Champrond, in the diocese of Chartres,

where he embroiled himself in disputes with his superiors respecting ecclesiastical dues. He died in 1703. He wrote a Treatise on Superstitions respecting the Sacraments; a History of Perukes; De Festorum Dierum Immunitioe liber, and several other curious works.—*Morevi.*

THIRLBY (Styan), an ingenious and learned English critic, was born about 1692, and died in 1753. He was a doctor of laws of the university of Cambridge, and wrote a Tract against Whiston on the Trinity; but he is principally known by his capital edition of Justin's works, folio, 1723.—*Anecd. of Boyer.*

THIELIN (John Philip), a painter, was born at Mechlin in 1618. He was a nobleman of considerable fortune, and was employed by the king of Spain. He excelled in painting flowers, and died in 1667. His three daughters painted in the same style as the father.—*Pilkington.*

THOMAS, surnamed Didymus, an apostle of Jesus Christ, was a native of Galilee. He is distinguished in the sacred history by his disbelief of the resurrection of his master, on which Jesus vouchsafed to permit him to put his fingers into his wounds, on which Thomas exclaimed, "my Lord and my God." He suffered martyrdom in India.—*Cave.*

THOMAS (James Ernest), a landscape painter, was born at Haglestein in 1588, and died in 1653. He resided a long time in Italy, where he cultivated the friendship of Elzheimer, whose style he adopted.—*Felibien.*

THOMAS (William), a learned prelate, was born at Bristol in 1613, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, after which he entered into orders. In 1665 he obtained the deanry of Worcester, and in 1677 was consecrated bishop of St. David's, from whence he was translated to Worcester, where he died in 1689. He wrote an Apology for the Church of England; Roman Oracles silenced; and several Sermons. His grandson, *William Thomas*, was also a divine of the church of England, and an eminent antiquary. He published an improved edition of Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, 2 vols. folio, and a Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester. He died in 1738.—*Wood. Gen. Biog. Diog.*

THOMAS (Elizabeth), commonly called Corinna, an ingenious English lady, was born in 1675. She lost her lover, Mr. Gwynet, as they were about to be married in 1711, which proved the source of her misfortunes. The remainder of her life was a scene of trouble and sickness. Being intimate with Mr. Henry Cromwell, his Letters with some of Mr. Pope's, came into her hands, and Curll, the bookseller, having obtained them sent them to the press, which so provoked the poet that he gave Corinna no honourable place in his Dunciad. She died in 1730. Her Poems and Letters were

published in 2 vols. after her death.—*Gen. Diog.*

THOMAS (Anthony Leonard), a member of the French academy, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1732, and died in 1785. He wrote in 1756 Reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of Natural Religion, in which he defends christianity with great energy. In 1759 his Eloge of the Marshal Saxe was crowned by the French academy. He afterwards celebrated the memories of D'Aguesseau, Du Guay Trouin, Sully, Des Cartes, and Marcus Aurelius. He also wrote an Essay on the Character, Manners, and Minds of Females, 8vo; an Essay upon Elogies, 2 volumes 8vo. He was likewise a good poet. A complete edition of his works appeared at Paris in 1802, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Diog. Hist.*

THOMASUS (James), professor of eloquence at Leipsic, was born there of a good family. Leibnitz was his disciple, and had a great opinion of his philosophical talents. He died in 1684. His principal works are, the Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History; and several learned Dissertations, 11 vols. 8vo. His son, *Christian Thomastus*, published a German Literary Journal at Leipsic, for some articles of which he was obliged to quit his country and go to Berlin. The king of Prussia made him professor of law in the university of Halle, where he died in 1728. He wrote in Defence of Concubinage; the History of Wisdom and Folly; and some other books.—*Ibid.*

THOMSON (James), an eminent poet, was born at Ednam, in the shire of Roxburgh, in 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh, and afterwards at Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry in the church of Scotland, which profession he declined. Having written his poem of Winter, he brought it to London where it was published, but lay unnoticed for a considerable time. Afterwards its great merit brought it into notice and popularity, and the author added the other three seasons. Mr. Thomson accompanied the hon. Mr. Talbot in his travels, and on his return settled at Richmond, in narrow circumstances. He produced some dramatic pieces of considerable merit; Liberty, a poem, and the Cattle of Indolence, in the manner of Spenser. But his fame rests upon the poem of the Seasons, to which even Dr. Johnson has borne the testimony of approbation. In descriptive scenery, and pathetic expression, few poets will be found to excel Thomson. His manners were gentle and inoffensive, and his piety rational and unassuming. About two years before his death he obtained the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. He died in 1748. His works have been printed in four volumes 12mo.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

THORNTON (Ralph), a topographer and antiquary, was born at Leeds, in York-

shire, in 1638. He was fellow of the royal society, and wrote the *Topography of Leeds and the parts adjacent*. He died in 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

THORIUS (Raphael) a physician in the reign of James I. who was distinguished by his learning, and his love of wine. He was a French protestant, and died in London, of the plague, in 1625. He wrote a poem on Tobacco, in Latin, and some other works.—*Wicod.*

THORNDIKE (Herbert), a learned divine, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. In 1633 he was elected master of Sidney college, of which he was soon after deprived for his loyalty. At the Restoration he obtained a prebend in Westminster abbey. He died in 1672. He wrote a folio volume, entitled *Epilogus*, in which he defends the church of England with great learning and ability. He was also the author of a *Treatise on Weights and Measures*; another on *Church Censures*, and assisted Walton in the *Polyglot*.—*Collier.*

THORNHILL (sir James), an eminent painter, was born in Dorsetshire in 1676. His uncle, the famous Dr. Sydenham, enabled him to pursue his inclination for painting, and he greatly improved himself abroad. The dome of St. Paul's, the hospital at Greenwich, and Hampton-court palace, exhibit fine specimens of his great talents in composition. He was appointed principal painter to queen Anne, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He acquired considerable wealth by his profession, and became a member of the house of commons. He died in 1732. Hogarth married his daughter.—*Pilkington.*

THORNTON (Bonnel), an English poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1724, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, where he engaged with Colman, and others, in a periodical work entitled the *Student*; and afterwards in another, called the *Connoisseur*. In 1766 he published a translation of *Plautus*, 2 vols. 8vo. and the year following a burlesque poem, called the *Battle of the Wigs*, against the physicians. He died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

THOU (James Augustus de), or *THUANUS*, a celebrated historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the parliament of Paris, and was born in that city in 1553. He was intended for the ecclesiastical state, and his uncle, the bishop of Chartres, resigned some of his benefices in his favour; but the death of his elder brother altered the plan, and he became a counsellor to the parliament, and afterwards president. Henry III. employed him in an embassy first to Vienna and next to Venice. Henry IV. admitted him into his councils, and

engaged him in several important negotiations. He died universally respected in 1617. The history of his own time from 1545 to 1607, is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity. The best edition is that of London in 7 vols folio. His Latin poems were printed in 1611, 4to. His son, *Francis Augustus de Thou*, was principal librarian to the king, but having attached himself to Cinq-Mars, he was condemned to death, and beheaded at Lyons in 1642.—*Moreri.*

THRASYBULUS, a celebrated Athenian, who, in the time of the thirty tyrants, took refuge at Thebes. Having gained some followers, he marched against the usurpers and expelled them. There was instituted a yearly feast at Athens in commemoration of this triumph. Thrasybulus afterwards wisely procured a general amnesty to be passed, which decreed that no one should be punished for the disorders which had passed but the principals. He displayed his valour in Thrace, and slew the Lacedæmonian general with his own hand. Thrasybulus fell in a battle with the Aspendians, who were the allies of Sparta, B.C. 394.—*Plutarch.*

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, was born at Athens 469 years B.C. He was of noble birth, and on arriving at maturity entered into the army, but failing in an expedition with which he had been entrusted, he was banished, and in his exile he wrote the *History of his Times*; a work which far exceeds that of Herodotus. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Athens B.C. 391. The best editions of Thucydides are that of Stephens, Paris, 1588; that of Oxford, by Hudson, 1696; and that of Duker, Amst. 1792; all in folio.

THUILLIER (Dom Vincent), a member of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Coucy in 1685, and died in 1736. He translated Polybius into French, 6 vols 4to.; and wrote *Letter of an antient Professor of Theology on the Bull Unigenitus*.—*Moreri.*

THUNBERG (Charles Peter), a celebrated Swedish botanist, was the disciple of Linnæus. The government of Holland sent him to their settlements in Japan, where he made great collections. After this he went to Ceylon, and on his return to Europe, became professor of botany at Upsal. He died at the end of the eighteenth century. His *Flora Japonica* was published at Leipzig in 1784, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

THURLOE (John), a political writer, was born in Essex in 1616, and bred to the law. He became confidential secretary to Cromwell, and was admitted into all his private parties. He continued in the same situation to his son; and at the Restoration was committed into custody, but was soon released. He died at Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, in 1668

His state papers have been printed in 7 vols. folio.—*Gen. Dict.*

THYSIUS (Anthony), a learned writer, was born at Harderwick in Holland about 1603. He was professor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian of the university. He died in 1670. His works are, *Compendium Historiæ Bataviæ*; *Exercitationes Miscellanæ*; and several of the variorum editions of the Classics.—*Moreri*.

TIARINI (Alexander), a painter, was born at Bologna in 1577, and died in 1668. He painted portraits and historical subjects in a fine style.—*Pilington*.

TIBERIUS (Claudius Nero), emperor of Rome, succeeded Augustus. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he affected to be thought the father of the people; but he afterwards displayed his real character in his cruelty to his mother Livia and his wife Julia, and in the murder of many of the senators. He also caused Germanicus to be poisoned, and committed numerous excesses. He died in the midst of debauchery at Misenum, A. D. 57, aged 78.—*Suetonius*. *Tacitus*.

TIBERIUS (Constantine), emperor of the East, was originally a Thracian, and by his merit rose to the first offices in the state. Justin the younger appointed him his colleague in 574. On the death of Justin, in 578, he became sole emperor. His armies defeated the Persians, and he reigned with great wisdom and moderation. He died in 582.—*Un. Hist.*

TIBULLUS (Aulus Albius), a Roman poet in the reign of Augustus. He had served in the army, which he quitted for a life of pleasure and indolence. Four books of his Elegies remain, which are distinguished for their elegance. They are usually published with Catullus and Propertius.—*Biog. Clusæ*.

TICKELL (Thomas), a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Cumberland in 1686, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He translated the first book of the Iliad, which Addison preferred to that of Pope. He also wrote some papers in the Spectator, and became private secretary to Mr. Addison, when he was secretary of state. He wrote a beautiful poem on the death of that great man, and published a collection of his works. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TICKELL (Richard), a poet and political writer, who died in 1793. He published "The Project," and the "Wreath of Fashion," poems which had some popularity. But his principal piece was a pamphlet, called Anticipation, in which he imitated the manner and style of the leading members of the house of commons in 1779. He also adapted the Gentle Shepherd to the stage, and wrote the Carnival of Venice, a comic opera.—*Ibid.*

TIDEMAN (Philip), a painter, was born at Hamburgh in 1657, and died in 1703. He was the disciple of Laireffe, and painted subjects of fabulous history and allegory.—*Pilington*.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, maintained a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Lucullus and Pompey. By a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was suffered to keep possession of his throne. His son, of the same name, revolted against him, but was defeated. The Romans, however, made him king of Sophene. He was afterwards sent in chains to Rome, by Pompey.

TILINGIUS (Mathias), a learned physician, was born in Westphalia, became professor at Rinteln, physician to the court of Hesse-cassel, and died in 1615. His works are, 1. *Curiosa Rhabarbari disquisition*, 4to.; 2. *Lilii Albi descriptio*, 8vo.; *De Laudano opiate*, 8vo.; 4. *Opilogia Nova*, 4to.; 5. *De Febribus*, 8vo.; 6. *Cinnabari Mineralis*, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

TILLEMANS (Peter), a landscape painter, was a native of Antwerp; he came to England in 1708, and was employed by several noblemen in taking views of their seats, huntings, races, and horses. He died in 1734.—*Vertue*.

TILLEMONT (Sebastian Le Nain de), a French historian and critic, was born at Paris in 1637. He was educated in the school at Port Royal, and became one of the best writers of that institution. His History of the Emperors; and Ecclesiastical History, are written with great fidelity and clearness. He died in 1698.—*Moreri*.

TILLI (John, count), an illustrious general, was born at Brussels, and was for some time a member of the order of Jesuits, which he quitted for a military life. He displayed great courage in Hungary against the Turks, and in 1620 had the command of the troops under duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He shewed superior talents in numerous actions in the German wars, and was no less distinguished by his humanity. He was at last defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Lech in 1632.—*Moreri*.

TILLI (Michael Angelo), a botanist and physician, was born at Florence in 1655, and educated at Pisa. At the recommendation of Quedi, he was appointed physician to the great duke, and was successively professor in the university of Pisa, superintendent of the botanic garden, and fellow of the royal society of London. His greatest work is the *Catalogus Horti Pisani*, in fol. printed at Florence, 1723. He died in 1740, aged 85.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot.*

TILLOTSON (John), an eminent prelate, was the son of a clothier at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, and born in 1630. He received his education at Clare-hall, Cambridge,

where he was chosen fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he conformed at the Restoration to the church of England, and became curate of Chestnutt, in Hertfordshire. In 1663 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-Inn, and the year after, lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1666 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1670 was made prebendary and two years after dean of Canterbury. He attended lord Russell on the scaffold, and endeavoured to prevail on him to acknowledge the doctrine of non-resistance, a principle which the doctor himself had afterwards occasion to renounce. He was very zealous against popery in the reign of James II. and immediately after the Revolution became the confidential friend of William and Mary, who bestowed on him the archbishopric of Canterbury after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft. This drew upon him the hatred of the non-jurors, who published many severe animadversions upon him. He also received numerous letters of abuse, a large bundle of which was found in his study, with this inscription in his handwriting on the back, "These are libels, I pray God forgive the authors of them, I do." This excellent prelate died in the arms of his pious friend Mr. Nelson, in 1694. His Sermons were published after his death, for the benefit of his widow, in 10 vols. 8vo. and 3 vols. folio. They are distinguished by their perspicuity and closeness of reasoning.—*Life by Birch.*

TIMAGENES, an historian, who was a native of Alexandria, and became a slave at Rome, to the son of Sylla. His master gave him his liberty on account of his abilities. He was afterwards in the service of Augustus, but lost his favour, on which he burnt the history of his reign which he had written.—*Vossius.*

TIMÆUS of Locria, a philosopher, who was a disciple of Pythagoras. He held that there is a universal motion throughout nature. A little treatise by him on the Nature of the Soul, and of the World, is in the works of Plato, and gave to that philosopher the idea of his Timæus.—*Diog. Laert. Suidas.*

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian. His brother Timophanes aiming at the sovereign power, was slain by Timoleon, assisted by his brother Satyrus. Timoleon went afterwards to relieve the Syracusans from the tyranny of Dionysius, whom he compelled to fly. Timoleon spent the rest of his life at Syracuse, and died B. C. 337.—*Plutarch.*

TIMON, the *Misanthrope*, was born near Athens B. C. 420. He declared himself the enemy of the human race, and had a companion named Apemautus, who possessed a similar disposition. The latter asking him one day why he paid such respect to Alcibiades, "It is," says the churl, "because

I foresee that he will prove the ruin of the Athenians."—*Plutarch.*

TIMOTEO (da Urbino), an eminent painter, was born at Urbino in 1470, and died in 1524. He painted historical subjects, portraits, and landscapes in a fine style.—*Pilkington.*

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was the friend of Euripides, and received an immense sum from the Ephesians, for a poem in honour of Diana. He died B. C. 557.—*Pliny.*

TIMOTHY, the disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra, a city of Lycaonia. His father was a Pagan, but his mother was a Jewess. He became bishop of Ephesus, where, it is said, he was stoned to death, A. D. 97.—*Asiatick. Res.*

TINDAL (Matthew), a deistical writer, was born at Beer-ferris, in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-souls college, and took his degree of doctor of laws. He turned papist in the reign of James II. but professed himself a protestant and took the oaths at the Revolution to keep his fellowship. He died in 1733. His works are, 1. The Rights of the Christian Church, 8vo. 1706. The design of this work, which was anonymous, was to shew the inutility of the clergy. 2. Christianity as Old as the Creation, 4to. 1730. In this he endeavoured to undermine revelation. It was answered by several able writers, particularly Conybeare, Leland, and Foster.—*Gen. Dict.*

TINDAL (Nicholas), nephew of the preceding, was educated at Exeter-college, Oxford, and became fellow of Trinity-college, rector of Colbourn, in the Isle of Wight; and chaplain to Greenwich hospital, where he died in 1774. He published a translation and continuation of Rapin's "History of England."—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

TINELLI (Tiberio), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Venice in 1566, and died in 1638. Louis XII. conferred on him the order of St. Michael.—*De Piles.*

TINTORETTO (James Robusti), a famous painter, was born at Venice in 1512. He was a disciple of Titian, who, fearing that he would become a powerful rival, dismissed him. He was called the furious Tintoretto, from the bold manner of his painting, and the rapidity of his genius. He died in 1594. His son and daughter were also good artists.—*De Piles.*

TIPPOO-SAIB, sovereign of Mysore and the Maharrattas, was the son of Hyder Ally, whom he succeeded in the government of his estates, which he defended with success against the Great Mogul. In 1790 he engaged in a war with the English, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 lord Cornwallis obliged him to sue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two sons as hostages. The war was resumed in 1799, which terminated with the entire conquest

of Myfore and the death of Tippoo, who fell fighting bravely on the ramparts of his capital. His library was stored with valuable MSS. which are now in the college of Calcutta.—*Hist. War in India.*

TIRABOSCHI (Jerome), a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Bergamo in 1731. He was a Jesuit, and became professor of rhetoric at Milan. The duke of Modena appointed him his librarian, and he was enrolled among the nobility of that city. He died in 1794. His works are, 1. *Memoirs on the Antient Order of Homilies*, 3 vols. 4to. 2. *History of the Writers of Modena*, 6 vols. 4to. 3. *History of Italian Literature from the age of Augustus*, 13 vols. 4to.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

TIRAQUEAU (Andrew), or Tiraquellus, a French lawyer of the 16th century. He was a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and laboured much to drive chicanery from the bar. He was employed by Francis I. and Henry II. in affairs of consequence, and approved himself a man of singular integrity. His works amount to 7 vols. in folio. He died in 1574.—*Moreri.*

TISSOT, an eminent Swiss physician, who distinguished himself in favour of inoculation, and also in recommending an experimental practice of physic. His medical works, particularly his advice to people concerning their health, are truly excellent. He died in 1797.—*Novo. Dict.*

TITIANO, or Vecelli, an Italian painter, was born at Cadore, in Friuli, in 1480. His master was Giovanni Bellini, whose stiff and laboured stile Titian adopted; but on perceiving the works of Giorgione he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artist. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly, and the emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and a pension. He painted history, portraits, and landscape. His principal pictures are, A Last Supper, in the Escorial in Spain, and one at Milan, representing Christ crowned with Thorns. He died in 1576. His brother Francis was also a good artist in history and portrait, and Horatio, the son of Titian, painted some excellent portraits. He died in 1579.—*De Pile.*

TITUS VESPASIAN, a Roman emperor, was the son of Vespasian, and born in A. D. 40. He served under his father, and distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the year 79 he obtained the imperial dignity. In his youth he was dissipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his subsequent conduct proved these apprehensions were groundless. He became the pattern of virtue, and the father of his people. He reformed the courts of law, and severely punished informers. Regarding his time as precious only for the public good, he once said, on the recollection of not having done any act

of utility, "My friends, I have lost a day." He died A. D. 81.—*Cresier.*

TITUS, a disciple of St. Paul, was a Greek and a Gentile, but on his conversion he became amanuensis to the apostle, who consecrated him bishop of Crete, where he died at an advanced age.—*Cave.*

TIXIER (John), or *Rossius Tector*, was lord of Ravisy, in the district of Nivernois. He taught the belles lettres in the college of Navarre, at Paris, with considerable success, and died in 1532. He wrote letters, dialogues, epigrams, and a work entitled "Officina Epitome," 8vo.—*Moreri.*

TODD (Hugh), an English divine, was born in Cumberland, about 1660, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. His publications were, "The Description of Sweden," "The Life of Phocion," &c. He left in MS. *Notitia Ecclesie Cathedralis Carliensis*, &c. *Notitia Prioratus de Weddeshall*, &c. "A History of the Diocese of Carlisle," &c. He died after 1708.—*Gen. Dict.*

TOLAND (John), a deistical writer, was born in Ireland in 1669, and brought up a papist. But at the age of fifteen he turned protestant, and afterwards went to the university of Glasgow, from whence he removed to Edinburgh. After visiting Leyden and Oxford, he returned to Ireland, which country he was obliged to leave to avoid a prosecution for writing his book called "Christianity not Mystical." In 1698 he published the *Life of Milton*; which was followed by his deistical book entitled "Nazarenus," and several other pieces of a like tendency. He died in 1722. His posthumous works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.—*Gen. Dict.*

TOLLIVS (Jacob), a learned physician, was born at Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht, and became professor of eloquence and Greek, at Brandenburg. He published editions of *Ausonius* and *Longinus* with notes. He died in 1696. His brother Cornelius became amanuensis to Isaac Vossius, and afterwards professor of Greek and rhetoric at Harderwyck. He published a piece entitled "De Infelicitate Literatorum." Another brother called Alexander is known by a good edition of Appian.—*Moreri.*

TOLLET (Elizabeth), an ingenious English lady, was born in 1694, and died unmarried in 1754. She was skilled in Latin, French, and Italian, and was acquainted with history and mathematics. She wrote some poems and a drama called "Susanna, or Innocence Preserved."—*Biog. Dram.*

TOMPION (Thomas), an English watch and clock-maker of extraordinary merit, who died in 1696.

TONSTALL (Cuthbert), a learned prelate, was born in 1476. He studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and at Padua, and was accounted the best mathematician of his time. He

was consecrated bishop of London, in 1522; the year following made lord privy-seal; and in 1530 translated to Durham, of which he was deprived in the reign of Elizabeth for denying her supremacy. He died in confinement in 1559. He wrote a treatise, *De Arte Supputandi*, Lond. 1522, 4to.—*Gen. Diß.*

TOOKE (George), an English poet, was born about 1595. He served in the expedition against Cadiz, in 1625, as captain of a band of volunteers, the particulars of which he has described in a poem. He died in 1675. He wrote canzonets to the memory of his wife.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

TOOKE (Thomas), an English divine, was born in Kent, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi-college, Cambridge. He became master of the school at Bishop Stortford, which he raised from a ruinous state, and by his means a new school was built by subscription. He died in 1721.—*Ibid.*

TOOKE (Andrew), a divine and school-master, was born in London in 1673. He was educated at the Charter-house, from whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He became successively usher and master of the Charter-house school, and also professor of geometry at Gresham College. He died in 1731. Mr. Tooke published Father Pomme's Pantheon in English, without acknowledging the real author.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

TOPLADY (Augustus Montague), an English divine, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1737, and educated first at Westminster-school, and afterwards at the university of Dublin. In 1768 he obtained the vicarage of Broadhembury in Devonshire, but the air not agreeing with his constitution, he removed to London and officiated in a chapel in Orange street, Leicester-fields. He died in 1778. He wrote *Historic Proof* of the doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England; and several other works, making 6 vols. 8vo. with his life-prefixed.

TORÆUS (Thermodus), a native of Iceland, who was historiographer to the king of Denmark. He wrote the History of Norway, containing also the annals of the northern parts of Scotland, from the year 850 to 1206. He died in 1720, aged 81.—*Cordiner's Antiq. of Scotland.*

TORRENTIUS (John), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam. He founded a sect of Adamites, for which he was sent to prison and confined a long time. He died in 1630. His pictures are well painted, but are very obscene.—*Houbraken.*

TORRICELLI (Evangeliste), a mathematician and philosopher, was born at Faenza, in Italy, in 1608. He improved the art of making microscopes and telescopes, and was the first who discovered the method of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere by quicksilver. He died in 1647.—*Hutton.*

TORY (Geoffry), a native of Bourges who was professor of philosophy at Paris but afterwards became a printer and greatly improved the art. He wrote a book of the proportion and distance of letters which has proved very useful. He also published a translation of Hieronymus Hieroglyphics. He died in 1550.—*Marm.*

TOSCANELLA (Paul), a celebrated astronomer of the 15th century. He erected the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, which is accounted the greatest of the kind in Europe, and of which a curious description was given by Father Ximenes, in his work *Del vecchio e nuovo gnomone Fiorentino*, printed at Florence in 1757, in 4to. Toscanella had also some ideas of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good hope, which he communicated to Martens, at Lisbon, and which seems to have occasioned the Portuguese discoveries. He died about 1490.—*Tiraboschi.*

TOSTATUS (Alphonsus), a Spanish prelate, was educated at Salamanca, and became bishop of Avila. He distinguished himself at the council of Basil, and died in 1454, aged 40. He wrote *Commentaries* upon Eusebius, 5 vols. folio; also *Commentaries* on the Scriptures, very much esteemed.—*Nic. Antonio de Hisp. Scrip.*

TOTILA, king of the Goths, who recovered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. He was slain in battle in 552.—*Univ. Hist.*

TOUP (Jonathan), a learned divine and critic, was born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, in 1713. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, but completed his degrees in arts at Cambridge. After entering into orders he obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and the vicarage of St. Merryn in Cornwall. He died in 1785. Mr. Toup published *Emendations* of Suidas, and an excellent edition of Longinus.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

TOURNEFORT (Joseph Pitton de), a famous botanist, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656. In 1678 he explored the mountains of Dauphny and Savoy, and the year following went to Montpellier, where he studied physic, after which he travelled over the Pyrenees, where he endured great difficulties and danger in searching for plants. He afterwards travelled into England, Spain, Holland, and other countries, cultivating his favourite science, and forming connexions with learned men. In 1683 he was made professor of botany in the royal garden. In 1692 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and in 1700 he was sent into Asia by the king to collect plants. He died in 1708. His works are, 1. *Elements of Botany*, 3 vols. 8vo.; 2. *Voyage to the Levant*, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. *History of the Plants round Paris*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 4. *Treatise on the Materia Medica*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ha leri Bibl. Botan.*

TOWERS (Joseph), a dissenting divine, was born in Southwark in 1737, and

Brought up to the printing business, under **Goadbey**, of Sherborne, after which he settled as a bookseller in London; but having an ardent attachment to literature, he engaged in the ministry among the dissenters of the presbyterian persuasion, and in 1774 became pastor of a congregation at Highgate. In 1778 he was chosen one of the ministers of Newington Green meeting, in conjunction with Dr. Price. In 1779 he received his degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He died in 1799. Dr. Towers published a useful work, entitled *British Biography*, 7 vols. 8vo.; *Observations on Hume's History of England; the Life and Reign of Frederic III. of Prussia*, 2 vols. 8vo.; a *Vindication of Locke*; several *Sermons*, and *Political Tracts*. He was also a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis in compiling the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.—*Private Communication*.

TOWNSON (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in Essex in 1715. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship of Magdalen college. He obtained successively the livings of Hatfield Peverel in Essex, Blithfield in Staffordshire, and the lower mediety of Malpas in Cheshire, and bishop Porteus gave him the archdeaconry of Richmond in Yorkshire. He died in 1792. Dr. Townson published, *Discourses on the Four Gospels*; three *Tracts* in answer to the Confessional; and since his death has been published a *Discourse on the Evangelical History*, with his Life prefixed.

TOZZETTI (John Targioni), an Italian botanist, was born at Florence, in 1712. He studied medicine at Pisa, and afterwards became keeper of the botanical garden at Florence. He wrote several works in Latin, and some in Italian. His first was a thesis upon the Utility of Plants, in the Practice of Physic; the others were chiefly connected with his profession. He died at Florence, in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TRADESCANT (John), an eminent Dutchman, who settled in England about the beginning of the reign of James I. He and his son were great travellers, and the elder is said to have gone through most parts of Europe, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Barbary. He was the first person who collected a cabinet of curiosities, of which an account was printed, called *Museum Tradescantium*. The father is said to have been gardener to Charles I. and had a very large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with rare plants. He died in 1632. The monument of the Tradescants is still in Lambeth churchyard.—*Pennant's London*.

TRAJAN (M. Ulpinus Crinitus), a Roman emperor, was born in Andalusia. He served under Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; and became partner in the empire with Nerva, after whose death he enjoyed the sole authority. His reign was popular, and

he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Persians, and other powers; but he disgraced his great qualities by a rigorous persecution of the Christians. He died in Cilicia, A. D. 117. By his directions Apollodorus the architect erected the famous pillar at Rome, still called by his name.—*Creever. Univ. Hist.*

TRALLIAN (Alexander), a medical writer, who flourished about A. D. 550. He was a native of Tralles, in Lydia, and was the first who practised phlebotomy and used cantharides as a blister for the gout. His works have been printed at Basil, Paris, and London.—*Friend*.

TRAPP (Joseph), an eminent divine, was born at Cherington, in Gloucestershire, in 1672, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford, after which he became rector of Harlington, in Middlesex, and lecturer of Christ Church and St. Laurence Jewry, London. He died in 1747. Dr. Trapp published *Prælectiones Poeticæ*, 2 vols.; a Latin Translation of the *Paradise Lost*; four volumes of *Sermons*; a treatise on being Righteous Overmuch; a translation of Virgil into blank verse; and *Abramule* a Tragedy.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TRAVERSARI (Ambrogio), a learned monk of Camaldoni, near Florence. He acted as interpreter between the Italians and Greeks. His translation of Diogenes Laertius, inscribed to Cosmo de Medici, has been several times printed. He was born in 1386, but the year of his death is uncertain.—*Tiraboschi*.

TRAVIS (George), an English divine, was born at Royton, in Lancashire, and educated first at Manchester school, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Eastham, and the rectory of Handley, in Cheshire, also the archdeaconry of Chester, and a prebend in that cathedral. He distinguished himself by some acute letters to Mr. Gibbon, in which he strenuously maintained the genuineness of the controverted passage in 1 John, chap. v. 7. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

TREMBLEY (Abraham), an ingenious writer, was born at Geneva, in 1710. He became tutor to the young duke of Richmond, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. He died at Geneva, in 1784. His works are *Memoirs upon Polyypes*, &c.; *Instructions from a Father to his Children*; *Instructions upon Natural Religion*, &c.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

TREMELLIUS (Emmanuel), a learned divine, was born in 1510, at Ferrara, of Jewish parents. He embraced the Protestant religion, and became Hebrew Professor at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Sedan. He died in 1580. He published a Latin translation of the Bible.—*Moreri*.

TREMOLLIER (Peter Charles), an histo-

zical painter, was born at Cholet, in Poitou, in 1703. He painted several grand altar-pieces at Lyons, and died in 1739.—*D'Argenville*.

TRENCUARD (John), a political writer, was born in Somersetshire, in 1669. He was bred to the bar, which he never followed; but became member of parliament for Taunton. He died in 1723. He wrote, in conjunction with Gordon, Cato's Letters, and the Independent Whig.—*Gen. Dict.*

TRENCK (Francis, baron), a Prussian, who by his imprudences gave offence to the government of his country, and was sent to prison, where he endured great hardships for a long time. He at last effected his escape; and was in France at the time of the revolution, where he was arrested and condemned to the scaffold by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He wrote his own memoirs, which are interesting, but marvellous.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TREVISANI (Francis), an excellent painter, was born at Trieste, in 1656. He married a noble Venetian lady, and settled at Rome, where he acquired great reputation. He excelled in history and landscapes, and died in 1746.—*Pilkington*.

TREVISI (Jerome) an Italian painter of history and portrait, was born at Trevisi, in 1598. He became painter to Henry VIII. of England, who appointed him engineer at the siege of Boulogne, where he was killed in 1544.—*Ibid.*

TRISSINO (John George), an Italian poet, was born at Vicenza, in 1478. His tragedy of Sophonisba was acted at Rome by order of pope Leo X. and received with uncommon applause, but his principal work is a poem on Italy delivered from the Goths. He died in 1550. His works were printed at Verona in 2 vols fol. 1729.—*Tiraboschi*.

TROGUS (Pompeius), a Latin historian, who wrote a History of the World to the time of Augustus, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance. It was epitomized by Justin. He flourished B. C. 41.—*Vossius*.

TROMMIUS (Abraham) a protestant divine, was born at Groningen, in 1633. He was author of a valuable "Greek Concordance of the Old Testament" 1718, 2 vols. folio. The author died in 1719.—*Moreri*.

TROMP (Happertz), a Dutch admiral, was born at the Brill in 1597. He rose from the lowest station to the supreme command wholly by his merit. In 1639 he defeated a numerous Spanish fleet, and afterwards gained several other victories, but was slain on the quarter deck when fighting the English fleet in 1653.—*Dict. Holland.*

TRONCHIN (Theodore), a physician, was born at Geneva in 1709, and educated first at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he became the favourite pupil of Boerhaave. He settled at Amster-

dam as physician, and afterwards at Geneva. In 1756 he removed to Paris, where he attended the royal family. He died there in 1781. His works are, *several Articles in the Encyclopedie; a Treatise of Nympha; and a Dissertation on the Colica Pictonna.*—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TROOST (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1697, and died in 1750. His greatest work is a picture in the surgeons' hall at Amsterdam, representing the principal persons of that profession with a subject before them for dissection.—*Pilkington*.

TROY (Francis de), a French painter, was born at Toulouse in 1695: he was the disciple of Nicholas de Loir, and became a professor in the academy. He painted historical subjects and portraits, and died in 1730.—*Ibid.*

TROY (John Francis de), son of the preceding. Louis XIV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and appointed him director of the academy at Rome. He died in 1732.—*Ibid.*

TROYEN (Romboud Van), a Flemish painter, who died in 1650. He painted caves, grottoes, with the vestiges of ancient edifices.—*Ibid.*

TRUMBULL (sir William), an English statesman, was born in Berkshire in 1636. He was for some time ambassador in France, and afterwards secretary of state. But he is chiefly known as the early patron and correspondent of Pope. He died about 1710.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TRYPHODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, of whom, all that remains is a poem on "the Destruction of Troy," printed at Oxford in 1742, 8vo. with an English translation by Merrick.—*Vossius*.

TUCKER (Abraham), a metaphysical writer, was a gentleman of good fortune in Surrey, and died at his seat near Dorking, in 1775. He published a curious work called "the Light of Nature," under the assumed name of Search. It was printed in 9 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TUCKER (Joshua), a celebrated divine, was born at Langborne, in Caermarthen-shire, in 1711, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1759. On entering into orders he settled at Bristol, and became rector of St. Stephen's, in that city, and prebendary of the cathedral. In 1758 he was preferred to the deanry of Gloucester. He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological subjects. At the beginning of the American war he endeavoured to prove the utility of granting independence to the colonies, for which he was greatly abused by many writers. His principal performance is a *Treatise on Civil Government*, against Locke, 8vo. 1781. He died in 1790.—*Genl. Mag.*

TULDEN (Theodore Van), a Dutch painter, was born at Bois-le-duc in 1607, and

died in 1676. He painted fairs, and the diversions of peasants, also historical subjects.

TULL (Jethro), a gentleman of Oxfordshire, who greatly improved agriculture, and wrote, "a Treatise on Horse-hoeing Husbandry." He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of the Romans, who succeeded Numa Pompilius. He destroyed the town of Alba, and carried its inhabitants to Rome; he was equally successful against the Latins, and died B.C. 640.—*Livy.*

TUNSTALL (James), a learned divine, was born about 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he became rector of Sturmer, in Essex, in 1739. In 1741 he was elected public orator of the university; he died in 1772. Dr. Tunstall wrote Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion, and other works.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

TURBIDO (Francis), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1500; he was the disciple of Giorgione, and Veronese. He painted in fresco and in oil, and his most capital picture is a Transfiguration; he died in 1581.—*Pilkington.*

TURENNE (Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne), viscount de, second son of the duc de Bouillon, and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan in 1611. He learned the art of war under prince Maurice, his maternal uncle, and became the greatest general of his age. After several gallant actions he took Brisach in 1638, for which Richelieu offered him his niece in marriage, but Turenne being a protestant declined the honour. The next year he served in Italy, and afterwards signalized himself by the conquest of Roussillon. At the age of twenty-three he became field-marshal, and in 1644 was appointed marshal of France. About this time he was sent to Germany, where he gained several victories, but was defeated in 1645 at Manin-dall. He shortly after repaired this loss by the battle of Northlingen, and the same year re-established the elector of Treves in his estates. In the following year he effected the famous junction with the Swedish army, and obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. That prince having violated the treaty, Turenne defeated him in the battle of Zusmarshausen, and drove him from his dominions. In the civil wars of France he acted at first against the court, but in 1651 he made his peace, and became general of the royal army, and was opposed to the prince of Condé, whom he defeated. In 1657 he took Dunkirk in conjunction with the English troops. This was followed by the capture of several places in Flanders, which produced peace between France and Spain in 1659. The war being renewed in 1667 he was appointed general marshal of all the armies, and had the honour of instructing the king in the art of war. About

this time he renounced the protestant religion. In 1674 he conquered Franche Comté, which occasioned a league between the German states against France. To prevent their junction Turenne attacked the army commanded by the duke of Lorraine, and gained a splendid victory. He afterwards defeated the imperialists at Mulhausen, and again at Turkheim. Montecuculi was then sent against him, and while the two armies were in view of each other, and preparing for battle, Turenne was killed by a cannon ball, at Sultzbach, in 1675.—*M. reri.*

TURGOT (Anne-Robert James), a French statesman, was born at Paris in 1727. He was educated in the college of the Sorbonne, after which he applied to commerce, and was appointed intendant of Limoges. He was next made comptroller-general of the finances, in which he shewed great talents, endeavoured to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and introduced several important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. He died in 1781. He was at the head of the society called Economists, after Que'nay the founder.—*Life of Turgot by Condorcet.*

TURNEBUS (Adrian), Greek professor at Paris, and superintendent of the royal press for works in that language, was born at Andeli in 1512, and died in 1565. He wrote notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato; Controversial Pieces against Ramus; translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Plato, &c.; and Latin Poems. But the most important of his works is his *Adversaria*, 1580, folio.—*Niceron. Bayle.*

TURNER (William), a physician and divine, was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he embraced the principles of the reformers. He became a zealous preacher, and travelled over the kingdom to propagate the protestant doctrines, for which bishop Gardiner sent him to prison. On his release he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Ferrara. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned, and was made dean of Wells. When Mary came to the throne he again went into exile, and did not return till her death. Queen Elizabeth restored him to his preferments. He died in 1568. Dr. Turner wrote a Treatise on the Baths of England and Germany; a Complete Herbal, or History of Plants, folio; *Historia de Naturis Herbarum Scholiis et Notis Vallata*, 8vo.; and some other botanical works.—*Pulteney. Wood.*

TURNER (Thomas), a pious divine, was born at Reading in Berkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1629 he obtained a canon residentiaryship in St. Paul's cathedral, and was appointed chaplain to Charles I. whom he accompanied to Scotland. In 1641 he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after dean of Canterbury, of which he was deprived with circumstances of

great barbarity in the rebellion. He recovered his preferments at the restoration, and died in 1672, aged 81.—*Wood. Todd's Deans of Canterbury.*

TURNER (Francis), son of the above, was educated at Winchester-school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. He became prebendary of St. Paul's, dean of Windsor, and in 1683 bishop of Rochester, from whence the year following he was translated to Ely. He was one of the seven bishops who was sent to the Tower by king James, and was deprived at the revolution for refusing the oaths. He died in 1700. The bishop published, some Sermons. He also wrote some pious Poems, and the Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar.—*Ibid.*

TURRETIN (Francis), a protestant divine, was born at Geneva in 1623. He became professor of divinity in the university of his native place, and was employed in an embassy to the states of Holland. He died in 1687. His works are, 1. *Institutiones Theologiæ Hæceticæ*, 3 vols. 4to.; 2. *Theses de Satisfactione Jesu Christi*, 4to.; 3. *De successione ab Ecclesia Romana*, 2 vols.—*Mor.*

TORRETIN (John Alphonsus), son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1671. He became the first professor of ecclesiastical history at Geneva, where he died in 1737. He wrote an Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History; Sermons, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TUSSER (Thomas), an agricultural writer, was born at Raven hall in Essex, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was for some time at court, but afterwards became a farmer. He died in 1580. Tusser wrote five hundred points of good husbandry, 1586, 4to. It is a curious picture of the agriculture of those days.—*Gen. Dict.*

TWISS (William), a presbyterian divine, was born at Newbury in Berkshire, and educated at New college, Oxford. He was president of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and was made rector of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died in 1645. Dr. Twiss was a very zealous Calvinist, and wrote, *Vindiciæ Gratix, Potestatis et Providentiæ Dei*, folio; *Quatuor Dissertationes de Scientia Medici*, fol.; *Riches of God's Love*, and other works in defence of the doctrine of predestination.—*Wood.*

TYE (Christopher), a musician, was born in Westminster. He was admitted to his degree of doctor in music at Cambridge in 1545. Dr. Tye was instructor in that science to Edward VI. and was organist of the royal chapel in the reign of Elizabeth. He composed a number of anthems.—*Hearkins.*

TYERS (Thomas), a miscellaneous writer, who was bred to the bar, but never practised. He became proprietor of Vauxhall gardens, and was greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson. Mr. Tyers wrote supposed conversations between eminent characters, political and literary, 8vo.; and some ingenious poems. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

TYNDALL (William), an English divine,

was born on the borders of Wales about 1500, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. Having embraced the doctrines of the reformers, he went to Antwerp, where he printed a translation of the Scriptures into English. This being sent over to London, all the copies were bought up: so which Tyndall revised his work, and printed a larger impression. This exciting the hatred of the Romish clergy, he was apprehended as an heretic, strangled, and burnt near Antwerp in 1536.—*Fox's Acts and Mon.*

TYRANNION, a celebrated grammarian of Pontus, whose real name was Theophrastus, which his pupils altered to Tyrannion on account of his severity. He was taken prisoner by Lucullus and carried to Rome, where he became intimate with Cicero, who employed him in arranging his library. He had a large one of his own; and made a collection of the works of Aristotle.—*Cicero's Epist.*

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about 684 B.C. He distinguished himself by warlike verses to animate the Lacedæmonians in their war with the Mæcenians, for which he was made a citizen of Sparta. Some fragments by him are in Plautus's Collection of the Greek Poets.—*Vossius.*

TYRWITT (Thomas), a learned writer, was born in 1730, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, and in 1755 was elected fellow of Merton, which office he afterwards resigned. In 1761 he became clerk of the house of commons. Mr. Tyrwitt published an edition of Aristotle's Poetics; another of Chaucer, with an esteemed life of that poet. He also wrote Notes on Shakspeare, and collected the poems attributed to Rowley, in which controversy he distinguished himself. He died in 1786.—*Genl. Mag.*

TYRILLO, a Welsh poet, historian, and divine, who flourished in the seventh century; he wrote a Chronicle of Britain, from which Geoffry of Monmouth composed his fabulous history.—*Owen.*

TYSON (Edward), a learned physician, was born at Bristol in 1650, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he applied to the study of physic, in which he took his degrees; after which he settled in London, and became a fellow of the royal society, whose Transactions he enriched with many valuable papers. He was appointed physician to the hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell, and died suddenly in 1708. He published Phœcena, or the Anatomy of a Porpoise, 4to.; Ephemeris Vita, or the Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron, 4to.; Orang Outang, or the Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, 4to.—*Complete Hist. of Europ.*, 1708, 8vo.

TYTLER (William), an antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1711. He was the editor of "The Poetical Remains of James

1." to which he prefixed a dissertation on the Literary History of Europe. He also wrote an able vindication of Mary, queen of Scots. He died in a very advanced age.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

U.

UBALDINI (Petrucio), a celebrated illuminator on vellum in the 16th century. There is extant a book illuminated by him, containing the sentences of scripture painted by order of Nicholas Bacon, and presented by him to lady Lumley.—*Vertue.*

UDINO (John da), an Italian painter, was born in 1494, and died in 1564. He was a disciple of Raphael, and excelled in painting animals and landscapes.—*De Piles.*

ULACQ (Adrian), a mathematician of Ghent, who wrote a Treatise on Trigonometry, in Latin, folio, 1633; and a work, entitled, *Logarithmorum Chiliades Centum*, 1628, folio.—*Moreri.*

ULLOAY PEREIRA (Lewis de), a Spanish poet, was born at Toro. He gained great reputation by his sonnets in the reign of Philip IV. and the Count de Olivarez gave him the government of Leon. He died in 1660. His works were printed in 1674, 4to.—*Nis. Antonis de Hiss. Script.*

ULLOA (Don Antonio), a Spanish mathematician, was born in 1716, and died in 1795. He was one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian in Peru. On his return he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon released. He published an account of his Voyages in 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Diß. Hiss.*

ULPIAN (Domitius), a celebrated juriconsult, was minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus, who elevated him to the praetorship. His attachment to the pagan superstitions inspired him with a great hatred of the Christians. He was put to death by the soldiers in 226. Some of his fragments are extant.—*Moreri.*

ULUG-KEICH, a Persian prince, and an eminent astronomer. His Catalogue of the Fixed Stars, rectified to the year 1434, was published by Dr. Hyde at Oxford, in 1665, 4to. The prince was slain by his son in 1449, after reigning at Samarcande about 40 years. There is another work by him upon Chronology, translated into Latin by Greaves, and published with the original Arabic in 1630, 4to.—*M. r. r.*

URTON (James), a learned divine, was born in Cheshire in 1670, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became master of the grammar school at Taunton, in Somersetshire, where he died in 1749. He published an excellent edition of Ascham's School-master, with notes, 8vo. 1711; and another of Aristotle's Art of Poetry. His son, *James*, was born at Taunton, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he

TZETZES (John), a grammarian of Constantinople in the 12th century. He wrote Commentaries upon Lycophron, printed by Potter, at Oxford, 1697, folio.—*Moreri.*

became rector of Rissington, in Gloucestershire, and prebendary of Rochester. He died in 1760. His works are, an Edition of Epictetus, 2 vols. 4to.; another of Spenser's Faerie Queene, 2 vols. 4to.; and Observations on Shakspeare, 8vo.—*Anecd. Bouvier.*

URBAN V. pope, was born at Grisac, of a noble family. He became a benedictine, and abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles. On the death of Innocent VI. in 1362, he was elected to the papacy. He removed the papal seat from Avignon to Rome. This pope founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuses. He died in 1370.—*Pia-tina. Bouvier.*

URBAN VI. an Italian, was elected to the papal chair in 1378. The cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII. Urban severely persecuted his enemies after securing his seat. He died in 1389.—*Bouvier.*

URBAN VIII. (Maffeo Barberino), ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Jansenists, and died in 1644. He wrote Latin poems, printed at Paris, in folio, and Italian poems, printed at Rome in 1640, 12mo.—*Tiraboschi.*

URCEUS (Anthony Codrus), a learned Italian, was born in 1416. His works are, Speeches, Letters, and Poems, in Latin. He died in 1500.—*Bayle.*

URSINUS (Zachariah), a protestant divine, was born at Breslaw in 1534. On turning Calvinist he was persecuted by the Lutherans, which induced him to go to Heidelberg, and from thence to Newstadt, where he became professor of divinity. He died in 1583. His works have been printed in 3 vols. folio. He is not to be confounded with *George Ursinus*, a Danish divine, who published a learned treatise on the Hebrew Antiquities.—*Ibid.*

URSINUS (John Henry), a lutheran divine, who was superintendent of the churches of Ratibon. He died in 1667. His works are, 1. Exercitationes de Zoroastro, Hennete, Sanchoinathone, 8vo; 2. Sylve Theologicæ & symbolice, 12mo; 3. De Ecclesiarum Germanicarum origine et progressu, 8vo. His son, *George Henry*, wrote some philological works. He died in 1707.—*Ibid.*

URSUS (Nicolas-Raymarus), a Danish mathematician, was in his youth a swineherd, and did not learn to read till he was eighteen. His progress afterwards was very rapid, both in the languages and sciences. He taught mathematics at Stralsburgh, from whence he was invited to a professorship at Prague. He died in 1600.

He invented an astronomical system so like that of Tycho Brahe as to bring him into a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of discovery.—*Moreri*.

USHER (James), an illustrious prelate, was born of an antient family at Dublin in 1580. His uncle, Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, the founder of Trinity college, placed him in that seminary, where he made a great progress in all kinds of learning. At the age of sixteen he formed a Chronology of the Bible, in Latin, which was the origin of his great work, afterwards published under the title of *Annals of the Old and New Testament*, the best edition of which is that of Geneva in 1722, in 2 vols. folio. In 1607 he was appointed professor of divinity at Dublin, and chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1620 he was promoted to the bishopric of Meath, from whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh in 1626. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he retired to England, and was promoted to the see of Carlisle, from which he received no advantage, owing to the civil wars and the abolition

of episcopacy, of which he approved himself a zealous advocate. The curates of the university of Leyden offered him a professorship, which he declined; as he also did an invitation from cardinal Richelieu to settle in France with the free liberty of his religion. He died in 1656, and was buried at Westminster abbey. Besides his *Annals*, he published a *Body of Divinity*, folio; the *History of Gorchalc* in Latin; *Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, folio; a *Edition of the Epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp*, with notes; *Sermons* and other learned works.—*Life by Parr; preface to Usher's Letters*, 1686, folio.

UTENBOGAERT (John), one of the principal supporters of the Remonstrants, was born at Utrecht in 1557, and died at the Hague in 1644. His principal works are an *Ecclesiastical History*, folio; and *Memoirs of his own Life*, 4to.

UTENHOVIUS (Charles), a learned writer, was born at Ghent in 1536, and died at Cologne in 1600. He wrote *Latin Poems*; *Epistolarum Centuria*; *Mythologia Ætopica*, metro Elegiaco, 8vo.—*Moreri*.

V.

VAILLANT (John Foy), a French medallist, was born at Beauvais in 1632. He studied medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree. Colbert employed him to collect medals in the East for the royal cabinet. On his return he was taken by the Algerines. After a captivity of some months he recovered his liberty, and being in danger of shipwreck he swallowed some of his largest medals, which did not come away for a considerable time. In 1702 he became pensionary of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1706. His principal works are, 1. *History of the Casars*, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. *Seleucidarum Imperium*, 4to.; 3. *Historia Ptolemaeorum, Ægypti Regum*, folio; 4. *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum*, two vols. folio; 5. *Numismata Græca*, folio. His son, John Francis, was a learned physician and medallist. He died in 1708. He wrote a *Treatise on the Nature and Use of Coffee*; and a *Dissertation on the Cabiri*.—*Moreri*.

VAILLANT (Sebastian), a French physician and botanist, was born at Vigny, near Pontoise, in 1609. He became superintendent of the royal garden, and a member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1722. His works are, 1. *Remarks on Tournefort's Botanical Institutions*; 2. *Discourse on the Structure of Flowers*; 3. *Botanicon Parisiense*, or a *Description of Plants which grow about Paris*, folio, with plates; 4. a small *Botanicon*, 12mo. 1743.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

VAILLANT (Willeran), a portrait painter, was born at Lille in 1633. He was employed at the French court, and died in 1677. His brother Bernard was a good painter of portraits in crayons.—*Pilk.*

VAISSETTE (Joseph), a learned benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Gaillac in 1685. He wrote, 1. *Discourse on the Origin of the French Nation*; *History of Languedoc*, folio; a *Universal Geography*, 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1756.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

VALENS (Flavius), emperor of the East, was the son of Gratian, born in Pannonia in 328. He was taken as associate in the empire by his brother Valentinian in 364. He was a zealous Arian, and violently persecuted the orthodox bishops, who were all banished. Valens forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently suffered them to settle in Thrace, where they were joined by great numbers of barbarians, and the war being renewed he marched against them, but was defeated near Adrianople. His soldiers carried him off and lodged him in a house, to which the pursuers set fire, and he was burnt alive A. D. 378.—*Crevier*.

VALENTIN (Moses), an eminent painter, was born at Colomiers in Brie, in 1600. He adopted the manner of Caravaggio, and his pieces are highly esteemed. He died at Rome in 1632.—*De Piles*.

VALENTINE, an heresiarch of the second century, was a native of Egypt, and a philosopher of the platonic sect. Being disappointed of a bishopric, he separated from the church, and improved upon the gnostic notion of Æons, certain beings, as he pretended, by whom the world was created and governed. He gained followers, and died A. D. 160.

VALENTINE (Basil), the fictitious name of a chemical author in the sixteenth century, whose writings are in the German language,

but have been translated into Latin and English. The principal are, 1. *Curus Triumphalis Antimonii*, or the Triumphant Chariot of Antimony, Amst. 1671, 12mo.; 2. the Twelve Keys of Philosophy, 8vo.; 3. Testament of Basil Valentine, 12mo.—*Moreri*.

VALENTINE (Michael Bernard), professor of medicine at Gießen, was born there in 1657, and died in 1729. He wrote, 1. *Historia Simplicium Reformata*, folio; 2. *Amphitheatrum Zootomicum*, folio; 3. *Medicina Nova-Antiqua*, 4to.; 4. *Cynofura Medicæ*, 3 vols. 4to.; 5. *Viridarium Reformatum*, folio; 6. *Corpus Juris Medicolegale*, folio; 7. *Physiologia Biblicæ Capitæ Selectæ*, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VALENTINIAN I. emperor of the West, was the eldest son of Gratian. He gave the empire of the East to his brother Valens, in 364, after which he defeated the Germans, and quelled a revolt in Africa. The Quadi having taken up arms in 374, he marched against them and ravaged their country with fire and sword, which compelled them to sue for peace; but while he was speaking to their ambassadors he broke a blood vessel through passion, of which he died A. D. 375. His son, *Valentinian II.*, was saluted emperor on his father's death by the soldiers, but he did not obtain it till his brother Gratian's death in 383. He was dethroned by the tyrant Maximus in 387. Theodosius restored him after defeating Maximus the year following; but in 392 he was strangled by his general, Arbogastes. Valentinian was a prince of great virtues and eminent piety. There was a third emperor of this name, who was the grandson of Theodosius the Great, and acknowledged emperor in 423 at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother, Placidia, who governed with great prudence; but when Valentinian came of age he plunged into debauchery, and ruled with such tyranny that he was publicly assassinated in 455.—*Crevier*.

VALERIANUS (Publius Licinius), a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Rhætia in 254. He associated his son Gallienus in the government, and persecuted the christians. He made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but he was taken prisoner in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great indignity, after which he ordered him to be flayed alive, and his body to be rubbed with salt, in which state he expired, A. D. 270, aged 71. His skin being tanned red was nailed up in a temple.—*Ib.*

VALERIANUS (Pierius), a learned Italian, was born at Belluno, in the state of Venice, about 1475. Leo X. and Julius II. offered him a bishopric, which he refused, and accepted only the place of apostolic notary; he died in 1558. His chief works are Latin Poems in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri*.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian,

who served with Sextus Pompeius in the army, and at his return wrote a collection of remarkable actions and sayings of eminent Romans, dedicated to Tiberius. The best edition is that of Leyden with notes, 8vo. 1670.—*Vossius*.

VALESIUS (Henry), or *Henry de Valois*, a learned critic, was born at Paris in 1603; he was brought up to the bar, which profession he abandoned and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His merit procured him the place of historiographer to the king, and a pension; he also received another from the clergy of France for publishing an edition of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Historians, printed at Amsterdam in 1639, in 3 vols. folio; and at Cambridge in 1720. He became blind, and died in 1726. His brother Adrian was also royal historiographer, and published a work entitled, *Gesta Francorum*, 3 vols. folio. He died in 1692.—*Niceron*.

VALINCOURT (John Baptist Henry du Trouffet de), a French writer, was born in Picardy in 1653, and died in 1730. He wrote, the Life of Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, 12mo.; Critical Observations on the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, 4to. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VALKENBURGH (Theodore), a painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1675. He acquired considerable property, which he lost in an unfortunate voyage to the West Indies. He died very poor in his native country in 1721. His pictures, especially those representing dead game, are valuable. There was another artist of this name, who died in 1623; he painted markets and sports.—*Houbraken*.

VALLA (Laurence), an Italian writer, was born at Placenza in 1415. He revived the Latin language from Gothic barbarity; but he was a very rigorous critic. Having hazarded some free opinions respecting the doctrines of the Roman church he was condemned to be burnt, but was saved by Alphonso, king of Naples. Valla was then confined in a monastery, but pope Nicholas V., who respected his talents, called him to Rome, and gave him a pension. He died there in 1465. His works are, 1. on the Elegance of the Latin Language, folio, and at Cambridge in octavo; 2. History of the Reign of Ferdinand, King of Arragon, 4to.; 3. Translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Homer's Iliad; 4. Notes on the New Testament; 5. Treatise on Falsehood and Truth; 6. Fables.—*Tiraboschi*.

VALLA (George), an Italian physician, was also a native of Placenza. He became professor of belles lettres at Venice, where he died about 1460. He wrote *De Expectandis et Fugendis rebus*, two vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

VALLE (Peter Della), a famous traveller, was a native of Rome. He travelled into Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, and India, and on his return to Rome published an account of his voyages in fifty-four Let-

fers; the best edition of which is that of Rome 1662, 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1652, aged 66.—*Moreri*.

VALLISNERI (Anthony), an eminent Italian naturalist, was born in Tuscany in 1661. He studied under Malpighi, and afterwards became physician to the pope. He died in 1720. His works, which abound with curious discoveries in natural history and medicine, were printed at Venice in 3 vols. 4to. 1773.—*Ibid*.

VALSALVA (Antony Marie), a famous physician, was born at Imola, in Italy, in 1666. He was professor of anatomy at Bologna, and wrote a valuable treatise concerning the Human Ear, 4to., and some Anatomical Dissertations in Latin, printed at Venice in 2 vols. 4to. 1740. He died in 1723.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VALVERDA (John de), a famous Spanish physician, who accompanied the cardinal of Toledo to Rome. He wrote in Spanish a Treatise on Anatomy, printed at Venice in 1589. He was also the author of a Treatise de Animi et Corporis Sanitate truenda, 1553.—*Nic. Antonio. Hisp. Scrip.*

VANAKEN (Joseph), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp. He excelled in painting satin, velvet, lace, and embroidery. He died in 1749. There was another of his name who painted landscapes and sea-pieces.—*Pilkington*.

VANBRUGH (sir John), a dramatic writer and architect, was born in Cheshire. His first comedy, called "the Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger," was acted with applause in 1697, and encouraged him to produce several others, which were all well received, and still hold their place on the stage. He was for some time clarencieux king of arms, which place he sold; and in 1716 was appointed surveyor of Greenwich hospital. He was also comptroller-general of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens. Sir John built several superb edifices, the principal of which is Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough. He died in 1726.—*Biog. Dram.*

VANCOUVER (captain George), of the royal navy, author of a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World," in the years 1790-1795. He died May 10th, 1798.

VANDALE (Anthony), a learned physician, was born in Holland in 1638. He was bred to trade, but quitted that profession for the study of physic, which he practised with reputation at Haerlem, where he died in 1708. He wrote a Treatise on the Oracles, which was answered by several writers, and abridged by Fontenelle. Vandale was also the author of a work on the Origin and Progress of Idolatry; a Dissertation on Aristæas and the Septuagint Version, &c.—*Moreri*.

VANDER LINDEN (Henry), professor of divinity at Franeker, was born in 1546, and suffered greatly on account of his attach-

ment to the Reformation. He died in 1614.—*Ibid*.

VANDER LINDEN (John Antonides), grandson of the preceding, was born at Leekuyfen in 1609, and educated at Leyden. He took his degree of doctor of physic at Franeker, where he was chosen professor of physic. In 1651 he accepted the professorship at Leyden, where he died in 1654. His works are, 1. *De Scriptis Medicis*, 8vo; 2. *Selecta Medica*, quarto; 3. Editions of the Works of Hippocrates, Celsus, and Spigelius.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VANDERMEER (John), a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1628, and perished in a shipwreck in 1690. He excelled in painting landscapes and sea views. His brother was also a good artist in representing landscapes and animals.—*Houbraken*.

VANDER-MONDE (Charles Augustin), a physician, was born at Macao, in China, in 1727, of European parents, and died at Paris in 1762. He wrote, a Collection of Medical and Surgical Observations, 12mo.; Essay on the Manner of Perfecting the Human Species, 2 vols. 12mo.; Dictionary of Health, 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VANDER-MEULEN (Anthony Francis), a painter, was born at Brussels in 1634. He excelled in painting horses, huntings, feges, and battles. He made representations on the spot of most of the actions in which Louis XIV. was engaged. He married a daughter of Le Brun, and died at Paris in 1690.—*D'Argenville*.

VANDERVELDE (Adrian), an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1633. He excelled in painting landscapes, which he adorned with figures. He also painted historical subjects, and all his works are scarce and valuable. He died in 1672.

VANDERVELDE (Isaiah), a Flemish painter, who died at Leyden about 1630. He painted battles and the attacks of robbers. John Vandervelde, his brother, was a good engraver.—*Ibid*.

VANDERVELDE (William), called *de el*, a painter, was a native of Leyden, and brother to the last mentioned. He sojourned in England, where he obtained a pension from the crown, and died in 1693. He painted sea fights and views of shipping in an admirable style. His son William, called *Vandervelde the young*, was born at Amsterdam in 1663, and died in London in 1707. He painted in the same way as his father, whom he greatly surpassed.—*Ibid*.

VANDERVENNE (Adrian Vander), a painter, was born at Delft in 1589. His subjects were beggars drinking and dancing, which he executed with great humour and boldness.—*Houbraken*.

VAN DYCK (sir Anthony), a famous painter, was born at Antwerp in 1599, and educated under Rubens. He resided some time at Rome, and then removed to Venice, where he studied the works of Titian and Paul Veronese. On his return to Flanders

his reputation rose to such a height that cardinal Richelieu invited him to France, but he preferred visiting England, where he was employed by Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His greatest works are in this country, where he married a daughter of the earl of Gowry. He died in 1641, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He painted historical subjects, particularly a descent from the cross at Antwerp, but his performances in England are mostly portraits of royal and noble personages.—*Virtue. Pilkington.*

VAN DYCK (Philip), a painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1680. His portraits, conversations, and historical subjects, are very fine. He died in 1752.—*Ibid.*

VANE (sir Henry), eldest son of sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I., was born about 1612, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He then went to Geneva, where he became a republican and fanatic, on which account he quarrelled with his father, and made a voyage to New England. He returned in 1637, and on the breaking out of the civil war took an active part against the king. However, he opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. In 1662 he was brought to trial for high treason, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill. He wrote some fanatical books in a very perplexing style, and now forgotten.—*Clarendon. Granger.*

VANIERE (James), a French jesuit, and Latin poet, was born in 1664. He wrote an excellent poem on rural subjects, entitled *Prædium Rusticum*, the best edition of which is that of Paris 1756, 12mo. The author died at Toulouse in 1739.—*Novæ. Diß. Hist.*

VANINI (Lucilio), an atheist, was born at Taurisano, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1585. He studied philosophy and medicine, also theology and judicial astrology. He was afterwards ordained priest, but quitted the ecclesiastical profession and invented a system of atheism out of the works of Aristotle, Averroes, and Cardan. He also formed the strange project of preaching atheism, and after travelling through Germany, Holland, and England, went to Toulouse, where he was arrested and condemned to death by the parliament. He was burnt alive in 1619. He wrote, 1. *Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ*, 8vo.; 2. *De Admirandis Naturæ Arcanis*, 8vo. This is the work for which he suffered.—*Niceron.*

VANLOO (John Baptist), a celebrated painter, was born at Aix in 1684, and died there in 1746. He painted many portraits of illustrious personages in a fine taste. His son Louis became principal painter to the king of Spain, and Charles Philip to the king of Prussia.—*Ibid.*

VANLOO (Charles Andrew), brother and pupil of the above, was born at Nice in 1705. After visiting Italy he became painter to the king, chevalier of the order of St.

Michael, and a member of the academy of painting. He died in 1765. He painted a number of fine historical pictures for the king of France.—*D'Argenville.*

VANMANDER (Charles), an historical and landscape painter, was born near Courtray in 1548. His principal pictures are, Adam and Eve in Paradise, and the Deluge. He died in 1606.—*De Piles.*

VANNI (Francis), an historical painter, was born at Sienna in 1563. He chiefly painted religious subjects, and died in 1610.—*Ibid.*

VANSOMER (Paul), a portrait-painter, was born at Antwerp in 1576, and died in 1621. He resided in England many years, and was greatly encouraged by the nobility and gentry.—*Virtue.*

VAN SWIETEN (Gerard), an eminent physician, was born at Leyden in 1700. He became the pupil of Boerhaave, after which he went to Vienna, where he was appointed physician and librarian to the empress Maria Theresa. He also read lectures on the *Materia Medica*, and *Practice of Physic*, with great reputation in that city, where he performed many eminent cures, and died in 1772. His principal work is a *Commentary on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave*, 5 vols. 4to. This has been translated into English in octavo.—*Novæ. Diß. Hist.*

VARCHI (Benedict), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1503. His principal performance is the *History of Florence*, fol. He was also the author of several poems, and a work entitled, *Ercolano*, or *Dialogues on the Philosophy of Language*. He died in 1566.—*Tiraboschi.*

VARCHI (Benedict), an Italian writer, was born at Fiesoli in 1503, and died at Florence in 1566, aged 63. He had been professor of morality at Padua, and wrote Latin and Italian Poems; but his principal work is a *History of his own Times*, folio, 1721.—*Tiraboschi.*

VARENIUS (Bernard), a Dutch physician, who wrote an excellent "System of Universal Geography," which was re-published with great improvements by sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and has been translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of a curious Description of Japan and Siam. He died in 1660.—*Moreri.*

VARGAS (Louis de), a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1528, and died in 1590. Two of his best performances are Christ bearing his Cross, and Adam and Eve in Paradise.—*Cumberland.*

VARIGNON (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Caen in 1654, and died at Paris in 1722. He was geometrician to the academy of sciences, and professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarin. His works are, a *Treatise on Mechanics*, and numerous papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy*.—*Eloge by Fontenelle.*

VARILLAS (Antony), a French historian,

was born at Gueret in 1624. He wrote a History of France; Anecdotes of Florence, or the Secret History of the House of Medicis; History of the Revolutions in Europe on Account of Religion; and other works, which betray great prejudice and want of candour. He died in 1696.—*Moreri*.

VARIUS, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace, and was appointed by Augustus to examine and revise the *Æneid*. Some of his fragments are in the *Corpus Poetarum*, by Maittaire.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

VARRO (Marcus Terentius), a Roman writer, was born B. C. 118. He served under Pompey against the pirates, on which occasion he was honoured with a naval crown. He died B. C. 29. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and he wrote another *De Re Rustica*: which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean Satires. They were printed at Venice in 1474, folio; and at Rome in 1557, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

VARRO the Gaul, another Latin poet, was born in the province of Narbonne. He wrote a poem *De Bello Sequanico*; and translated into Latin verse the Argonautics of Apollonius. Only some fragments remain.—*Ibid.*

VASARI (George), an Italian painter, and architect was born at Arezzo in 1514, and died at Florence in 1578. He studied after Del Sarto and Michael Angelo, and copied the remains of ancient sculpture; but he was deficient in colouring. He wrote the *Lives of Celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, printed at Florence in 1568, 3 vols. 4to.; and at Rome in 1759, in the same form. The treatise on Painting, published at Florence in 1619, in 4to, was the production of his nephew.—*Felicien. D'Argenville*.

VATABLUS (Francis), a professor of Hebrew in the royal college of Paris, was born in Picardy. He had so great a knowledge of the Hebrew, as to astonish the most learned Jews. He wrote notes on the Bible, printed in the edition of Stephens's Bible in 1545. These were condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, but they are nevertheless very highly esteemed. The last edition of Vatablus's Commentaries was printed in 1729, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1547.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

VATTEL (N.), a celebrated writer on jurisprudence, was born at Neufchatel. His principal work is a Treatise on the Law of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns, 2 vols. 4to. 1753. This is esteemed a standard performance, and ranks next to Grotius and Puffendorf. The author died about 1770, at Brussels.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

VAVASSOR (Francis), a French jesuit, was born in 1605; he taught rhetoric and theology at Paris, where he died in 1681. He

wrote two Latin poems, 8vo.; a treatise *De Ludicra Dictione*, or on the Burlesque Style; another on Epigrams; and a Dissertation on the Person of Jesus Christ.—*Moreri*.

VAUBAN (Sebastien le Prestre, seigneur de), a celebrated engineer, was born in 1633. He entered early into the army, and displayed an extraordinary genius for the science of fortification and military tactics. He served some time under the prince of Condé, in the Spanish army, but was brought over by Mazarine, and acted as engineer at the siege of St. Menchould. He served in the same capacity at the taking of several other places; and was employed in fortifying some strong posts, particularly Lille. For his eminent services he was created a marshal of France in 1703. He died in 1707. His works are, 1. Treatise on Fortification, under the title of the French Engineer, 8vo.; 2. New Treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places, 8vo.; 3. Essays upon Fortification, 12mo.; 4. Political Testament of M. Vauban, 12mo.—*Eloge par Fontenelle*.

VAUGELAS (Claude Favre, lord de), a French writer, was born at Bourg, in Bresse, in 1585. He was chamberlain to the duke of Orleans, but died poor in 1650. Vaugelas was a member of the French academy, and had a considerable concern in their great dictionary. He also wrote two excellent works: one entitled, *Remarks on the French Language*, 4to.; and the other a Translation of Quintus Curtius.—*Nicolas*.

VAUGHAN (sir John), chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Charles II. He died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple church; his reports were published after his death.—*Gen. Bing. Dict.*

VAUX (Nicholas, lord), a gallant English nobleman, who displayed such proofs of valour at the battle of Newark in 1487, that he received the honour of knighthood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII. and was created a peer. He died in 1522. In the *Paradise of Dainty Devises* are several elegant poems by lord Vaux, who is supposed to have been his eldest son Thomas.—*Walton's Hist. Eng. Poet. Theatr. Poet.*

VESA (Lopez Felix de), a Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, of a noble family, in 1562. He became secretary to the duke of Alva, and after the death of his second wife he entered into orders. Pope Urban VII. created him doctor of divinity, sent him the cross of the order of Malta, and gave him a place in the apostolic exchequer. He died in 1635. His principal performances are comedies, which were acted with such success at Madrid as to produce the author a considerable fortune. His composition was so ready, and his invention so fertile, that he sometimes wrote a comedy within the compass of a single day. He also wrote several poems; and all his works make twenty-five volumes.—*Nic. Antonio de Hist. Script.*

VEGETIUS (Flavius Renatus), a Latin writer in the fourth century. He wrote Military Institutions, which give a very exact view of the ancient tactics. He was also the author of a Treatise on the Veterinary Art, which is contained in the *Rei Rusticæ Scriptores*; Leipzig, 2 vols. 4to. The Military Institutions were printed at Paris in 1762, 12mo.—*Voßius*.

VEIL (Charles Marie de), a Jew of Metz, who was converted to christianity by Bossuet, and became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine; but about 1679 he came to England, and turned baptist preacher, and died about 1690. He wrote Commentaries on the minor prophets, and other books of the Scripture. His brother, *Lewis*, was also converted, and became a protestant. He published a treatise entitled "Catechismus Judæorum in Disputatione et Dialogo Magistræ et Discipuli scriptus a R. Abrahamo Jagel, monte Silicis oriundo," Hebrew and Latin, 1679.—*Moreri*.

VELASQUEZ (Don Diego de Silva), a Spanish painter, was born at Seville, in 1594, and died at Madrid in 1660. Philip IV. appointed him his first painter, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and granted him a liberal pension. Few of his pictures are to be seen out of his native country.—*Cumberland's Ancet. of Spanish Painters*.

VELLEIUS-PATERCULUS, a Roman historian, was born of a noble family in Campania. He was a military tribune, and served under Tiberius, in Germany: being the friend of Sejanus, he is supposed to have suffered at the time of his fall. Paterculus wrote an epitome of the History of Greece and Rome, of which only a part remains. The best editions are that of Rhunkenius, Leyden, 2 vols. 8vo, 1779; and that of Burman, 1719, 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

VELSERUS (Mark), or *Wesler*, a learned civilian, was born at Augsburg, and died in 1614. His works are—1. *Rerum Augusto-Vindelicarum*, folio; 2. *Rerum Boicærum*, 4to.—*Moreri*.

VENDOME (Louis Joseph, duke de), a celebrated French general, was born in 1654, and entered early into the army as a volunteer under Louis XIV. in Holland. After passing through the different ranks, he became a general, and was sent into Spain, where he took Barcelona in 1697. The king named him commander in chief in Italy, in 1702, in the room of Villeroy, who had been very unsuccessful. Vendome changed the face of affairs, and gained several victories over the Imperialists. In 1705 he defeated prince Eugene at Cassano, and was on the point of taking Turin, when he was recalled to take the command in Flanders, where he was defeated by the duke of Marlborough. He then went into Spain, restored Philip to his capital, and took the English army, under lord Stanhope, prisoners. He died in Spain in 1712.—*Ibid.*

VENERONI (John), a French writer, was born at Verdun. He taught Italian at Paris, and, to pass for a Florentine, italianized his name from Vigneron to Veneroni. He wrote, 1. A Method of learning Italian, 1770, 12mo. This grammar has been translated into English, in 8vo. 2. A Dictionary, Italian and French, and French and Italian, 4to.; 3. Select Fables; 4. The Letters of Loredano and cardinal Bentivoglio translated into French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VENETIANO (Dominic), a Venetian painter, who introduced oil painting into Italy, but communicating the secret to Castagno, he was falsely murdered by him that he might have the secret to himself.—*Pilk.*

VENIUS, or **VAN VEEN**, (Otho), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1556. He studied under Zucchero at Rome, after which he went to Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where he died in 1634. He had a great knowledge of the *claro oscuro*. He was also a good writer, and published *Amorum Emblemata*, and several other works, with plates after his own designs. Rubens was his disciple.—*De Pils. Felibien.*

VENN (Henry), an English divine, was born at Barnes in Surrey, in 1725, and received his education at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow of Queen's college. In 1759 he was presented to the living of Huddersfield in Yorkshire, which in 1770 he resigned for that of Yelling in Huntingdonshire. He died at Clapham in 1796. Mr. Venn wrote "The Complete Duty of Man," (very different from the *Whole Duty of Man*); "Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo.;" "Mistakes in Religion exposed, 8vo.;" and several single sermons. He was a high Calvinist.—*N. etology*, 1798.

VENNER (Tobias), an English physician, was born at Petherton in Somersetshire, in 1577; and educated at Alban-hall, Oxford. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and practised first at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Bath; he died in 1660. He wrote a book entitled, "*Via recta ad Vitam longam*; or an Easy Way to a Long Life;" also a Treatise on the Bath Waters.—*Wool.*

VENNER (Thomas), a fanatic in the reign of Charles II. He was a cooper in London. He opposed all government, republican and monarchical, asserting that the kingdom of Jesus on earth was begun. He and his followers were called fifth-monarchy men; and soon after the Restoration they proclaimed king Jesus publicly in the streets, for which Venner and twelve others were executed in 1661.—*Richard's Hist. Eng.*

VERDIER (Casar), a French surgeon, was born near Avignon. He read lectures at Paris with great reputation, and died there in 1759. He wrote, 1. *Abridgement of Anatomy*, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. *Memoirs on Surgery*; 3. *Treatise on Midwifery*, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERE (Edward), earl of Oxford, was educated at St. John's college Cambridge. He was eminent for his valour and literary talents. In 1588 he sat upon the trial of Mary queen of Scots, and had a command in the fleet serving against the Spanish armada. He died in 1604. His poems were much admired in his time. There is a specimen in Percy's *Reliques of Antient Poetry*; and another in England's *Parnassus*, 4to. 1600.—*Theatr. Poet.*

VERE (sir Francis), an English general, was born in 1554. In 1585 he went to Holland with the forces sent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester. In 1596 he was appointed governor of Flushing, and afterwards gained immortal honour at the battle near Newport, and for his gallant defence of Ostend against the Spaniards. He displayed equal bravery and skill at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and many other occasions. He died in 1608. Sir Horace Vere, his younger brother, served with him in the Low Country wars, and afterwards had the command of the forces sent by king James to the Palatinate. He escaped by wonderful presence of mind and skilful manœuvres from Spinola, with only four thousand men. He was created lord Vere by Charles I. and died in 1635.—*Callier. Granger.*

VERELST (Simon), an eminent Flemish painter, who excelled in flowers and fruits; he visited England, and died in 1710.—*Ver-tue. Pilkington.*

VERGENNES (Charles Gravier, count de), a French minister of state, was born of a noble family in Burgundy. In 1755 he was sent ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden; but when Louis XVI. came to the throne he was recalled, and made minister of foreign affairs. He displayed the qualities of a profound statesman, particularly in the peace of 1783. He died in 1787. There has been attributed to him an Historical and Political Memoir upon Louisiana, 2 vols. 8vo. printed in 1802.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERMEYEN (Philip), an eminent anatomist, was born in Holland in 1643. He laboured as a husbandman till he was twenty-two years of age, and then gained a place at the university of Louvain, where he studied medicine, and received his doctor's degree, and obtained a professorship. He died in 1710. His works are, 1. *De Corporis Humani Anatomia*, 2 vols. 4to; 2. *De Febribus*, 8vo.—*Halleri. Bibl. Anat.*

VERMEYEN (John Cornelius), an eminent painter, was born near Haerlem, and died at Brussels in 1559, aged 59. His beard was so long as to reach the ground. He was greatly employed and esteemed by the emperor Charles V.—*Houbraek n.*

VERNET, a French painter, was born at Avignon in 1712. He displayed great talents in his native country, and greatly improved them at Paris, where he was highly

esteemed, and became the first marine painter in Europe. He died in 1789.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERNON (Edward), a brave English admiral, was born in Westminster, in 1684. He was unsuccessful in his expedition against Carthagena in South America; but, in 1739, he took Porto Bello with a small force. He died in 1757.—*Mortimer. Seal-lett.*

VERROCHIO (Andrew), a painter and statuary, was born at Florence in 1432, and died in 1488. He discovered the art of taking casts in plaster, from the faces of dead or living persons. He executed some fine statues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent.—*De Pler. Felicien.*

VERSCUURING (Henry), a painter, was born at Gorcum, of which place he was chosen a magistrate, but without quitting his profession. He was drowned in 1690, aged 63.—*Houbraek n.*

VERSKOVIS (James Francis), an artist, was born in Flanders: he carved figures and vases, in ivory and wood; he had a son who was eminent in painting. Both died in England about 1749.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

VERSTEGAN (Richard), an English antiquary, was born in London of Flemish parents, and educated at Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. Being a roman catholic, he went to Antwerp, where he wrote a *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation*, 4to.; this was reprinted at London in 1634, and contains many curious passages; the last edition is 8vo., 1674. Verstegan also wrote, the *sundry successive Regal Governments of England*; and some other works. He died in 1625.—*Wood, A. O.*

VERTOT (René Aubert de), a French historian, was born in Normandy in 1655. He became a capuchin, but afterwards quitted that order, and entered among the canons regular of Premonstre. In 1705 he was admitted a member of the academy of belles-lettres, and in 1715 was appointed historiographer of the order of Malta. He died in 1735. His works are, *History of the Revolutions of Portugal*, 12mo; another of the *Revolutions of Sweden*; and a *History of the Roman Revolutions*; *History of Malta*, 4 vols. 4to. and 7 vols. 12mo; *Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome*; and a *Critical History of the Establishment of the Britons among the Gauls*.—*Me.*

VERTUE (George), an engraver, was born in London in 1684. His works are mostly portraits. He wrote a *History of Painting and Painters in England*, which was published by Horace Walpole, in 4 vols. 4to. Vertue died in 1757.

VERUS (Lucius Ceionius Commodus), a Roman emperor, was the son of *Emilius Domitia Lucilla*, and adopted by *Emilius Aurelius*. He commanded a great number of barbarians in the East, whom he defeated and

was honoured with a triumph. He was admitted as associate in the empire, but died of an apoplexy in an expedition into Germany, in the 39th year of his age. He was a prince of dissolute manners.—*Crevier*.

VESALIUS (Andrew), an eminent physician, was born at Brussels about 1514. He studied at Paris under James Sylvius, after which he taught anatomy with great reputation in several universities: the emperor Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain appointed him their physician, but having opened the body of a Spanish gentleman, the relations reported him to the Inquisition, and to expiate his offence he was obliged to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return the ship was lost on the island of Zante, where he perished in 1564. He wrote, *De Corporis humani Fabrica*, Leyden, 2 vols. folio, 1722.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VESPASIAN (Titus Flavius), a Roman emperor, was descended from an obscure family at Rieti: he rose entirely by his merit, and was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero sent him against Judæa, where he took several strong places, and laid close siege to Jerusalem, which was afterwards taken by his son Titus. On the death of Vitellius, A. D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embellished Rome with many useful works, fortified all the cities of the empire, and approved himself the father of the people, while he refused the title. He was also a patron of men of learning, and discountenanced vice and immorality. This virtuous monarch died A. D. 79, aged 71.—*Crevier*.

VESPUTIUS (Americus), a native of Florence, who in 1497 made a voyage of discovery from Spain, by order of Ferdinand king of Castille. He discovered land about 1000 leagues W. of the Canaries, where he found signs of gold, and brought back some of the natives. In 1499 he sailed again from Cadiz, and discovered what he conjectured to be a continent in five degrees of south latitude. He made two other voyages in the service of Emmanuel king of Portugal, and made some discoveries on the coast of Africa, but his accounts are very imperfect. It is, however, very extraordinary, that so vast a continent as the western world should be called after this adventurer's name instead of that of Columbus.—*Churchill's Voyages*. *Martin*.

VICARS (John), an English writer, was born in London, and educated first at Christ's Hospital, and next at Queen's college, Oxford. He became usher of the school in Christ's Hospital, and distinguished himself in the civil wars as a zealous presbyterian. He died in 1652. He wrote, *God in the Mount*, or *England's Remem-*

brancer, a poem, 4to.; *Looking-glass for Malignants*; and other virulent pamphlets against the royalists. Butler mentions him as "being inspired with ale or viler liquors."—*Hudibras*. *Wood*, A. O.

VICARY (Thomas), the first anatomical writer in English, was serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth, and chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital. His book is entitled "*A Treasure for Englishmen*, containing the Anatomy of Man's Bodie;" published in 1518.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine*.

VICTOR-AMADEUS, the first king of Sardinia, succeeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. He joined the allies against France, on which marshal Catinat was sent against him, gained a great victory at Staffarde, and nearly subdued the whole of Savoy. Victor on the other hand entered Dauphiny, and made himself master of some strong places, which, however, he was obliged to abandon, and to sue for peace. He made war again in 1701, having been promised by the emperor a considerable accession of territory: the duke de Vendome took possession of a considerable part of Savoy, and the French laid siege to Turin, which was relieved by Eugene. In 1713 Victor recovered the whole of his territory, and was acknowledged king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne to his son, but repenting of what he had done, he endeavoured to recover the crown. In this, however, he failed, and died in 1732, aged 67.—*Univ. Hist.*

VICTORIUS (Benedict), a physician, was born at Faenza in Italy, about 1481. He was professor at Bologna, and died about 1560. He wrote, *De morbo Gallico*, 8vo.; and some other works. *Lionel Victorius*, a relation of his, was also a medical professor at Bologna, and died there in 1520. He wrote on the Diseases of Children, 8vo.

VICTORIUS (Peter), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1499. His life was employed in collecting and explaining the ancient Greek and Latin writers, particularly Cicero. He was professor of rhetoric and member of the senate at his native place, where he died in 1585.—*Tiraboschi*.

VIDA (Mark Jerom), a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona in 1470. He entered into the congregation of canons regular at Rome, where he was in great favour with Leo X. who gave him a priory; and Clement VII. as a reward for a poem dedicated to him, made him bishop of Alba. He died in 1566. He wrote, 1. the *Art of Poetry*, a piece of great merit; 2. a poem on *Verification*; 3. *Scacchia Ludus*, or a poem on *Chess*; 4. *Hymnis de rebus divinis*; 5. *Christiados libri sex*. Besides these poetical works he wrote *Dialogues on the Dignity of a Republic*, *Letters*, and other pieces in prose. The best edition of his poems is that of Oxford, 3 vols 8vo.—*Ibid*.

VIETA (Francis), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Fontenay in Poitou, in 1540. He was the first who used letters in algebra to designate known quantities. He also made corrections in the calendar, and improvements in geometry. He died in 1603. His works were published at Paris in 1646, in 1 vol. folio.—*Moreri*.

VICAND (John), or *Wigand*, a German divine, was born at Mansfield in 1523. He had a share in the "Centuries of Magdeburg," printed at Basle, in 13 vols. folio, 1562. He was appointed superintendent of the churches of Pomerania, and died in 1587.—*Melch. Adam*.

VIGILIUS, an African prelate, and polemic writer, who flourished about 484. His works were printed at Dijon in 1665, 4to.—*Dupin*.

VIGILIUS (pope), was a Roman, and obtained that dignity from Theodora, wife of Justinian, on a promise of revoking the acts of the council of Constantinople against the Eutychian bishops in 537. He afterwards published a condemnation of that sect, for which he was persecuted and banished. He died at Syracuse in 555.—*Platina*.

VIGNOLE (James Barozzio), an Italian architect, was born at Vignola in 1507. He studied at Rome, and afterwards visited France, where he formed plans of several superb works. The cardinal Farnese recalled him to Rome, where he died in 1573. He wrote a Treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture, 3 vols. 4to.—*D'Argenville*.

VIGNOLES (Stephen de), better known by the name of *de la Hire*; a French captain, who signalized himself in the wars of Charles VII. He forced the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and accompanied Joan of Arc to the relief of that city, whereby he contributed to the re-establishing of Charles on his throne. He died in 1447.—*Moreri*.

VILLALPANDUS (John Baptist), a Spanish jesuit, who died in 1608. He distinguished himself by a learned Commentary on Ezekiel, 3 vols. folio, 1596. In this work is a very curious and exact description of the city of Jerusalem. He was also the author of an Exposition on St. Paul's Epistles.—*Nic. Antonio Hist. Script.*

VILLARET (Claude), a French historian, was born at Paris in 1715. He was for some time an actor, but quitted the stage for a literary life. He died in 1766. Villaret continued Velly's History of France. He also wrote a Treatise on the Art of Acting; and a Tract on the Mind of Voltaire, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VILLARS (Louis-Hector), peer and marshal of France, and grandee of Spain, was born at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, in 1653. After distinguishing himself on various occasions in the army, he was made marshal-de-camp in 1690, and was sent against Marlborough, but was defeated at

Malplaquet, and dangerously wounded. He was appointed plenipotentiary for concluding a peace at Rastadt, in 1714. In 1733 he was sent into Italy, where he took Pfightone, but died soon after at Turin in 1734.

VILLENA (the marquis of), a Spanish poet, was of the royal house of Arragon, and lived at the beginning of the 15th century; he translated the *Aeneis* into Spanish verse, but his best performance is his book on the *Gaya Ciencia*, in which he describes the ceremonies of the Troubadours; his translation of Dante into prose is much esteemed by his countrymen: he died in 1434.—*Gen. Dict.*

VILLENEUVE (Gabrielle Susanna Barbot de), a celebrated French novel writer. She was the widow of Villeneuve, a lieutenant colonel in the French service, and wrote, the Young American; the Conjugal Phoenix; the Fair Hermits; and some other novels, the principal of which is, the Gardener of Vincennes. She died in 1755.

VILLIERS (George), duke of Buckingham, was born at Brookesby in Leicestershire, in 1592. After receiving a scanty education, he was introduced at the court of James I. who was struck with his fine person, and made him his cup-bearer. The king also condescended to be his school-master, appointed him gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the garter. Honours and places were heaped on the favourite in rapid succession; he was advanced to the dignity of duke, made lord high admiral, master of the horse, and had the disposal of all places in church and state. He kept the same footing in the favour of Charles I. whom, when prince of Wales, he had accompanied to Spain to negotiate a marriage with the infant. But the people and parliament were discontented; votes and remonstrances were passed against the duke, who caused the parliament to be dissolved, and the supplies to be raised for the king's service by illegal measures. War breaking out with France, the duke took the command of the expedition fitted out for the relief of Rochelle, instead of which he made a descent on the isle of Rhé, and lost the principal part of his forces. A new expedition was formed, but while the duke was at Portsmouth and about to embark, he was stabbed by a discontented lieutenant named Felton, Aug. 23, 1628.—*Clarendon*.

VILLIERS (George), duke of Buckingham, son of the preceding, was born in 1627. He was educated at Cambridge, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, served the king with great zeal till the ruin of the royal cause, when he went abroad. He afterwards accompanied Charles II. to Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worcester, when he had the good fortune to escape. By marrying the daughter of lord Fairfax he recovered a principal part of his estate before the restoration, when he was made a lord of the bed-chamber,

member of the privy council, and master of the horse. But entering into a conspiracy against the king, he lost his places. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and was employed as ambassador to France. He died in 1688. The duke wrote a comedy by way of ridiculing the dramatic writers of his time, under the title of the Rehearsal. He was also the author of some poems. His morals were very dissipated.—*Biog. Dram.*

VINCENT (Thomas), a pious divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street. When the plague raged in London, he continued in the city, and preached regularly, to the great comfort of the inhabitants in that afflicting season. He died at Hoxton in 1671. He wrote, *God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire*, 8vo.; an *Explanation of the Catechism*; and other religious books.—*Calamy.*

VINCENT (Nathaniel), another non-conformist minister, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of Langley Marsh, in Buckinghamshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He suffered imprisonment for preaching in a conventicle, but obtained his release, and died in 1697. He wrote the *Conversion of a Sinner and the Day of Grace*, 8vo.; several sermons, and other pious books.—*Ibid.*

VINCI (Leonard de), a painter, was born in the castle of Vinci, near Florence, in 1445. Verrochio was his master, whom he soon excelled; as he did all the painters of his time. One of his greatest performances was a picture of the Lord's Supper, at Milan, in which city he founded his celebrated school of painting. He was also an excellent architect, and constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies Milan with water. From that place he went to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the grand council chamber. At the invitation of Francis I. he visited the French court, where he died in the arms of that monarch, in 1520. He wrote a *Treatise on Painting*, in Italian, folio, and some other works on the same subject.—*De Piles.*

VINES (Richard), a nonconformist divine, was born at Blaston, in Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he obtained the rectory of Weddington, in Warwickshire. He joined the presbyterians in the civil war, and became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also a frequent preacher before the parliament; and appointed master of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, which he resigned in 1650, because he would not take the engagement. He died in 1655. Several of his sermons have been printed.—*Neal's Hist. Puritans.*

VINNUS (Arnold), professor of law at Leyden, was born in Holland in 1588, and died in 1657. He wrote a *Commentary on*

the Institutes of Justinian, 2 vols, 4to.; and another on the ancient law writers, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

VIRGIL (Publius Virgilius Maro), prince of the Latin poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, about 70 years B. C. His first years were spent at Cremona, from whence he removed to Rome, when his country was partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mæcenas, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his estate. On this occasion he wrote his first Eclogue; and on completing the Bucolics, he undertook the Georgics. After these were finished, and had been read by Augustus, he began the *Æneid*, at the request of the emperor. This great poem has left the palm of superiority undecided between Homer and Virgil. The poet was engaged eleven years upon this immortal work, but died without revising it, at Brundisium, B. C. 19, and in the 51st year of his age. He left the greatest part of his property to Mæcenas, Tucca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on a spot in the road leading from Naples to Puteoli, and the following epitaph was inscribed on his tomb:

*Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, ducis.*

Virgil was of a remarkably timorous disposition; and as a proof of his modesty the following anecdote is recorded. Having written this distich on his patron,
*Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mani;
Disiunctum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet,*
he placed it in the night on the gate of the palace. Enquiries were made by Augustus after the author of so fine a compliment, when Bathyllus, a miserable poet, avowed the verses, and obtained the reward. On this Virgil again wrote the same verses, and under them,

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;
with the beginning of another line in these words,

Sic vos non vobis,

four times repeated. Augustus desired to have these lines completed, which Bathyllus could not effect. Virgil then finished them in this order:

Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;

Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;

Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves,

Having thus proved himself the author of the distich, he received a reward, and the usurper was banished. The best editions of Virgil are Baskerville's, 4to. Birmingham, 1757; the Variorum, 8vo, 1661; and Glasgow, 12mo, 1758. This poet has been well translated into English by Dryden, Pitt, and Warton.—*Biog. Classica.*

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurian L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, being enamoured with her charms, to obtain possession of her person, bribed a man to

claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginus, who was at the camp, being informed of this infamous outrage, hastened to Rome, and, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished, B. C. 449.—*Livy*.

VITELLIO, or VITELLO, a native of Poland, in the 13th century, who wrote a good treatise on optics, printed at Basil in 1572, folio.—*Moreri*.

VITELLIUS (Aulus), a Roman emperor, who rose by his vices. He was born of an illustrious family, and introduced himself into the favour of Tiberius by administering to his pleasures. He also gained the esteem of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, by flattering their passions. Thus he possessed himself of the highest offices of the state; and by his lavish presents became a favourite with the soldiers. He was proclaimed in Germany by his army at the same time that Otho was invested with the purple. Three battles were fought between the rivals, which Vitellius lost; but in a fourth he was victor. His conduct was so licentious and extravagant, that the people revolted, and placed Vespasian on the throne. Vitellius, after suffering all manner of indignities from the populace, was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69.—*Tacitus. Suetonius*.

VITRINGA (Campegius), professor of divinity at Franeker, was born at Leuwarden, in Friseland, in 1659. He died of an apoplexy in 1722. He wrote a Commentary on Isaiah, in 2 vols. folio; Apocalypsis Anachrisis, 4to; Typus Theologiae Practicae, 8vo; Synagoga Vetus, 4to; Archi-synagogus, 4to; De Decemviris Otiosis Synagoga, 4to; Observationes Sacrae, 4to.—*Campegius Vitringa*, his son, was born at Franeker in 1693, and died in 1723. He wrote an Abridgment of Natural Theology.—*Moreri*.

VITRUVIUS (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio), a celebrated architect, was born at Formia, in Italy. He was greatly esteemed by Julius Caesar, and employed by Augustus in constructing public buildings and warlike machines. He wrote a valuable Treatise on Architecture, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, in 1649, folio.—*Felilien*.

VIVARES (Francis), an ingenious engraver, was born in the village of St. John de Bruel, in Rouergue, in 1709. At the age of 18 he came to London, where his uncle, a master taylor, intended to bring him up to his own business. But he preferred the burin to the needle; and he was assisted in his favourite pursuit by Amiconi, an Italian painter, who gave him some in-

struction in drawing. He married when young, and had sixteen children by his first wife; and by his three wives thirty-one. He particularly excelled in landscapes, the foliage of his trees, and the richness of his foregrounds. Woollet had always one of his engravings before him when he was at work. He died in 1780.—*Private Communication*.

VIVES (John Lewis), a learned writer, was born in 1492, at Valentia, in Spain. He came to England, and was employed in instructing princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.; but speaking freely of that monarch's divorce, he was sent to prison. On recovering his liberty, he went to Flanders, and died at Bruges, in 1540. He wrote a Commentary on St. Augustine's City of God; a Treatise on the Corruption and Decline of the Arts and Sciences; another on Religion, &c.—*Moreri*.

VIVIANI (Vincent), a mathematician, was born at Florence in 1621. He was the disciple of Galileo, and became first mathematician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died in 1703. His works are, 1. A treatise, entitled, Divination upon Aristotle, folio; 2. De Maximis et Minimis Geometrice Divinatio, in quintum Comicorum Apollonii Pergæi adhuc desideratum, folio; 3. Enodatio Problematum Universalis Geometris Propositionum a Claudio Commies, 4to; 4. Treatise of Proportions, 4to.—*Tiraboschi*.

VOET (Gisbert), or Voetius, a learned divine and professor at Utrecht, who rendered himself remarkable by accusing Des Cartes of atheism; and the magistrates of that city were so weak as to condemn the apologetical letters of the philosopher upon the misrepresentations of this furious bigot, whose adherents were called Voetians. He died in 1677, aged 88. His works are, Politica Ecclesiastica, 4 vols. 4to.; Diatriba de Cælo Viatorum, &c. His son Paul became professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote a Treatise on lawful and unlawful Duels, 12mo. He died in 1667.—*Bayle*.

VOISIN (Daniel Francis), minister of state and chancellor of France, died in 1718, aged 62. He was a man of inflexible integrity, as a proof of which the following anecdote is recorded. Louis XIV. had promised pardon to a notorious offender, but Voisin refused to seal the pardon: Louis in a rage demanded the seals, and having sealed the instrument offered them to his minister: "They are contaminated," said Voisin, "I will take them no more." Louis was struck with admiration at this, and threw the pardon into the fire. "Now," said Voisin, "I can take them, fire purifies every thing."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VOITURE (Vincent), an elegant writer, was born at Amiens in 1592. He attended the duke of Orleans into Languedoc, and was sent to negotiate affairs of importance

at Madrid, where he wrote some Spanish verses, which were ascribed to Lopez de Vega. He had several employments at court, but died poor in 1648. His poems and letters were printed after his death in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri*.

VOLKOF (Feodor), a Russian actor, was born at Yaroslaf in 1729. By frequenting the German theatre he became passionately fond of the stage; and having constructed one in a private house, he performed with his brothers. His merits were soon perceived, and he was enabled to erect a proper theatre, and to collect a company. In 1752 he was sent for to Peterburgh, where the empress took him and his company into her service. Volkof was ennobled, and obtained a large estate. He died in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

VOLTAIRE (Marie-Francis Aroust de), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1694. He received his education in the college of Louis the Great, and shewed proofs of a lively genius in his earliest years. He was intended for the law, which he renounced for poetry. Having an irresistible turn for satire, he was imprudent enough to write lampoons against the government: for which he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued a year. In 1718 appeared his tragedy of Oedipus, which experienced great success. In 1722 he produced his *Mariamne*, which was condemned in consequence of a ludicrous circumstance: *Mariamne* is represented as poisoned by order of Herod, and as the actress raised the cup to her mouth, a wag cried out, "The queen drinks!" This sarcasm proved the ruin of the piece. In 1726 he was again imprisoned in the Bastille; but after a confinement of six months he recovered his liberty, on which he went to England, where he published his *Henriade* by subscription. In 1730 came out his tragedy of *Brutus*, esteemed the best of his dramatic compositions. This was followed by several others, the principal of which are, *Zara*, *Merope*, *Alzira*, and *Mahomet*. His *Philosophical Letters* were burnt by a decree of parliament, and the author, apprehensive of the consequences to his person, withdrew from Paris. By the interest of Madame d'Étiolles he gained the favour and protection of the court, and was appointed historiographer of France. In 1746 he was admitted a member of the French academy; and in 1750 the king of Prussia granted him a considerable pension. Voltaire paid that monarch a visit at Potsdam, where he was honourably entertained: but some differences arising between them, the poet quitted Prussia, carrying with him the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire then went to Colmar, from whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the county of Gex,

which he cultivated, and procured many ingenious artisans to settle there, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he obtained leave to reside at Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distinction, but died there of a retention of urine, May 30, the same year. His remains were interred in the abbey of the Bernardina, near Troyes, but removed in 1791 by an order of the national assembly, and laid in the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris. Besides his poetical works, he wrote, *Essay on General History*; the *Age of Louis XIV*; *Life of Charles XII. of Sweden*; and *History of the czar Peter the Great*: the romances of *Candide*, *Zadig*, and some others. All his works have been published in 30 vols. 4to. and 70 vols. 8vo. He was cynical in his manners, an insidious enemy to Christianity, and insufferably vain and avaricious. As a writer, he was lively, brilliant, and imposing; but superficial and dogmatical.—*Life prefixed to his Works*.

VONDEL (Josse, or Justus du), a Dutch poet, was born in 1587, of anabaptist parents, which sect he quitted, and turned Roman catholic. He died in 1679. His works make 9 vols. 4to.; the principal is a poem on the taking of Amsterdam, by Florence V. count of Holland.—*Moreri*.

VOPISCUS (Flavius), a native of Syracuse, who flourished A. D. 304. He wrote the history of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmius, Carus, &c. printed at Leyden in the *Historiz Augustæ Scriptores*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius*.

VORMAR (Isaac), a learned German, who was employed as one of the Imperial plenipotentiaries in negotiating the peace of Westphalia. He died in 1662. He wrote *Memoirs of Public Affairs*.—*Moreri*.

VORSTIUS (Conrade), a theological writer, was born at Cologne, in 1569. He took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and in 1611 succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden. James I. king of England caused his book "de Deo" to be burnt, and complained to the states against the author, who retired to Torgau. He died in 1622. He published several other controversial books.—*Ibid*.

VORTIGERN, a British chief, who, on the departure of the Romans in 445, was elected king of South Britain. To repel the Scots and Picts he invited over the Saxons to his assistance, who landed in 460, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, and drove out the invaders. Vortigern fell in love with Rowena, daughter of Hengist, and on his marriage gave the father the kingdom of Kent, to which was afterwards added the whole of Wessex. Vortigern retired to Wales, and was burnt in his castle in 484.—*Saxon Chron.*

Vos (Martin de), a painter, was born at Antwerp about 1534, and died there in 1604.

He painted history, portraits, and landscapes, in a very fine style.—*Houbraken*.

Vossius (Gerard John), a learned writer, was born near Heidelberg in 1577. He studied first at Dort and afterwards at Leyden, where he was appointed professor of philosophy in 1599; and at the same time he was chosen director of the college at Dort, notwithstanding his youth. In 1614 he accepted the charge of director of the theological college at Leyden, and afterwards was appointed professor of eloquence and chronology. His History of Pelagianism rendered him obnoxious to the Calvinists; but it procured him in England the favour of archbishop Laud, and a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. While in England he was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 he accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam, where he died in 1649. His works have been printed in 6 vols. folio.—*Niceron*.

Vossius (Dionysius), son of the above, was born at Dort in 1612. He was profoundly learned in the Oriental languages, and died at Amsterdam in 1633. He published a Latin translation of Maimonides on Idolatry, with notes, and other works.—*Ibid*.

Vossius (Isaac), another son of Gerard John Vossius, was born at Leyden in 1618. He visited Sweden on the invitation of

queen Christina. In 1670 he came to England, and obtained from Charles II. a canonry of Windfor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He died in 1688. He published a book to prove that the Septuagint Version was produced by inspiration: but though he was remarkable for believing the strangest inconsistencies, he expressed some doubts respecting the sacred text, which made Charles II. say, "this learned divine is a strange man, he believes every thing but the Bible." His works are numerous.—*Ibid*.

Vossius (Gerard), a Romish divine, and relation of the above, was born in 1609. He published the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes.—*Ibid*.

Vouet (Simon), a painter, was born at Paris in 1582. He was for some time painter of the academy of St. Luke at Rome, but was recalled to France by Louis XIII, who employed him in ornamenting his palaces, and gave him a pension. He was the founder of the French school, and died in 1641.—*De Piles*.

Vroon (Henry Cornelius), a Dutch painter. He excelled in describing sea fights, and drew the designs for the tapestry in the house of lords which represent the destruction of the Spanish armada.—*Houbraken*,

W.

WADING (Peter), an Irish jesuit, was born at Waterford in 1586. He became chancellor of the universities of Prague and Gratz, and died in the latter city in 1644. He wrote Latin poems, and a treatise against heretics in the same language.—*Moreri*.

WADSWORTH (Thomas), a non-conformist divine, was born in Southwark, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. At the restoration he was minister of Newington Butts, and of Laurence Pountney church, London, of which he was deprived in 1662. He died in 1676. He wrote on the Immortality of the Soul, and some Sermons.—*Calamy*.

WAGENSEIL (John Christopher), a learned German, was born at Nuremberg in 1633. He took his degree of doctor of laws at Orleans, after which he became professor of law and history at Altorf, but exchanged that professorship for the chair of Oriental languages. He died in 1705. He wrote, 1. *De Urbe Norimbergæ*, 4to.; 2. *Pera Librorum Juveniliū*, 12mo.; 3. *Tela Ignea Satanae*, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri*.

WAGNER (John James), a physician of Switzerland, was born in 1641. He became librarian of the city of Zurich, and died in 1695. He wrote, *Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curiosa*, 12mo.—*Ibid*.

WAGSTAFFE (Thomas), a learned divine,

was born in Warwickshire in 1645, and educated at the Charter-house in London, from whence he removed to New-Inn Hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became chancellor of Litchfield cathedral, and rector of St. Margaret Patten, London, but was deprived at the revolution for refusing the oaths. He practiced physic for some time, and in 1693 was consecrated a nonjuring bishop. He died in 1702. Mr. Wagstaffe published several Sermons, and an able Vindication of King Charles I. proving him to have been the author of the Icon Basilike.—*West. Gen. Diā*.

WAKE (William), a learned prelate, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1657, and admitted a member of Christ church, Oxford, in 1672. In 1689 he took his doctor's degree, and afterwards became chaplain to king William and queen Mary, preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, and canon of Christ church. In 1694 he obtained the rectory of St. James, Westminster; in 1701 was made dean of Exeter; in 1705 bishop of Lincoln; and in 1716 translated to Canterbury. He had a great controversy with Dr. Atterbury on the rights of convocations, and afterwards entered into a correspondence with some of the French bishops about a union between the two churches.

He died in 1797. The archbishop published a translation of the Epistles of the apostolical Fathers, 8vo.; Exposition of the Church Catechism; Tracts against Popery; and several Sermons.—*Wood, A. O. Gen. Dict.*

WAKE (Isaac), a miscellaneous writer, was born in Northamptonshire, and elected fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in 1598. He was afterwards public orator of the university, and employed as ambassador to Venice and Savoy; on which occasion he was knighted. He died in 1632. He wrote *Rex Platonius*; Discourse of the thirteen Cantons of the Helvetic League; on the State of Italy; on the Proceedings of the King of Sweden, &c.—*Wood, A. O.*

WAKEFIELD (Robert), a learned divine, was born in the north of England, and educated at Cambridge, after which he went abroad, and in 1519 was Hebrew professor at Louvain. Shortly after he returned to England, became king's chaplain, and was appointed Hebrew professor at Oxford. He was also made one of the canons of Christ church, and died in 1537. He wrote a Paraphrase on the Ecclesiastes; *Syntagma de Hebræorum*; and some other works.—*Ibid.*

WAKEFIELD (Gilbert), a learned writer, was born at Nottingham in 1756. He received his education under Mr. Wooddeson at Kingston-upon-Thames, of which parish his father was minister. In 1772 he entered of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1776. The same year he published a small collection of Latin Poems, with some notes on Homer. In 1778 he entered into deacon's orders, and became curate of Stockport, in Cheshire, from whence he removed to Liverpool. In 1779 he married, and about the same time quitted the church and undertook the office of classical tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington. While in that situation he published a number of works, the principal of which were, a translation of the First Epistle to the Thessalonians; another of the Gospel of St. Matthew; an Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ, four vols. 8vo.; and the *Silva Critica*. This last appeared from the Cambridge university press. In 1790 he removed to the new dissenting college at Hackney, his connexion with which ended in about a year. Soon after this he published a pamphlet against Public Worship, which startled even many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He continued to reside at Hackney, engaged in classical studies, till the progress of the French revolution and the war led him into the field of politics. He wrote some severe pamphlets against government, of which no notice was taken. But his Letter to the Bishop of Landau was considered as so inflammatory

and of such a dangerous tendency, that the attorney-general instituted a prosecution against him, and the publisher. Mr. Wakefield was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, from whence he was liberated in May 1801, but died of a fever in September following. In his religious sentiments he was a Socinian, and in his political a republican. As a classical scholar few excelled him; and his critical productions will be highly valued when his other works are sunk into oblivion. The principal are, a translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Tragediarum Græcarum Delectus*, 2 vols. 12mo.; and a superb edition of *Lucretius*, 3 vols. 4to.—*Memoirs written by himself, 8vo. Monthly Mag.*

WALDO (Peter), the author of the sect of Waldenses in the 12th century, was a merchant of Lyons. The sudden death of a friend in his presence proved the cause of his conversion. He gave his property to the poor, preached to them the truths of the gospel, and gathered many followers. Being driven from Lyons they went into Dauphiny, Provence, and other countries. Though their manners were inoffensive, yet as they seceded from the church of Rome, a crusade was formed against them, by which many thousands were destroyed. The sect, however, still continued, and spread over the vallies of Piedmont.—*Meibem.*

WALES (William), an ingenious mathematician. He went round the world with captain Cook in his first voyage as astronomer, and published, in a quarto volume, an Account of the Astronomical Observations which were made in the Southern Hemisphere. After his return he was appointed mathematical master of Christ's hospital, where he died in 1799. Besides the above, Mr. Wales published Remarks on Mr. Forster's Account of Cook's Voyage; an Enquiry into the Population of England and Wales; and an improved edition of Robertson's Elements of Navigation. He also communicated a Dissertation on the Achronical Rising of the Pleiades to Dr. Vincent.—*Genl. Mag.*

WALKER (Clement), an English writer, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, after which he retired to his estate in Somersetshire. Before the civil war he was made usher of the exchequer, and was elected member of parliament for the city of Wells. He was a zealous presbyterian, and so great an enemy to the independents and Cromwell that he was sent to the Tower, where he died in 1651. He wrote, the History of Independency, 4to., which contains many curious relations; the High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's Slaughter House, 4to.; and some other works.—*Wool.*

WALKER (Edward), an historian, was born in Somersetshire. In 1639 he was made secretary at war, and was afterwards present at the battle of Edgehill in the royal army.

In 1643 he was appointed garter king at arms, and knighted. After the restoration he became one of the clerks of the privy council. He died suddenly in 1676. He wrote, *Historical Discourses*, folio; *Order of the Ceremonies used at the Celebration of St. George's Feast at Windsor*, 1674; *Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars*, &c.—*Wood*.

WALKER (William), a learned divine and grammarian, was successively master of the schools of Lowth and Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and had the honour of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. He was rector of Colsterworth, in the same county, and died there in 1684, aged 61. He wrote several books on Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, but his principal performance is a *Treatise on English Particles*, 8vo.—*Granger*.

WALKER (John), an English divine, was of Exeter college, Oxford. He was a native of Devonshire, and became rector of St. Mary's in the city of Exeter. For his work entitled, *An Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the great Rebellion*, folio, 1714, he was created D. D. by the university of Oxford. He died about 1725.

WALKER (Robert), painter to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Walpole says, that one of the portraits of the protector was purchased by an agent of the grand duke of Tuscany for 500*l*. Walker died about 1670.

WALKER (Samuel), a pious divine, was born at Exeter in 1714. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and travelled with a young gentleman as his tutor. He settled at Truro, in Cornwall, where he conducted himself as an exemplary parish priest. He died in 1761. Mr. Walker published two volumes of *Sermons on the Catechism*, and two volumes of *Practical Discourses*.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

WALKER (George), a celebrated Irish divine, who distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Londonderry in 1689 against the forces of James II. till it was effectually relieved. He was slain at the battle of the Boyne.—*Ibid.*

WALKER (Obadiah), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he became fellow, but was deprived by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He recovered his place at the restoration, and in 1676 was chosen master of the college. He turned papist in the reign of James II., and published a virulent book against the character of Luther, and some other pieces. After the revolution he was deprived of the mastership, on which he retired to London, and was maintained by his old pupil, Dr. Radcliffe. He died in 1698.—*Wood, A. G.*

WALL (Martin), a learned physician, was born at Powick, in Worcestershire, in 1708. He was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, and afterwards chosen fellow of Mer-

ton college. He settled as a physician at Worcester, and died at Bath in 1776. Dr. Wall had a fine taste for painting, and designed the frontispieces to Hervey's *Meditations*. He wrote on the *Virtues of Malvern Waters*, and some other medical tracts.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

WALLACE (Sir William), a famous Scotch gentleman, was born of a poor but ancient family. Being resolved to deliver his country from the English yoke, he gathered a number of followers in 1298, attacked the enemy, and slew the earl of Warren. Wallace was revered as the saviour of the nation, and chosen regent during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward I., then in Flanders, immediately hastened home and marched against Wallace, who was defeated but fled. He was afterwards basely betrayed to the English, and executed in 1305.—*Buchanan*.

WALLER (Edmund), an English poet, was born at Colhill, in Buckinghamshire, in 1605. He received his education at Eton and King's college Cambridge; but became a member of parliament at the age of eighteen, in which capacity he distinguished himself by some noisy speeches against the king and clergy. He, however, spoke against the abolition of episcopacy. In 1643 he was sent to the Tower on a charge of conspiring to deliver the city to the king. Two persons were executed for the plot, and Waller was condemned to be hanged, but saved himself by an abject submission and a liberal distribution of money. After a year's imprisonment he went into exile; but returned by favour of Cromwell, on whom he wrote an elegant panegyric. He also wrote another on the death of the protector, but celebrated the restoration and praised Charles II. He was also elected into parliament, where, by his eloquence and wit, he was the delight of the house. He endeavoured to procure the provostship of Eton, but being refused by Clarendon he joined in the persecution of that great man. He died in 1687, and was buried in the church of Beaconsfield. His Poems are easy, smooth, and generally elegant.—*Judson's Poets. Biog. Brit.*

WALLIS (John), a learned divine and mathematician, was born at Ashford, in Kent, in 1616. He received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge from whence he removed to Queen's college, on obtaining a fellowship. In 1640 he entered into orders, and soon after was appointed one of the scribes to the assembly of divines at Westminster. He afterwards became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and keeper of the archives of that university. He was also one of the founders of the royal society. At the restoration he was confirmed in his places, and became chaplain to the king. He was likewise one of the divines employed in revising the Liturgy. Dr.

Wallis died in 1708. He published some books against Hobbes; a grammar under the title of *Grammaticæ Linguae Anglicanae*, 8vo.; *Commercium Epistolicum*, 4to.; *De Cycloide et Corporibus inde Genitis*; *De Aëstu Maris hypothesis Nova*; *Mechanica, sive de Motu Tractatus Geometricis*; *Archimedis Syracusani Arenarius et Dimensio Circuli*, &c. Dr. Wallis was profoundly skilled in the art of decyphering.—*Wood. Martin.*

WALPOLE (Sir Robert), a celebrated statesman, was born at Houghton in Norfolk, in 1674. In 1700 he was chosen member of parliament for Lynn. In 1705 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1709 treasurer of the navy, but on the change of ministers he was voted by the commons to be guilty of corruption, and ordered to be expelled the house. The whig party, however, strenuously supported him, and he was re-elected for Lynn, though the house declared the election void. At the accession of George I. he was made paymaster of the forces, but two years afterwards he resigned his place and joined the opposition. Another change taking place in 1725, he had the lead in the administration, and was nominated first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. He maintained his power with great firmness till 1742, when he resigned, and was created earl of Orford, with a pension of 4000l. a year. He died in 1745.—*Life by Coxe.*

WALPOLE (Horace), youngest son of the preceding, was educated at Eton school, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge, where he wrote some verses on Henry VI. the founder. In 1728 he was appointed inspector of exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. The year following he travelled, in company with Mr. Gray, the poet; but a separation took place in Italy, owing to some misunderstanding between the two friends. In 1741 Mr. Walpole was elected into parliament; but he never made any other speech than one in defence of his father, in 1742. He retired from parliament in 1761, and led a life of literary ease at his seat of Strawberry Hill, in Middlesex, where he had a printing press, from which proceeded several elegant works, by himself and others. On the death of his nephew in 1791 he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, which became extinct at his own death, in 1797. Mr. Walpole wrote a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors; *Historic Doubts concerning Richard III.*; *Anecdotes of Painting, enlarged from Vertue*; the *Castle of Otranto*, a romance; an *Essay on Modern Gardening*; and the *Mysterious Mother*, a tragedy. All his works have been pompously printed in 6 vols. 4to.—*Walpoleiana*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1800.

WALSH (William), a poet, was born at Auberley in Worcestershire, about 1660. He was a commoner of Wadham college,

Oxford, which he left without a degree, and became gentleman of the horse to queen Anne. He was the early friend of Pope, who bestows some handsome compliments upon him in his *Essay on Criticism*. He died in 1708. His poems are not above mediocrity.—*Johnson's Poets.*

WALSINGHAM (Thomas), a benedictine monk of St. Alban's, was a native of Norfolk, and died about 1440. He wrote *Auctarium Polychronici*; *Acta Regis Henrici VI. &c.*—*Pitfaut.*

WALSINGHAM (Sir Francis), a statesman, was born at Chislehurst in Kent, and educated at Queen's college Cambridge, after which he went abroad. He entered early into public employment, and was twice sent ambassador to the French court. In 1573 he was appointed secretary of state. He was a man of deep penetration and of profound policy. His negotiations and dispatches have been published under the title of "the Complete Ambassador," folio. He died in 1590, at the age of 90.—*Biog. Brit.*

WALTERS (John), a Welsh divine of the established church, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. and on taking orders became rector of Llandochoau in Glamorganshire. He died in 1797. Mr. Walters compiled a valuable English and Welsh Lexicon, 1 vol. 4to. 1794. He was also author of a Dissertation on the Welsh Language, and some sermons.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

WALTON (Brian), a learned prelate, was born at Cleaveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600, and was educated first at Magdalen college, and afterwards at Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1639 he took his doctor's degree, and at this time was prebendary of St. Paul's, chaplain to the king, and rector of St. Martin Orgar's London. He suffered considerably at the breaking out of the civil war, on which he fled to Oxford. He undertook and happily performed the publishing of a Polyglot Bible, in 6 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by the learned Edmund Castell, and other eminent men. Dr. Walton was also the author of a Defence of this Work, against Dr. Owen; and a book on the right of the London clergy to tithes. In 1660 he was preferred to the see of Chester, but died in London the year following.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

WALTON (Izaak), a biographical writer, was a native of Stafford, and became a tradesman under the Royal Exchange in London, where he acquired a good fortune. He was very fond of fishing, and wrote a standard book on the subject, entitled, "The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," 8vo. Of this work Sir John Hawkins has given an improved edition. Mr. Walton was also the author of the lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and bishop Sanderson, written in a very plain but entertaining manner, and full of curious anecdotes. Mr. Zouch has

published a splendid edition of these lives, in a quarto volume, with memoirs of the author, who died at Winchester in 1683, aged 84.—*Wood, Huxkins.*

WANLEY (Nathaniel), an English divine, who was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a living at Coventry, where he died about 1690. He published a curious book, called, "The Wonders of the Little World, or the History of Man," folio, in which there are many strange relations.—*Gen. Dict.*

WANLEY (Humphrey), son of the preceding, was born in 1672, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He became secretary to the society for promoting christian knowledge, and librarian to the earl of Oxford. He was uncommonly skilled in bibliography and the northern languages. He died in 1726. Mr. Wanley formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus.—*Ibid.*

WANSLER (John Michael), a learned German, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1635. He learnt the Oriental languages of Ludolph, who employed him to publish his *Aethiopic Dictionary*, in which Wansler inserted many articles of his own invention. He also assisted Dr. Castell in preparing his "Lexicon Heptaglotton." The duke of Saxe Gotha engaged him to go to Abyssinia; but he went no farther than Cairo. He was afterwards employed by Colbert to collect manuscripts and medals for the library of the king of France. He died in 1679.—*Ibid.*

WARBURTON (William), a learned prelate, was born at Newark upon Trent, in 1698, and bred an attorney, which profession he relinquished, and after going through a course of study he took orders without having had any university education. He afterwards received the degree of D. D. by mandamus from Cambridge. By marrying a niece of Mr. Allen of Prior Park he gained a considerable fortune, and in 1755 was preferred to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham. He was also preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1757 advanced to the deanry of Bristol. In 1760 he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester, and in 1768 he instituted a lecture at Lincoln's Inn, in the form of a sermon, to prove the truth of revelation from the Prophecies. The bishop died in 1779, and was buried in Gloucester cathedral. His greatest work was the *Divine Legation of Moses*, 3 vols. 8vo. in which he defended revelation upon the grounds of religious deism, by admitting that though a future state made no part of the Jewish legislator's system, yet that the truth of the Mosaic scheme is capable of a moral demonstration. The performance, however, gave great offence to many learned and pious believers, who attacked it with great force; and were replied to by the author with haughtiness and asperity. Prior in point of publication, but next in ability, was the Alliance betwixt Church and State,

8vo.; in which well-reasoned work he incontrovertibly proved the necessity of religious establishments. Besides these works Dr. Warburton printed a Discourse entitled Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquakes and Fiery Eruptions which defeated that emperor's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem; two volumes of Sermons; a View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy; a Tract on the Lord's Supper; a Treatise against the Methodists on the Doctrine of Grace; and several miscellaneous pieces. The whole of his works have been handsomely published by his friend bishop Hurd, in 6 vols. 4to. Pope left him the copyright of his works, which Warburton printed with notes. He also published an edition of Shakspeare, which was severely handled by Edwards, in his *Canons of Criticism*.—*Life of Warburton by bishop Hurd.*

WARD (Samuel), a learned divine, was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and in 1609 became master of Sidney college in that university. He was also professor of divinity and archdeacon of Taunton. He was one of the divines sent to the synod of Dort, where he altered his sentiments with respect to the calvinistic doctrines, which he had before rigorously maintained. He was imprisoned by the rebels on the breaking out of the civil war, and died of the ill treatment which he had received in 1643. He wrote some Theological Pieces, and several of his letters are in the collection of archbishop Usher's, folio.—*Gen. Dict.*

WARD (Seth), a learned divine and mathematician, was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, in 1617. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived for refusing the covenant. He afterwards went to Oxford, where he was appointed savilian professor of astronomy. He was also elected president of Trinity college, which he resigned at the restoration. In 1661 he became fellow of the royal society, and the year following bishop of Exeter, from whence, in 1667, he was translated to Salisbury. In 1671 he was made chancellor of the garter, which honour he procured to be annexed to the see of Salisbury. He lost his reason some years before his death, which happened in 1689. He wrote a Lecture on Comets; an Idea of Trigonometry; Geometrical Astronomy; Exercitation on the Philosophy of Hobbes; Discourse on the Being and Attributes of God; and some Sermons.—*Life by Dr. Pope.*

WARD (John), professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, was born in London in 1679, and educated at Utrecht, where he took his degrees in law. He was intended for the ministry among the dissenters, but it does not appear that he followed that profession. He was admitted a member of the royal society in 1723, and became one of

the vice-presidents in 1752. He was also a trustee of the British museum, and died in 1758. Dr. Ward wrote the *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, 1 vol. folio: *Lectures on Oratory*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture*, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WARD (Edward), a burlesque writer at the end of the 17th century, who wrote the *London Spy*, and turned Don Quixote into hudibrastic verse. He is not to be confounded with Thomas Ward, who wrote a poem in doggerel verse, called the *History of the Reformation*, 2 vols. 12mo. He was a bigotted papist.—*Gen. Dict.*

WARE (sir James), an historian, was born at Dublin in 1594. He received his education in Trinity college there, and in 1629 was knighted by the lords justices, to whom his father was secretary. He succeeded him as auditor general of Ireland, but in the rebellion he came to England and was sent to the Tower by the parliament, but released a few months afterwards, on which he returned to Dublin. He next went to France, but recovered his place at the restoration, and died at Dublin in 1666. He wrote *De Prasulibus Hibernia*, folio; the *History and Antiquities of Ireland*, folio; and several other works.—*Wood's Fasti.*

WARGENTIN (Peter), a Swedish mathematician, was born at Stockholm in 1717, and died there in 1788. He constructed Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, and wrote several papers in the Transactions of the Academy of Stockholm.—*Norv. Diet. Hist.*

WARHAM (William), an eminent prelate and statesman, was born at Okely in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester school and New college Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1494 he was sent ambassador to the duke of Burgundy, and on his return was advanced to the bishopric of London. He was also made lord chancellor; and in 1504 translated to the see of Canterbury. He governed with great moderation, and died in 1532.—*Wood, A. O. Burnd's Reform.*

WARIN (John), a sculptor and engraver of Liege, was born in 1604. His merits procured him a place in the mint at Paris, where he engraved the seal for the French academy, which is considered as his masterpiece. The subject is cardinal Richelieu. He also made two busts in bronze, of Louis XIV. which are very fine. He was poisoned by some villains in 1672. He was extremely avaricious.—*Moreri.*

WARING (Edward), a learned mathematician, was born in Shropshire, and admitted of Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1758. In 1760, he was appointed Lucas's professor of mathematics, and in 1762 he published his *Miscellaneous Analytica*, 4to. a work of the highest order in abstruse mathematics. In 1767 he was created doctor of physic. He died in 1798. Besides the above work

he published some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; *Proprietates Algebrarum Curvarum*; and *Meditationes Analyticae*.—*Monthly Mag.*

WARNER (Ferdinando), an English divine, who was rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes in Surry. He wrote an *Ecclesiastical History of England*, 2 vols. very superficial and inaccurate; *Memoirs of sir Thomas More*; *History of the Irish Rebellion*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and a *Treatise on the Cure of the Gout*. Dr. Warner died of this disorder in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WARNER (John), son of the above, was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D. D. in 1773. In 1771 he obtained the livings of Hockliffe and Chalton in Bedfordshire, and that of Stourton in the county of Wilts. He was afterwards chaplain to the English embassy at Paris. He died in 1800. Dr. Warner wrote a learned Tract on the Pronunciation of Greek, entitled *Metron-ariston*. He also translated the *Life of Friar Gerund*, from the Spanish, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Monthly Mag.*

WARNER (Richard), a botanist, was bred to the bar, but never followed the profession. He resided at his seat of Woodford-green in Essex. He published "*Plantæ Woodfordienfes*, or a Catalogue of Plants growing spontaneously about Woodford in Essex," 8vo. He was also the author of a Letter to Garrick, on a Glossary to Shakespeare, 8vo.; and translated some of the comedies of Plautus. He died in 1775, and bequeathed his library to Wadham college, Oxford, where he had received his education.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bot.*

WARTON (Thomas), a divine and poet, was born at Godalmin in Surry, in 1687. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became professor of poetry twice. He obtained the vicarage of Basingstoke and Chobham, and died in 1745. A volume of his poems was printed in 1747, 8vo.—*Europ. Mag.*

WARTON (Joseph), a learned divine, was son of the preceding, and born at Basingstoke, about 1722. He received his education at Winchester school, from whence he removed to Oriel college, Oxford, which he left on taking his first degree. In 1757 he was created M. A. by diploma. In 1756 he published a volume of *Odes*, in 4to. of which a second edition appeared the year following. About this time he became rector of Wymslade, Hampshire. In 1753 he published his translation of Virgil, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. He was at this time settled as usher of Winchester school, of which, in 1766, he became master. In 1768 he took his degree of D. D. About 1787 he was presented to a prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral, on which he resigned the mastership of the school. In 1756 he pub-

lished an ingenious Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, to which, in 1782, he added a second volume, and in 1797 he published a new edition of that author. Dr. Warton died at his living of Wickham in Hampshire, in 1800.—*Ibid.*

WARTON (Thomas), brother of the last mentioned, was born in 1728, and educated first at Winchester school, and next at Trinity college Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degrees in arts. In 1756 he became professor of poetry, which situation he held ten years. In 1771 he was presented to the vicarage of Kidding-ton in Oxfordshire, of which parish he wrote an account as the specimen of a history of the county, which never appeared. In 1785 Mr. Warton was appointed poet laureat, and also Camden's professor of modern history at Oxford. He died in 1790. He wrote some elegant Poems, 2 vols. 8vo ; a History of English Poetry, 3 vols. 4to. ; the lives of sir Thomas Pope, and Dr. Bathurst, 2 vols. 8vo ; Notes on Milton's smaller poems ; and some miscellaneous pieces—*Europ. Mus.*

WARWICK (sir Philip), was born in 1608, in Westminster, and educated at Eton; after which he studied at Geneva. On his return to England he was made secretary to the lord treasurer Juxon, and clerk of the signet. In 1646 he was appointed one of the king's commissioners to treat with parliament for the surrender of Oxford, and was afterwards made secretary to his majesty. At the restoration he became member for Westminster, and was knighted. He died in 1682. He wrote "Memoirs of Charles the First," 8vo.—*Wood's Fasti.*

WASHINGTON (George), was born February 11, 1732, in Virginia. His family emigrated from Chehire to that country about 1630. His father, Mr. Augustus Washington, was a man of considerable landed property. The subject of the present article received his education at home under a private tutor; after which he became an eminent surveyor. He also became major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was sent by general Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio to complain of the inroads that were made, in violation of the treaties between the two crowns: he also at the same time negotiated a treaty with the six nations, and other western tribes of Indians, for which he received the thanks of his country. In 1755 he served as colonel under the unfortunate general Braddock, who fell a victim to his own haughtiness and imprudence. Mr. Washington on that occasion gave strong proofs of his military courage and skill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army. He held the command of the Virginia troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill health.

He now served his country as a senator, and was elected a member of the assembly for Frederick county, and afterwards for that of Fairfax. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies was widened by mutual animosity beyond all prospect of reconciliation, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Mr. Washington, and accordingly in June 1775 he took the supreme command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. Of the particulars of that great revolution it is impossible here to give a detail. The history of Washington, from this period, is the history of the American war, and must necessarily be voluminous. Suffice it to observe, that to his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were almost wholly indebted for that independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event Washington resigned his commission to congress, and in his address on that occasion the magnanimity of the hero is blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. As a genuine proof of his patriotism, he would receive no pay for eight years service, but defrayed his expenses during the war out of his private purse. He now returned to his seat of Mount Vernon, like Cincinnatus, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1799 he was elected president of the United States, on which he quitted his estate, and was received at Philadelphia with the applause which he had so well merited. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. An insurrection among the people of Alleghany and Washington counties, instigated by the French agent, Genet, was suppressed by the energy and moderation of the president; who in 1796 effected a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He resigned his office the same year; and in 1798 accepted the command of the army, which he held till his death. This melancholy event happened Dec. 14, 1799.—*Life of Washington, &c. 1804.*

WASSE (Christopher), a learned Englishman, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards superior beadle of law at Oxford. He translated Grotius's Catechism into Greek verse, and Gratius's Cynegeticon into English. He died in 1690.—*Wash.*

WASSER (Anna), an ingenious lady, was born at Zurich in 1679. She painted portraits in oil, but chiefly excelled in miniature painting. She died in 1713.—*Painting.*

WATELET (Claude Henry), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1718. He was member of the French academy and of several foreign societies. Though he had been receiver-general of the finances, &c.

died poor in 1786. He wrote a poem on the Art of painting; and some Comedies and other pieces of merit. He also left a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, which has been printed.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

WATERLAND (Daniel), a learned divine, was born at Walleby, in Lincolnshire, in 1688, of which parish his father was rector. He received his education first at Lincoln, and next at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1715 was chosen master. He was also appointed chaplain to the king, and had the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk. In 1787 he obtained the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and afterwards a canonry of Windsor. He died in 1740. Dr. Waterland wrote a Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity against Dr. Clarke, with a defence of that book. He was also the author of Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture; a Treatise on the Eucharist; a History of the Athanasian Creed; and other excellent works.—*Biog. Brit.*

WATERLOO (Anthony), a landscape painter in the 16th century, was born at Utrecht. His pictures are admirably executed, and sell very dear.—*Pitt.*

WATS (Gübert), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was created D.D. He died in 1657. Dr. Wats translated lord Bacon's treatise *De Augmentis Scientiarum*, 4to.; and Davila's History of the Civil Wars in France.—*Wood.*

WATSON (John), a learned prelate, was born at Rengworth in Worcestershire, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford, after which he became a physician, but on the accession of queen Elizabeth he took orders. In 1572 he became dean, and in 1580 bishop of Winchester. He died in 1589. This bishop wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled *Abraham*.—*Wood. Langbaine.*

WATSON (Thomas), a non-conformist divine, was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of St. Stephen Walbrook, in the civil wars, but was deprived after the restoration. He died suddenly in 1673. He wrote a Course of Sermons on the Assembly's Catechism, in 1 vol. folio; and some other discourses.

WATSON (James), a Scotch printer, was born at Aberdeen, and carried on his business with great reputation at Edinburgh, where he died in 1728. He printed a beautiful Bible in 4to.; another in crown 8vo.; and one of a very small size, less and much neater than Field's.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WATSON (David), a learned writer, was born in Scotland in 1710. He received his education at St. Andrew's, where he became professor of philosophy; but in 1747 he left that university and came to London.

He led an irregular life, and died in great poverty in 1756. He published a Literal Translation of Horace, in 2 vols. 8vo. with notes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WATSON (Robert), a divine and historian, was born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1730. He studied in the school and university of his native place, and afterwards at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He became doctor of laws, professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles-lettres, at St. Andrew's, and lastly principal of the united college. He died about 1780. Dr. Watson wrote *The History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain*, which was printed in 1 vol. 4to., and 2 vols. 8vo. in 1789.—*Europ. Mag.*

WATSON (sir William), an eminent botanist, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylor's school, after which he was apprenticed to an apothecary. In 1738 he married and set up for himself, and in 1741 he was admitted a member of the royal society, to whose volumes he communicated many valuable papers on botanical subjects. About 1744 he engaged in the study of electricity, in which he made several important discoveries, and received as a recompence the Copley medal from the royal society in 1745. In 1757 he was presented with the degree of M.D. by the university of Halle, and also by that of Wittenberg. In 1762 he was chosen one of the physicians of the Foundling hospital, and in 1784 a fellow of the royal college of physicians. In 1786 he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty. He died in 1787. His tracts on Electricity have been collected into one volume 8vo.—*Pukerney.*

WATSON (John), an English divine, was born at Presbury in Cheshire, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1769 he was presented to the valuable rectory of Stockport, in his native county. He died in 1788, aged 59. Mr. Watson wrote the History of Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1 vol. 4to. 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WATSON (Henry), a surgeon, was born in London in 1702; and celebrated as a lecturer in anatomy, and in 1761 was elected surgeon of Westminster hospital. He died in 1793. He wrote an account of the Absorbents of the Urinary Bladder, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Ibid.*

WATTEAU (Anthony), a painter, was born at Valenciennes in 1684, and died at Nogent, near Paris, in 1721. He resided some time in England, which he was obliged to quit on account of his health. He painted conversations and burlesque subjects in a good style.—*Pilkington.*

WATTS (Isaac), a pious and ingenious divine among the dissenters, was born at Southampton in 1674. He received part of his education under Mr. Rowe, a dissenting minister who kept an academy in London,

where he had that eminent prelate archbishop Hort for a fellow pupil. In 1696 Mr. Watts became tutor to the son of sir John Hartop, and after residing in that family four years he went to live with sir Thomas Abney at Newington. He also accepted an invitation from the independent congregation in Berry-street, St. Mary Axe. In 1728 the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen did honour to themselves in conferring on him the degree of doctor in divinity. This truly estimable man died in 1741. His principal works are, *A Treatise on Logic*; *An Essay on the Improvement of the Mind*, intended as a supplement to that work; *Introduction to Astronomy and Geography*; *Hymns*; and a poetical version of the Psalms, usually sung in dissenting congregations; *Horæ Lyricæ*, or Poems, chiefly religious; *Miscellaneous Thoughts*, 12mo.; *Scripture History*, in a catechetical form, 12mo.; two volumes of *Sermons*; and *Philosophical Essays*, 8vo. The whole of his works, which are remarkable for their clearness and usefulness, have been printed in 6 vols. 4to.—*Life by Dr. Gibbons.*

WEAVER (John), a dancing master, who composed several dramatic pantomimes, as "The Loves of Mars and Venus;" "Orpheus and Eurydice;" and "Perseus and Andromeda." He also wrote "A History of the Mimes and Pantomimes of the Ancients;" "The Art of Dancing, with a Treatise on Action and Gesture." He died about 1730.—*Biog. Dram.*

WEBB (Philip Carteret), an eminent lawyer and antiquary, was born in 1700. In 1751 he was employed in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the society of antiquaries. He was member of parliament and solicitor to the treasury. He died in 1770. Mr. Webb wrote a number of small tracts, chiefly on legal subjects.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WEBB (Benjamin), an English penman, was born in London in 1725. He was frequently employed in writing copies of honorary freedoms, bestowed by the city of London upon eminent persons; particularly that presented to his Danish majesty in 1768. His works consist principally of tables of calculations. He died in 1774.—*Ibid.*

WEBSTER (William), a writing master, who kept a school in Castle-street Leicester fields. He translated, from the French of La Hôte, a Compendious Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 12mo.; and wrote a small treatise on Arithmetic, and another on Book-keeping. He died in 1744, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

WECHSEL (Christopher), a celebrated printer in Paris, who began to print Greek authors in 1530. His editions were remarkable for their correctness, which was owing to his employing the learned Sylburgius for his reader. He died in 1572. His son, Andrew, being a protestant, withdrew

to Basil, where he carried on the printing business. He published a catalogue of books printed by him and his father, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

WEEVER (John), an English antiquary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge. He published a folio volume of great curiosity and value, entitled *Funerall Monuments*, 1631. An edition in 4to. was published in 1767. Weever died about 1632.—*Wood.*

WELBY (Henry), an extraordinary character, was born in Lincolnshire, where he had a large estate, but an attempt being made on his life by his brother, he took the resolution of secluding himself from all society. He accordingly took a house in Grub-street, London, where he lived forty-four years without being seen by any one. He died in 1636.—*Phœnix Britannicus.*

WELLS (Edward), a learned divine, was born at Corsham, in Wiltshire, about 1665, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He proceeded D. D. and obtained the living of Cotesbach in Leicestershire. He died about 1730. Dr. Wells published an Answer to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity; some pamphlets against the dissenters; a valuable work on the Geography of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Course of Mathematics for young Gentlemen, 3 vols.; and some other works.—*Wood.*

WELSTED (Leonard), a poet, was born in 1689, and educated at Westminster school, where he wrote the humorous tale of "The Apple Pye," which has been falsely attributed to Dr. King. Mr. Welsted obtained a situation in the ordnance office; and he was honoured with a situation in the Dunciad by Mr. Pope. However, he was a man of genius, and several of his poems possess great merit. He translated Longinus on the Sublime into English from Boileau's version, and wrote a comedy, called "The Dissembled Wanton." He died in 1747.—*Biog. Dram.*

WELLWOOD (Thomas), a Scotch physician, was born near Edinburgh in 1652, and educated at Glasgow. His father was suspected of being concerned in the murder of archbishop Sharpe, which made him fly to Holland, from whence he returned with king William. The son became king's physician for Scotland, and settled at Edinburgh, where he died in 1716. He wrote "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution," very superficial and partial, in 1 vol. 8vo. He is not to be confounded with a presbyterian of the same name, who died at Perth in 1680. He wrote Emmanuel's Land, and some other pious works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WENZELAS, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, was the son of Charles IV. whom he succeeded in 1378. He was deranged in his mind, on which account

he was placed under confinement, and died in 1419.—*Univ. Hist.*

WENTWORTH (Thomas), earl of Strafford, was born in Yorkshire, of an ancient family. He was one of the principal leaders of the popular party in the house of commons against the measures of Charles the first; but was gained over to the court, made a peer, and appointed president of the north, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. On this occasion the famous Pym said to him, "You have left us, but we will never leave you till your head is off your shoulders." In this he kept his word. Lord Strafford displayed great talents for government in Ireland, where he encouraged agriculture, and laboured with zeal to promote the protestant interest. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, he gathered a force, and endeavoured to persuade the king to act with vigour, but his advice was overruled. His enemies in the commons, with Pym at their head, impeached him at the bar of the lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was carried on with uncommon virulence. His defence made a deep impression upon the hearers, though it did not abate the malice of his persecutors, who passed a bill of attainder against him. The king, however, refused his assent to it a long time. At length the earl himself wrote to advise his majesty to yield, which he did with extreme reluctance; and this great man was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641.—*Clarendon.*

WERT (Adrian Vander), a painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1639, and died there in 1727. He painted historical subjects in miniature, which he finished in a style of great elegance. His works are very scarce. His brother *Peter* was his pupil, and a good painter. He died in 1718.—*Pilkington.*

WESLEY (Samuel), an English divine, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford, but was bred a dissenter. He afterwards conformed, and wrote some tracts against his old connexions. He obtained the living of South Ormesby in Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth in the same county, where he died in 1735. Mr. Wesley wrote a number of poems, which were ridiculed by Garth and other wits. His principal works are, *The Life of Christ*, an heroic poem, folio; and *Dissertations on the Book of Job*, in Latin, folio. His son *Samuel* was under-master of Westminster school many years, and afterwards master of Blundel's school at Tiverton, in Devonshire, where he died in 1799. He wrote the *Battle of the Sexes*, and several other ingenious poems, printed in 1 vol. 12mo.—*Gen. Dict.*

WESLEY (John), son of Samuel Wesley the elder, rendered himself remarkable as the founder of a numerous sect. He was born at Epworth in 1703, and educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed to Christ church college, Oxford, but in

1726 he was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and among other names bestowed upon the members, that of *Methodists* was applied to them with such success as to continue to distinguish all their followers to the present time. Thinking that Oxford was not a sphere large enough for his labours, Mr. Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of two years, he returned to England, where he commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitfield, but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which was zealously espoused and preached by the latter, they separated, and the methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Mr. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society, though consisting of many thousands, was uncommonly well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He died in London, in 1791. He published some volumes of hymns, numerous sermons, political tracts, and pieces in controversy against the Calvinists and Moravians. His preaching was extemporary, but not vehement. He dwelt much upon practical religion, though he taught his followers to look for extraordinary motions of the holy spirit, and to aspire to a state of sinless perfection.—*Life by Whitehead.*

WESLEY (Charles), younger brother of the above, was born in 1708, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church college, Oxford, of which he became student. He was one of the first methodists, and continued a constant preacher among them to his death, which happened in 1788. He wrote several hymns and other pious pieces. His two sons, Charles and Samuel, have distinguished themselves by their extraordinary skill in music.—*Ibid.*

WESSELUS (John), a learned German, was born at Groningen, about 1419. His great merit was known to pope Sixtus IV. who invited him to Rome, and promised him whatever he should require. Wesselus contented himself with asking for a Hebrew and Greek bible in the Vatican library. "And why," said the pope, "do you not ask for a bishopric?" "Because I do not want one," replied Wesselus. He died in his own country, in 1489. He maintained many opinions similar to those of Luther. Some of his works were printed

at Groningen in 1614, 4to. with this title, *Jarrago rerum Theologicarum.*—*Moreri.*

WEST (Gilbert), an eminent writer, was born in 1706, and educated at Winchester and Eton, and afterwards at Christ church, Oxford. He became treasurer of Chelsea hospital through the favour of William Pitt, afterwards earl Chatham. In 1747 Mr. West printed his valuable work in vindication of the worth of our Saviour's resurrection, for which the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He also published a translation of Pindar into English verse, and wrote some elegant poems in Doddsley's collection. He died at Wickham, in Kent, in 1756.

WEST (Richard), an eminent lawyer, was a barrister in the Temple, and in 1717 became king's counsel. In 1725 he was made lord chancellor of Ireland, but died the year following. He wrote a Discourse concerning Treasons and Bills of Attainder; and another Treatise on the Manner of creating Peers. He married a daughter of bishop Burnet's.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WEST (James), an ingenious gentleman, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1741 he sat in parliament for St. Alban's, and was appointed one of the secretaries of the treasury, which office he resigned in 1762. He was president of the royal society, and one of the vice-presidents of that of antiquaries. He died in 1772. The late marquis of Landowne purchased his MSS. and his collection of books was sold by auction.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

WEST (Thomas), a topographical writer, was born at Ulverston, in Lancashire, where he died in 1779. He wrote "The History of Furness; and "A Guide to the Lakes."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WESTFIELD (Thomas), a pious prelate, was born in the Isle of Ely, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained the living of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, and the archdeaconry of St. Alban's. He was a pathetic preacher, as to be called the weeping prophet. At the beginning of the rebellion he was made bishop of Bristol. He died in 1644.—*Lloyd's Account of Suffering Loyalists.*

WESTSTEIN (John Rodolph), a learned divine, was born at Basil in 1617, and succeeded his father as professor of Greek and theology in that university, where he died in 1711. He published some learned works, particularly Origen's Dialogue against the Marcionites. His brother, John Henry, was also a learned man. He settled as a printer at Amsterdam, where he published several correct editions of ancient authors, with prefaces. He died in 1726, aged 77.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

WESTSTEIN (John James), of the same family as the preceding, was born at Basil in 1693. He travelled into different countries to consult manuscripts of the New Testament, in order to publish an edition

with various readings. In 1730 he printed his Prolegomena to that work; which gave such alarm to some of the clergy, that they accused him to the council as a Socinian, and he was deposed from the ministry. On this he went to Holland, where he succeeded Le Clerc as professor of philosophy, and died at Amsterdam in 1754. His edition of the New Testament appeared in 1751, in 2 vols. folio. He added to this great work two epistles of St. Clemens Romanus in Syriac, with a Latin version.—*Novo. Diet. Hist.*

WHARTON (George), an astrologer, was born in Westmoreland. He spent the greatest part of his patrimony in defence of Charles I. and after the ruin of the royal cause he wrote a number of almanacks, astronomical tracts, a chronology of remarkable events, and other works. He was also the author of some doggerel verses. After the restoration he was created a baronet, and made treasurer of the ordnance. He died in 1681.—*Granger.*

WHARTON (Anne), a lady distinguished for her poetical talents in the reign of Charles II. She was daughter of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, who, dying without a son, left his estate between this lady and her sister, the countess of Abingdon. She was wife of Thomas, afterwards marquis of Wharton; and the author of several poems, printed in Dryden's and Nichols's Collections. She died in 1655.

WHARTON (Henry), an ingenious divine, was born in 1664, at Worstead in Norfolk, of which place his father was vicar. He received his education at Caius college, Cambridge, after which he became chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the rectory of Chatham, and the vicarage of Minster, in Kent. He died in 1695. He wrote a Treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy against the Church of Rome; Specimens of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation; Defence of Pluralities, &c.; Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Londonensibus, necnon de Episcopis & Decanis Aflavenfisibus, 8vo; Anglia Sacra, five Collectio Historiarum, &c. 2 vols. folio; and a volume of Sermons, 8vo.—*Wood, A.C.*

WHARTON (Philip, duke of), was born about 1699. On the death of his father, in 1716, he discarded his tutor, and paid his court to the chevalier St. George, commonly called the Pretender, who dignified him with the title of duke of Northumberland. He soon afterwards returned home, and made his peace with government, and was created duke of Wharton. After this he joined the opposition, and distributed a weekly paper called the True Briton. Having reduced his fortune by his extravagance, he again went abroad, where he attached himself to the Pretender, and died in 1751.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WHATELY (William), a pious divine, was born at Banbury in Oxfordshire, in 1533. He was educated at Christ's college, Cam-

bridge, and afterwards at Edmund hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he became vicar of Banbury, and lecturer of Stratford upon Avon. He was a man of great learning, and died in 1639. He published a number of sermons with quaint titles; a *Treatise on Marriage*; and an *Exposition of the Commandments*, 8vo.—*Wood.*

WHEARE (Degory), an historian, was born at Jacobstow, in Cornwall, in 1573, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He afterwards became Camden's professor of history, and principal of Gloucester hall. He died in 1647. He wrote *de Ratione & Methodo Legendi Historias Dissertatio*, 8vo. 1625, and again in 1637. It was translated into English by Edmund Bohun.—*Wood, A. O.*

WHEATLEY (Charles), an English divine, was born in London in 1686, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. On taking orders he settled in London, where he was chosen lecturer of St. Mildred, in the Poultry. He was afterwards presented to the vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, in Hertfordshire. He died at the latter place in 1742. His works are, 1. A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, the first edition of which was in folio, and the following ones in 8vo.; 2. An Historical Vindication of the Eighty-fifth Canon on bidding Prayer; 3. Answer to Hoadley on the Sacrament; 4. Private Devotions at the Holy Communion; 5. Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 8vo. After his death appeared his Miscellaneous Sermons, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Mag.*

WHEELER (George), a divine and baronet, was born at Charing, in Kent, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, after which he travelled into the Levant, accompanied by Dr. Spon. On his return he presented several valuable antiquities collected in his travels, to the university, which complimented him with the degree of M. A. He entered into orders, and was made prebendary of Durham, and presented to the vicarage of Basingstoke, in Hampshire, and the valuable rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. He died in 1724. His works are, a *Journey into Greece*, folio, 1682; an *Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians*, 1689, 8vo.; and the *Protestant Monastery*; or *Christian Economics*, 12mo.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WHICKOCOT (Benjamin,) a pious divine, was born in Shropshire in 1609, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became provost, but was removed at the Restoration. He was afterwards successively minister of Blackfriars and St. Lawrence-Jewry, London. He died in 1683. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson. The first volume of his sermons was published by the earl of Shaftesbury,

author of the *Characteristics*; the three next by Dr. Jeffery; and the fifth by Dr. Samuel Clarke.—*Gen. Dict.*

WHISTON (William), a divine and mathematician, was born at Norton in Leicestershire in 1667. He was educated first at the free school of Tamworth, and removed from thence to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became domestic chaplain to bishop Moore of Norwich, who gave him the living of Lowestoft. In 1700 he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Lucas's professor of mathematics at Cambridge, in which situation he read lectures on that great man's principles of philosophy. About this time he began to oppose the generally received doctrine of the Trinity, and conducted himself with so much imprudent zeal in the controversy, that he was formally deprived of the professorship, and expelled the university. He then retired to London, where he supported himself by teaching mathematics, reading lectures, and writing books. In his latter years he turned baptist. He died in 1752. Mr. Whiston was a man of considerable learning, but excessively credulous, notwithstanding his want of faith in the Trinity. His principal works are, *A New Theory of the Earth*, 8vo. This was answered by Dr. Keil. *Astronomical Lectures*, 8vo; *Translation of Josephus*, 4 vols. 8vo; *Astronomical Principles of Religion*; *History of the Old and New Testament*, 6 vols. 8vo; and *Memoirs of his own Life*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Wood.*

WHITAKER (William), a learned divine, was born at Holme in Lancashire, in 1548; and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree, and became regius professor of divinity, and master of St. John's college in that university. Dr. Whitaker wrote some able books against popery. He was suspected of puritanism, and died in 1595.—*Fuller.*

WHITBY (Daniel), a learned divine, was born at Ruthden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638. He became scholar of Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow. Dr. Ward, bishop of Salisbury, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of St. Edmund in that city. He also became chanter of the cathedral, and died in 1725. Dr. Whitby wrote a number of controversial books; but he is chiefly known by an excellent volume on the five Points against Calvinism, 8vo; and his *Paraphrase and Exposition of the New Testament*, 2 vols. folio.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WHITE (Thomas), an eminent divine, was born at Bristol; and became a student of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1566. After entering into orders, he settled in London, and obtained the rectory of St. Gregory, and that of St. Dunstan in the West. He was also successively prebendary of St.

Paul's, treasurer of the church of Salisbury, canon of Christ church, Oxford, and canon of Windfor. He died in 1623. Dr. White published some sermons; but he is remembered by his charities, having founded an almshouse at Bristol; a lectureship at Oxford; and made a liberal bequest to Sion college for the London clergy. He is not to be confounded with another minister of both his names, who lived after the Restoration, and was lecturer of St. Andrew, Holborn. He wrote a book on the art of Divine Meditation, 8vo.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WHITE (Francis), a learned prelate, was educated at Cambridge, after which he became almoner to the king, dean and bishop of Carlisle, from whence in 1631 he was translated to Norwich. He died in 1637. This bishop distinguished himself by his writings against popery, and a conference with Fisher the jesuit in the king's presence in 1624.—*Granger.*

WHITE (Thomas), or as he called himself *Albius*, a philosopher and divine of the Roman church, was born in Essex. He was particularly intimate with Hobbes, though as philosophers they did not agree. His works are remarkable for their subtlety about trifles. He died in 1676.—*Wood. Granger.*

WHITE (Jeremy), a nonconformist divine, was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and household chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He was a man of considerable humour and dexterity: but was outwitted by Cromwell, for whose daughter he had an affection; and being one day on his knees before her, he was suddenly caught in that posture by the protector, who demanded the reason. White replied that he had been long paying his addresses to the lady's maid, who stood by, but without avail, on which account he was soliciting the lady's interest. Cromwell immediately turning to the wench, demanded why she refused Mr. White; and without ceremony ordered a clergyman to be called, and they were married on the spot. Jeremy lived privately after the Restoration, and died in 1707, aged 78. He wrote a remarkable book on the Restoration of all Things, printed after his death in 8vo. It is a defence of the notion that all men will finally be saved.—*Calamy.*

WHITE (Robert), an English engraver, who served his time under Loggan. He is supposed to have engraved more portraits and frontispieces than any other artist. He was remarkably exact in his likenesses: and died in 1704.—*Strutt's Engravers.*

WHITEFIELD (George), one of the founders of the methodists, was born in 1714 at Gloucester, where his mother kept the Bell inn. He received his education in the crypt school at Gloucester, and afterwards became servant in Pembroke college, Oxford. Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester, ordained him, after which his zeal prompted him to preach

in prisons, private houses, the fields and open streets. A course so strange and irregular could not but give great offence, and the doors of the churches were universally shut against him. His eloquence was peculiarly strong, and well adapted to make a great impression upon ordinary minds; in consequence of which he obtained many followers. In 1738 he went to America, where he was well received, and wonderful effects are recorded in his journals of the power of his preaching. Sudden and violent conversions were considered as indispensibly necessary to prove that the hearers had obtained divine grace. For some time Mr. Whitefield acted in conjunction with the two Wesleys, but at last serious differences arose between them respecting the calvinistic doctrines of absolute election and final perseverance. These were zealously maintained by Mr. Whitefield and his followers, and as strenuously denied by the others. A division arose, and the methodists were divided into two parties, called the Calvinistic and Arminian methodists. Mr. Whitefield built two large conventicles in London, that called the Tabernacle in the city, and another in Tottenham-court-road. He was also powerfully assisted by the countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain; and became the patroness of the sect, which still continues in a flourishing state. Mr. Whitefield died suddenly in New England in 1770. His Sermons, Letters and Controversial Tracts, have been printed in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Gillen.*

WHITEHEAD (Paul), a poet, was born in Westminster in 1710, and received a liberal education. His friend lord le Desperer procured him a patent place worth 800*l.* a year. He died in 1774. The best of his poems, which are not above mediocrity, was entitled the *Gymnasiad*, a mock heroic, designed to ridicule the brutal custom of prize-fighting.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WHITEHEAD (William), a poet, was the son of a baker at Cambridge, and admitted first a sizar, and afterwards a scholar of Clare-hall, Cambridge. He also obtained a fellowship, after which he accompanied two young noblemen on their travels: by which means he was appointed register and secretary of the order of the Bath. In 1755 he became poet laureat. He died in 1785, aged 70. Besides his odes and songs, he wrote the *Roman Father*, and *Crensa*, tragedies; the *School for Lovers*, a comedy; a *Trip to Scotland*, a farce, and some other pieces.—*Ibid.*

WHITEHURST (John) an ingenious mechanic, was born at Congleton, in Cheshire, and bred to his father's business, which was that of a clock and watch-maker. He set up in that line at Derby, where he made the town clock at the town-hall, and the clock and chimes in the tower of All-Saints church. In 1775 he was appointed stamps

of the money weights at the mint, on which he removed to London, where he continued to reside till his death in 1788. Mr. Whitehurst was a member of the royal society, and his house was the resort of ingenious and scientific men of whatever nation or rank. He is advantageously known in the world of letters by his *Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth*, published first in 1778, and again with improvements, in 1786, in 1 vol. 4to. He was also the author of an *Attempt towards obtaining Invariable Measures of Length, Capacity and Weight*, from the Mensuration of Time, 8vo; and some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—*Europ. Mag.*

WHITELOCK (sir James), a learned lawyer, was born in London, in 1570, and educated at Merchant-Tailors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, and, in 1594, entered of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. In 1620 he was elected member for Woodstock; and about the same time received the honour of knighthood, and the appointment of chief justice of Chester. He afterwards became chief justice of the king's-bench, and died in 1632. His works are *Lectures, or Readings in the Middle Temple Hall*; and several speeches in parliament.—*Wood.*

WHITELOCKE (Bulstrode), son of the preceding, was born in London: in 1605, he was educated at Merchant-Tailors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In the long parliament he represented Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and shewed himself very active in prosecuting the earl of Strafford. He was appointed one of the lay members in the assembly of divines; and in 1647, became one of the commissioners of the great seal. In 1653 he was sent ambassador from the Commonwealth to Sweden, and on his return was made one of the commissioners of the treasury. In 1656 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, and the year following became one of Cromwell's house of lords. In 1659 he was appointed president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal, which he resigned soon after, and retired to Chilton, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1676. His works are, 1. *Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient, and legal Form of Government*, 8vo.; 2. *Memorials of English Affairs*, folio, 1682, and again, considerably enlarged, in 1732; 3. *Several Speeches in Rushworth's and other collections*.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

WHITGIFT (John), an eminent prelate, was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1530. He received his education first at Queen's college, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1560 he entered into orders, and became chaplain to bishop Cox of Ely, who gave him a living. In 1563 he was appointed lady

Margaret's professor of divinity, great restorer of order and discipline at university. In 1567 he was at Trinity college, and regius professor he resigned two years afterwards, and obtained the deanry of Lincoln in 1576 was consecrated bishop of Ely, from whence, in 1583, he was translated to Canterbury. He was a favourite with Queen Elizabeth, who used to call him her little black and white. He was a zealous governor of the university, and strenuously resisted the encroachments of the puritans. The archbishop's hospital at Croydon, and died in 1604.—*Life by Strype.*

WHITTINGHAM (William), a learned divine, was born at Chester, an Brasenose college, Oxford. He became fellow of All-souls, and student of Christ-church. On the death of Edward VI. he went abroad; in that of Elizabeth, strong against the liturgy and church of Rome. However he did not scruple to accept the deanry of Durham, where he suffered great depredations in removing the coffins and other ancient remains from the cathedral. He died in 1579. He translated the Geneva Bible; and turned some of the psalms of David. Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the psalms.—*Wood.*

WHITTINGTON (Robert), a learned lawyer, was born at Litchfield in Staffordshire; he published a law treatise in quarto, 1500; and several other works. He was a man of great learning, and wrote against Lilliput, and died about 1550.—*Wood, A. O.*

WHITTINGTON (sir Richard), a learned citizen of London, who flourished in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. He built Newgate, part of the old London wall, the hand of Grey-Friars, now called Christ-church, part of Guildhall, with a chapel to keep the city record, and three times served London: the last time was in the reign of Edward VI.—*Stowe's London.*

WICKLIFFE (John de), a learned divine, and styled the morning star of the reformation, was born about 1330, in the parish of Wickliffe, in Yorkshire. He was admitted first of Queen's college, and afterwards removed to Merton college. In 1361 his great talents procured him the mastership of Balliol college; after he was made warden of the hall, then founded by archbishop of Canterbury, whose successor, Langham, died, the instigation of the monks, sworn foes to Wickliffe, for corrupt errors and practices having cited king Edward to refuse to pay him a year

monks defended the papal claim, which Wickliffe opposed with such strength, that he was made king's chaplain, and preferred to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicester-shire. In 1374 he was sent, with some others, on an embassy to Rome, to complain of the number of benefices in England enjoyed by foreigners. This mission, however, produced no other effect than to confirm Wickliffe in his sentiments of the papal tyranny. After his return he preached with still greater vehemence against the corruptions of the Roman church. Pope Gregory XI. being informed of his conduct, issued several bulls against him, charging him with numerous heresies. An assembly was accordingly held at St. Paul's by archbishop Sudbury, and Courtenay, bishop of London, to examine Wickliffe, who appeared, supported by the Duke of Lancaster and Lord Percy. Wickliffe made an able defence of himself, but the council ended without any determination. Wickliffe died in 1384, and was buried in his church at Lutterworth, but forty years afterwards his bones were taken up and burnt by order of the council of Constance. He wrote a tract on the Schism of the Popes; and translated the New Testament into English. This last has been printed by the care of Mr. Lewis, folio.—*Gilpin's Life of Wickliffe.*

WICQUEFORD (Abraham), a Dutch statesman, was born at Amsterdum in 1598. He entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, who employed him as his agent in France, where he resided thirty-two years, and was very much noticed by Mazarine. But being accused of communicating some secrets of importance to the Dutch government, he was confined in the Bastille some months. When the war broke out between France and Holland he retired to the Hague, where he was taken up and imprisoned four years, on a charge of holding correspondence with the English. He contrived to make his escape, and retired to Zell, where he died in 1682. His works are, a History of the United States, folio; and a Treatise on the Duties of an Ambassador, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

WILD (Robert), a presbyterian divine, who took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and became rector of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, of which he was deprived at the restoration for non-conformity. He died at Oundle in 1679. His works are, the Tragedy of Mr. Christopher Love; Ister Boreale, a Poem on the Imprisonment of Mr. Calamy in Newgate; and some other poetical pieces: also some Sermons.—*Calamy.*

WILD (Henry), a taylor of Norwich, who made himself master of the Hebrew and Arabic, and was drawn from obscurity by Dr. Prideaux, who procured him a place in the Bodleian library. He afterwards removed to London, where he was supported by Dr. Mead. He died about 1733. He

translated from the Arabic "Mahomet's Journey to Heaven."—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

WILDE (William), a lawyer of the 17th century. He was recorder of London in 1659, created a baronet in 1660, appointed king's serjeant, made one of the justices of the court of common pleas in 1668, and justice of the court of king's bench in 1672. He died in 1679. He edited Yelverton's Reports.—*Gen. Diß.*

WILKES (Thomas), an augustine monk, of Osney, near Oxford. He wrote a Chronicle of English Affairs from the conquest to the end of the reign of Edward the first.—*Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

WILKES (John), alderman and chamberlain of London, was born in Clerkenwell in 1728: he received a liberal education, and after travelling abroad, married a lady of fortune, and became colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. In 1761 he was elected into parliament for Aylesbury, and at this time became a violent opponent of the Bute administration by publishing a periodical paper called the North Briton, the 45th number of which was so offensive, that a general warrant was issued by the earl of Halifax, secretary of state, to seize Mr. Wilkes and his papers. This affair made a great noise, and brought him into great repute as the patriot of the day. He brought his action in the court of king's bench, where he obtained a verdict, by which general warrants were declared illegal. However he was soon afterwards involved in trouble on account of a most obscene and blasphemous publication called the Essay on Woman; for which he was expelled the house. He was at different times returned for Middlesex, but the election was always declared void till 1774, when he was permitted to take his seat without farther opposition. The same year he served the office of lord mayor. He afterwards obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London, and in 1790 quitted parliament. He rendered eminent service in the riots of 1780 by exerting himself with such promptitude as saved the bank from the depredators. He died in 1797.—*Life by Almon.*

WILKIE (William), a poet and divine, was born in West Lothian, in Scotland, in 1721, and educated for the ministry at Edinburgh. He obtained his degree of doctor in divinity, and became professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrew's, where he died in 1772. Dr. Wilkie published a poem entitled, the Epigoniad; and some ingenious Fables, 8vo.—*Anderson's Collection of Poets.*

WILKINS (John), a learned prelate, was born at Fawley in Northamptonshire, in 1614, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to lord Say, and afterwards to Charles count palatine of the Rhine. In 1638 he published his Discovery of a New World, or an attempt to prove that there

may be another habitable world in the moon. This idea he enlarged and supported in a discourse concerning a new planet in 1640. He also published several other ingenious pieces, particularly one, entitled, *Mathematical Magic*; which was reprinted in 1680. In 1649 he obtained the wardenship of Wadham college, which he vacated in 1656 by his marriage with the sister of Oliver Cromwell, but by his connexion with the usurper the statutes were dispensed with. In 1659 he was made master of Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was deprived at the restoration. He then became preacher at Gray's-inn, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry. He was one of the institutors of the royal society, and in 1668 was promoted to the see of Chester. He died in 1672. His mathematical works have been printed in 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of some Sermons; a Discourse on the Gift of Preaching; and another on Prayer.—*Gen. Dict. Wood.*

WILKINS (David), a learned antiquary and divine, was keeper of the library at Lambeth, of which he drew up a catalogue, printed in 1718. Archbishop Wake bestowed upon him some church preferment. He also published the New Testament in Coptic; an edition of the Saxon Laws; and another of Selden's works. He died in 1745.—*Anecd. of Bourger.*

WILKINSON (Henry), a celebrated preacher among the presbyterians. He was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, rector of St. Dunstan in the East, canon of Christ church, Oxford, and Margaret's professor of divinity in that university; but was deprived of all his places at the restoration for nonconformity. He died at Clapham in 1675. Dr. Wilkinson printed several sermons.—*Calamy.*

WILKINSON (Henry), a puritan divine, was born in Yorkshire in 1616. He received his education at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, of which in the time of the rebellion he became principal, but was ejected at the restoration. He died at Great Cornard in Suffolk, in 1690. He published *Academical Discourses*; a *Treatise on Free Will*; and another on the *Divine Right of the Lord's Day*, in Latin.—*Calamy.*

WILLIAM I. king of England, commonly called the *Conqueror*, was the natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy, and of Arlotta the daughter of a furrier at Falaise, where he was born in 1024. He reigned quietly in Normandy till the death of Edward the Confessor, when pretending that the crown had been bequeathed to him by that monarch, he fitted out a large expedition, and landed on the coast of Sussex. As soon as the troops were disembarked he burnt the vessels, exclaiming, *see your country*. Harold marched against him, but was defeated and slain at Hastings; after which William marched to London, and was

crowned at Westminster on Christmas day, in 1066. He reigned with great tyranny, in consequence of which several insurrections took place, but they were soon quelled, and William divided the lands of most of the nobility and gentry among his followers. He also introduced the Norman language, and ordered that all law pleadings and statutes should be in that tongue. To prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies he instituted the *curfew*, or "cover-fire bell," at the sound of which every night at eight o'clock all fires and candles were to be put out. He caused a survey to be made of all the lands in the kingdom, the account or register of which was called the *Doomsday book*. In 1078 he finished the tower of London. In 1087 he invaded France, and destroyed the city of Mantes. He was about to march to Paris, but died in consequence of a fall from his horse, and was buried the same year at Rouen.—*Rapin.*

WILLIAM II. or *Rufus*, so called from his red hair, was the son of the conqueror, and crowned on the news of his father's death, Sept. 27, 1087. He made a conquest of part of Wales, and obtained the duchy of Normandy from his brother Robert, in 1095. He was a great persecutor of the clergy, and banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, from the kingdom. William was accidentally slain by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1100, aged 44.—*Ibid.*

WILLIAM III. of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague in 1650. He was the son of William prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He married the princess Mary, daughter of James I. duke of York; and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV. and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulsed in his turn by the prince de Condé. In 1688 the arbitrary measures of James II. induced many disaffected nobles and others to invite over the prince of Orange. He gladly embraced the occasion, and landed without opposition in Torbay, Nov. 5, the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. The coronation took place April 11, 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 he was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1693 the parliament confirmed to him the royal title. He fell from his horse

and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 26, 1702, and died March 8th following.—*Rep. N. Smol. let.*

WILLIAMS (John), a celebrated prelate, was born at Aber-Conway in Caernarvonshire, in 1582. He received his education first at Ruthin school, in Denbighshire, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts. In 1612 he became chaplain to the lord chancellor Egerton, by which means he obtained some considerable preferment, and was admitted into his lordship's entire confidence. The chancellor also at his death gave him his manuscript collections. He afterwards became chaplain to the king, and in 1620 dean of Westminster. The year following he was sworn of the privy council, and was made keeper of the great seal, and bishop of Lincoln. He attended James I. on his death-bed, and preached his funeral sermon, in which he compared him to Solomon. Soon after the accession of Charles I. the great seal was taken from him, and he was afterwards prosecuted in the star-chamber on a charge of betraying the king's secrets, fined 10,000*l.* and imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained above three years. In 1640 he was released by order of parliament, and the year following was made archbishop of York. He was again sent to the Tower with some of his brethren, by the lords, for framing a protest against all proceedings in parliament while they were hindered from attending in their places by the mob. When he was released the archbishop went to York, but the wars breaking out he retired to Wales, where he died in 1650.—*Life by Hacket, and Lives of the Chancellors.*

WILLIAMS (sir Charles Hanbury), a poet and statesman, was the son of John Hanbury, a director of the South Sea company. He represented the county of Monmouth in three successive parliaments, and in 1744 was installed knight of the bath. Two years after he was sent ambassador to Prussia, and afterwards in the same capacity to Russia, from whence he returned in 1759, and died the same year. His poems, which are remarkably lively, are in Dodsley's and other collections.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

WILLIAMS (Daniel), a presbyterian minister, was born at Wrexham in Denbighshire, in 1644. He officiated some time in Dublin, from whence he came to London in 1687, and became pastor of a congregation. In 1709 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow and Dublin, and died in 1716. He founded the library in Redcross-street for dissenting ministers. Five volumes of his Sermons are in print.—*Calamy.*

WILLIAMS (John), a pious bishop, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. After the restoration he obtained the rectory of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and a canonry in

St. Paul's cathedral. In 1689 he became chaplain to William and Mary, who gave him a prebend of Canterbury, and in 1696 promoted him to the bishopric of Chichester. He died in 1709. This bishop published several tracts against the romanists and dissenters, and a volume of sermons, preached at Boyle's lecture.—*Wood.*

WILLIAMS (Anna), an ingenious lady, was born in 1706 in South Wales: her father was a surgeon, but having a turn for mathematics he imagined that he had discovered the longitude. Filled with this idea he came to London with his daughter in 1730, but the expenses of the metropolis soon swallowed up his scanty means, and he died in the Charter-house. The daughter lost her sight by a cataact, after which she was taken under the protection of Dr. Johnson. Mr. Garrick gave her the profits of a play, which produced 200*l.* and in 1766 she published by subscription a volume of miscellanies in prose and verse. She also translated from the French "the Life of Julian." Miss Williams died in 1783.

WILLIS (Thomas), a physician, was born in 1621 at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1642 he took up arms in the service of the king, but after the surrender of the garrison he applied assiduously to the study of physic. In 1669 he was appointed Sedley's professor of natural philosophy, and the same year took his doctor's degree. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and was made fellow of the college of physicians. He was the most celebrated physician in his time, and died in Westminster in 1675. His medical and philosophical works have been printed in 2 vols. folio.—*Wood.*

WILLIS (Browne), son of the above, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1682. He was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor of laws. He was one of the revivers of the society of antiquaries, and during his long life visited all the cathedrals in England and Wales except Carlisle. He was at one time member of parliament for Buckingham, and died in 1760. He gave his cabinet of coins and manuscripts to the university of Oxford. Dr. Willis published a Survey of the Cathedrals, in 2 vols. 4to.; also an Account of the Mitred Abbeyes, 2 volumes 8vo.—*Ames of Bouyer.*

WILLUGHBY (Francis), an eminent naturalist, was born in Warwickshire in 1635, and educated at Cambridge, where he formed a close friendship with Mr. Ray, whom he accompanied in several excursions over England and Scotland, also through France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. He died in 1672, and left that gentleman trustee to his children. Mr. Ray published

from the papers of his friend his Ornithology in Latin, 1676, folio; and in 1678 an English translation of it, with figures engraved at the expense of Mrs. Willughby; also the History of Fishes, in folio, 1686.—*Gen. Dict. Poultry.*

WILSON (Arthur), an historian, was born in 1596 in Norfolk, and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford, after which he became servant to Robert, earl of Essex. He died in 1652. He wrote the History of the Reign of James I., folio, in a very pedantic style, and excessively partial.—*Wood.*

WILSON (Thomas), an eminently pious prelate, was born at Burton, in Cheshire, in 1663, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He was ordained at Kildare in 1686, and in 1692 became tutor to a son of the earl of Derby. At the same time he was offered the valuable living of Baddesworth, in Yorkshire, which he declined as being inconsistent with his resolves against non-residence. In 1697 he was, in a manner, compelled to accept the bishopric of Man, which had lain vacant four years. He was at the same time created doctor of laws by archbishop Tenison. The annual income of the see did not exceed 300*l.* a year, and yet out of that small stipend his charities were numerous. In 1703 he obtained an act of settlement for the island, and framed ecclesiastical constitutions, which were approved of by the lay proprietors and passed into a law. In 1707 he was made D.D. by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1722 the governor of the island sent the good bishop and his two vicars general to prison for suspending the archdeacon, who had acted in violation of the ecclesiastical constitutions. After a confinement of two months they were released, and the proceedings were condemned by the king and council; but the bishop refused to prosecute his enemies. He also declined accepting an English bishopric which was offered him, being so attached to his diocese that no temptation could remove him. This apostolical prelate died in 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. His publications were all of a practical nature, and admirably adapted to inform the ignorant and to edify the virtuous. Since his death have been published his Sermons in 4 vols. 8vo., and his Notes on the Bible in 3 vols. 4to.—*Life prefixed to his works. 2 vols. folio.*

WILSON (Thomas), son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1739. He obtained the rectory of St. Stephen Walbrook, and a prebend of Westminster. He was also sub-almoner to the king. Dr. Wilson rendered himself ridiculous by engaging in party politics, and by his enthusiastic attachment to Catharine Macaulay, whose statue in the character of Liberty he set up in Walbrook church, but on quarrelling with the lady he

removed this monument of his folly. He died at Bath in 1784. Dr. Wilson published his father's works.—*Europ. Mag.*

WILSON (Florence), a Scotch writer, was born in the county of Moray in 1500, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He afterwards went to Basil, and lastly to Paris, where he taught philosophy in the college of Navarre. He died in his native country in 1557. He wrote a treatise "De Tranquillitate Animæ."—*Mackenzie's Hist. of Scotch Writers.*

WILSON (John), was a native of Kendal, in Westmoreland, where his employment was that of knitting stockings. However, his fame for botanical knowledge was so great that he gave lessons alternately at that place and at Newcastle, and was attended by scholars from Scotland. In 1744 he published a Synopsis of British Plants in Mr. Ray's method, 8vo. He died about 1750.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

WILSON (Richard), an eminent painter, was born at Pinages, in Montgomeryshire, in 1714. He received an excellent education under his father, who was rector of that parish, and discovering a strong inclination to painting he was placed under an obscure artist in London, and afterwards followed portrait-painting in London with success. In 1749 he went to Italy, where he met with Mr. Lock, an English gentleman, who employed him in taking sketches and painting landscapes. At Rome he cultivated the friendship of Vernet, the celebrated French painter, who advised him to adhere to landscape-painting. In 1755 he returned to England, where he acquired the highest reputation in his line. On the establishment of the royal academy he became a member, and in 1779 librarian. He died in 1782. Wilson has been appropriately called the English Claude.—*Europ. Mag. Pilkington.*

WINCHELSEA (Anne, countess of), was the daughter of sir William Kingsmill, in Hampshire, and became maid of honour to the duchess of York, second wife of James II. till her marriage with Heneage, son of the earl of Winchelsea. Her principal production was a Poem upon the Spleen. A collection of her works was printed in 1713. She died in 1720.—*Biog. Feminæ.*

WINCHESTER (Thomas), an eminent divine, was born at Farringdon, in Berkshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1749. He was also elected to a fellowship, which he resigned in 1761 on obtaining the rectory of Appleton, in Berkshire, where he died in 1780. He wrote a valuable tract on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England, reprinted in 1803. He was also the author of some pieces against the Confessional.—*Life by Churton, prefixed to his tract above mentioned.*

WINKELMAN (John), a celebrated antiquary, was born at Stendal, in the Marche

of Brandenburg, in 1718, of protestant parents. He was bred a shoemaker, which occupation he quitted for the study of literature at Sechausen, where he became a professor of the belles-lettres. In 1754 he went to Dresden, and embraced the Roman catholic religion. The year following he visited Rome, where he was appointed in 1762 president of antiquities. He was considered as the first connoisseur of his time, and his friendship was courted by all persons who travelled to Rome to observe the antiquities and curiosities of that city and neighbourhood. He was assassinated at Trieste, by a villain to whom he was in the act of shewing some of his valuable medals, in 1768. The murderer was soon taken and executed. Winckelman wrote, the History of Arts among the Ancients; Elucidation of difficult Points of Mythology; Allegory for Artists; Remarks upon ancient Architecture. After his death were published his Familiar Letters.—*Life of Winckelman by Heyne.*

WING (Vincent), an astrological writer. He was author of "the Celestial Harmony of the Visible World" 1657, folio; an Ephemeris for Thirty Years; Computatio Catholica; and Astronomia Britannica. This last is a work of merit. He died in 1669. His name still continues to be affixed to a popular sheet almanack.—*Life by Gadhury.*

WINGATE (Edmund), a mathematical writer, was born in Bedfordshire in 1593, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn. He was appointed English teacher to the queen of Charles the first; but he took the covenant, and was elected into the parliament called by Cromwell. He died in 1656. He published the Use of the Rule of Proportion, commonly called Gunter's Scale; Natural and Artificial Arithmetic, 8vo. This book has gone through many editions. Tables of Logarithms; Ludus Mathematicus; the Exact Surveyor; and other works.—*Wood, A. G. Gen. Dict.*

WINSCHOM (John), commonly called Jack of Newberry, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and was the greatest clothier in England. He kept one hundred looms at work, and his house was, till lately, shewn as a curiosity. He led a troop of his workmen to the battle of Flodden-field.—*Gen. Dict.*

WINSLOW (James Benignus), a celebrated anatomist of Denmark, was a nephew of Steno, and born in 1669. He studied under Du Verney at Paris, where he turned Roman catholic and became physician, demonstrator in the king's garden, and member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1760. Winslow was the author of a Course of Anatomy, 4to.; Dissertation on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo.; on Diseases of the Bones; and other works of value.—*Novo. Dict. Hist.*

WINSTANLEY (William), a biographical

writer, was originally a barber. He wrote, "the Lives of the Poets;" "Select Lives of England's Worthies;" "Historical Rarities;" and some other books. His style is miserable, but we are obliged to him for some notices of persons and things which would have been otherwise lost. He died about 1690.—*Granger.*

WINSTON (Thomas), an English physician, was born in 1575, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1602 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return he settled in London, and in 1615 was chosen professor of physic at Gresham college, where he died in 1655. His anatomical lectures were printed in 1650.—*Hutchinson's Med. Biog.*

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN (Andrew), a monk and historian in Scotland, who died about 1400. He wrote a Chronicle of his Country in rhyme, in which there is a strange mixture of truth and fable.

WINTRINGHAM (sir Clifton), an eminent physician, was born at York in 1710. He received a liberal education, and after taking his degrees became physician to the duke of Cumberland in 1749. He afterwards obtained the title of baronet, and died in London in 1791. He published an improved edition of Mead's Medical Precepts, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WINWOOD (sir Ralph), an eminent statesman, was born in 1565 at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, and elected probationer fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1582. He served the office of proctor in 1589 and soon after went on his travels. In 1607 he received the honour of knighthood, and was sent ambassador to the states of Holland. In 1614 he was made secretary of state and privy counsellor. He died in 1617. His Memoirs of State Affairs were published after his death, in 1 vol. folio.—*Wood, A. G. Gen. Dict.*

WISLEY (William), an heraldic writer, who was rouge-croix poursuivant of arms, and died in 1618. He published the True Use of Armory shewed by History and plainly proved by Example, 4to.—*Ibid.*

WISCHART (William), a Scotch divine, was born at Dalkeith in 1657. At the revolution he was made one of the ministers of Leith, and in 1716 chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh, and a minister of that city. He is the author of a Body of Divinity in 1 vol. folio. He died in 1727.

WISCHEART (George), a Scotch prelate, was born in 1609, and educated at Edinburgh. He entered into episcopal orders, and became chaplain to the great marquis of Montrose, whom he accompanied in his last expedition, was taken prisoner and narrowly escaped being put to death. At the restoration he was made bishop of Edinburgh, where he died in 1669. He wrote a very curious account of the wars in Scotland, and the History of the Marquis of Montrose, 1 vol. 8vo.—*Gen. Dict.*

WISSE (Francis), a learned divine and antiquary, who was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and assistant to Dr. Hudson in the Bodleian library. He obtained the rectory of Rotherfield Grays in Oxfordshire; was appointed keeper of the archives of the university, and Radcliffe librarian. He died in 1677. He published *Annales Ælfridi Magni*, 4to; *Inquiries concerning the first Inhabitants of Europe*, 4to.; and *Observations on the Fabulous Times*, 4to.

WISSING (William), a portrait-painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1656. He was the disciple of Dodraens, and on coming to England was employed by Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he imitated. He painted portraits of most of the royal family, and was a powerful rival of Kneller. He died in 1687.—*Virtue*.

WITHERS (George), an English poet, was born in 1588. He was imprisoned for his first book entitled, "Abuses Whipt and Stript;" but continued to write satires and eclogues in prison. The latter possess merit. In the civil wars he was an officer in the parliament army, was taken by the royalists and condemned to be hanged, but was saved by the intercession of Sir John Denham. He died in 1667.—*Granger*.

WITSIUS (Herman), a learned calvinistic divine, was born in 1626 at Enckhuysen, in Holland. He became successively professor of divinity at Franeker, Utrecht, and Leyden. He died in 1708. His principal works are, 1. *Historia Hierosolymitana*; 2. *Egyptiaca et Decaphyllon, cum Diatriba de Legionis Fulminatrice Christianorum*; 3. *De Economie Fædorum, or the Economy of the Covenants*. This has been translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. *Miscellaneorum Sacrorum*; 5. *Maletemata Leydensia*, &c.

WITT (John de), son of Jacob de Witt, burgomaster of Dort, was born in 1625 of a noble family. After completing his studies at home he went into other countries, and on his return passed through several offices till he became grand pensionary of Holland. He managed public affairs with great wisdom, and placed the marine in an excellent state. He opposed the elevation of William III. to the stadtholderate, and this conduct proved the source of all his misfortunes. An attempt was made to assassinate him, but it failed. His brother, Cornelius de Witt, was apprehended on a charge of conspiring the death of the prince of Orange, and sent to prison; but though the accusation was unsupported by proofs he was sentenced to be banished. John was about to accompany him, but as they were leaving the Hague the irritated populace fell upon them, and tore them in pieces in the most savage manner, in 1672. Thus fell these virtuous patriots, one of whom had served his country with fidelity as a statesman nineteen years, and the other as a soldier. The *Negotiations and Memoirs of John de Witt* have been printed in 6 vols.

12mo.—*Life of John de Witt*, Utrecht, 1709.

WITT (Emanuel de), a Dutch painter, was born at Alcmæer in 1607, and died in 1692. He excelled in architectural subjects.—*Houbraken*.

WOFFINGTON (Margaret), a celebrated actress, was born at Dublin in 1718. Her first appearance in London was at Covent-garden theatre in 1738 in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she acquired great popularity. She died in 1760.

WOIDE (Dr.) a learned divine, was a native of Poland, but resided in England twenty-five years, was minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's; and also one of the assistant librarians of the British museum. He was deeply skilled in the Eastern languages, particularly the Coptic. He edited several important works, particularly the *Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament in the British museum* and the *Egyptian grammar of Mr. Scholtz*. At the time of his death, which happened in 1790, he was engaged on an *Egyptian lexicon*.—*Eur. Mag. Vol. xvii.*

WOLFE (James), a celebrated commander, was the son of general Edward Wolfe, and born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726. He entered young into the army, and possessing great military talents, improved by assiduity and experience, soon distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. He was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and in every subsequent engagement in Germany, in the war which terminated at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. When lieutenant colonel of Kingsey's regiment, he brought it to such exact discipline, that, as long as the six battalions on the plain of Minden are recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. He was greatly instrumental to the taking of Lützenburg, and was scarcely returned from thence when he was appointed to the chief command of the important expedition against Quebec in 1759. This undertaking afforded ample scope for the exercise of his great military talents. He was mortally wounded in the moment of victory, on the news of which he lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, "I thank God; I die contented." There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey; and Woollett engraved a beautiful picture of his death, from a painting by West.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

WOLFF (John Christian), or *Wolffus*, was born at Breslaw, in 1679. He studied first at Jena, and afterwards at Leipzig, where he published a *Thesis* on the manner of Studying Philosophy. In 1707 he became professor of mathematics at Halle, and in 1721 was appointed counsellor to the court of the king of Prussia. But some of his metaphysical opinions giving offence to the faculty of theology, he was banished from

Halle, on which he removed to Marburg, where he obtained a professorship with the title of aulic counsellor to the prince of Hesse. He was also honoured with marks of distinction by the king of Sweden, and was elected a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of that of Peterburg. In 1741 he was recalled by Frederic III. king of Prussia, who appointed him privy counsellor, vice-chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and nations. He was afterwards made chancellor of the university, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron. He died at Halle in 1754. His principal works are, a Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to.; *Philosophia Rationalis*, five Logica, 4to.; a System of Metaphysics, 4to.; *Jus Naturæ*, 8 vols. 4to.; *Jus Gentium*, 4to.; *Horæ Subseque Magdeburgenses*; Dictionary of the Mathematics, 8vo.; *Specimen Physicæ ad Theologiam Naturalem Applicatæ*, 8vo. His Latin style is barbarous, but his ideas are profound and often obscure.—*Novæ. Dict. Hist.*

WOLLASTON (William), an ingenious divine, was born in Staffordshire in 1659, and educated at Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He became assistant and afterwards master of Birmingham school; but becoming possessed of a good fortune, by the death of a relation, he retired to London, and led a studious life. He died in 1724. His *Religion of Nature Delineated*, 4to. and 8vo. is an attempt to prove the truth of religion on mathematical principles. It is a curious work, but very abstruse.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOLLEBIUS (John), a native of Basil, who flourished in the 17th century. He wrote a little tract, entitled, "Compendium Theologicæ," translated into English by Alexander Ross. The author died in 1629.—*Ibid.*

WOOLLETT (William), an eminent engraver, was born at Maidstone in Kent, in 1735. He was instructed in engraving by Timney, and became engraver to his majesty. He died in 1783. His engravings fetch a high price, particularly the early impressions of the death of general Wolfe.—*Strutt.*

WOLSEY (Thomas), a celebrated cardinal, was the son of a butcher at Ipswich in Suffolk, and born there in 1471. He received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford, and became tutor to the sons of Grey, marquis of Dorset, who gave him the rectory of Lymington in Hampshire. Making his way at court he gained the favour of Henry VII. who sent him on an embassy to the emperor, and on his return made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. gave him the living of Torrington in Devon, and afterwards appointed him register of the garter and canon of Windsor. He next obtained the deanry of York, and attending the king to Tournay in France was made bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and the year following to the

archbishopric of York. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete ascendancy over the mind of the king, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him the cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate. His influence and income were prodigious, and he lived in a princely style; but having given offence to the king by not promoting his divorce he fell into disgrace, and his property was confiscated. In 1530 he was seized at York, but died on his way to London, saying "Had I served my God as faithfully as I have the king, he would not have forsaken me in my old age." He was a man of unbounded ambition, and of licentious manners; but of considerable learning and great policy. He founded Christ church college, Oxford, and built Hampton court palace.—*Life by Fidler.*

WOLTERS (Henrietta), a Dutch lady, was born at Amsterdam in 1692. She painted portraits in miniature with great elegance. She died in 1741.—*Pilkington.*

WOMACK (Laurence), a learned bishop, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1660 he was installed archdeacon of Suffolk, and in 1688 nominated bishop of St. David's. He died in 1685. This bishop wrote, 1. *The Examination of Tilenus before the Triers*, 12mo. This is a smart book against the Puritans. 2. *The Calvinistic Cabinet unclosed*, 12mo. 3. *The Result of false Principles, or Error Convinced by its own Evidence*, 4to.; and some other books, chiefly in answer to the Calvinists.—*Wood.*

WOOD (Anthony), an English antiquary and biographer, was born at Oxford in 1632. He proceeded to his degree of M. A. and in 1674 published the history of that University. This work was afterwards printed in Latin. He published in 1691 his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 2 vols. folio. It is a valuable collection of the lives of writers and bishops educated at Oxford. A second edition, considerably improved by bishop Tanner, appeared in 1721. Bishop Burnet having attacked this work, it was vindicated by the author in an octavo volume. He died in 1695.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOOD (Robert), a native of Ireland, who travelled through Greece with Messrs Boswerie and Dawkins. He afterwards became under secretary of state, and died in 1771. Mr. Wood is known by a very classical and ingenious Essay on the Original Genius of Homer.

WOODALL (John), a surgeon in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I. born about 1560. He was author of "The Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum," books of instruction to young surgeons. He died in 1638.

WOODCOCK (Robert), was born in 1632. He quitted a place he held under government, that he might not be interrupted in his favourite pursuits of music and paint-

ing. He played on the hautboy, and composed some pieces which were published. As a painter he excelled in sea-pieces. He died in 1728.—*Pilkington.*

WOODFORD (Samuel), was born in London in 1636, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he entered of the Inner Temple, but at the restoration he became a member of the royal society, and was ordained. He obtained the living of Hartley Mauduit, in Hampshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Chichester. In 1677 the archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. and in 1680 he was preferred to a prebend of Winchester. He died in 1680. His works are, a Paraphrase on the Psalms, 8vo.; another on the Canticles; to which are added several Poems of little merit.—*Wood.*

WOODHEAD (Abraham), a Roman catholic writer, was born at Maltham in Yorkshire, and educated at University college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and entered into orders. He was deprived of his fellowship in the rebellion, but was restored at the restoration. Having however embraced the Roman catholic religion he settled at Hoxton, upon a small pension allowed by the college, and died there in 1678. He wrote the Guide in Controversies, and several other books in favour of popery, but all under disguised names.—*Wood.*

WOODVILLE (Elizabeth), widow of sir John Grey, who was slain in the battle of Barnard's Heath. After his death she applied to Edward IV. for the restoration of his estate, when that monarch fell in love with, and married her. The princess Elizabeth was the fruit of this marriage, who married Henry VII. and thus united the houses of York and Lancaster.—*Rabin.*

WOODWARD (John), a physician, was born in Derbyshire in 1665. He was bred up by Dr. Peter Berwick, and in 1692 became professor of physic at Gresham college. In 1695 archbishop Tenison conferred on him the degree of doctor of physic. The year following he published an Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth, 8vo. This volume was intended to be the precursor of a larger work which never appeared. It contains many curious and some fanciful things. Dr. Woodward died in 1728.

WOODWARD (Henry), a celebrated comedian, was born in London in 1717. He was apprenticed to Mr. Rich, the manager and celebrated harlequin; and he became so excellent in low comedy as to be the favourite of the town. Having realized by his profession 6000*l.* he embarked it in a theatre at Dublin, and lost the whole. As he was jumping on a table in the character of Icarus, he met with a fall which occasioned his death in 1777. Woodward wrote a comedy called "The Man's the Master;" and "Marplot in Lisbon," a farce.—*Biog. Dram.*

WOOLSTON (Thomas), a deistical writer,

was born at Northampton in 1669, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of B. D. In 1705 he published "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived," which was little noticed; but his "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ," were written with so much freedom as to occasion several answers and a prosecution against the author, who was sentenced to be imprisoned a year and to pay a fine of 100*l.* He died in the rules of the king's bench in 1733.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOOTON (John), a painter of landscapes, horses, and dogs, who died in 1765. His price for a picture was regularly forty guineas.—*Pilkington.*

WORLIDGE (Thomas), a portrait-painter and engraver. His etchings after Rembrandt are peculiarly excellent. He published a book of gems from the antique, and died in 1766.—*Walpole.*

WORMIUS (Olaus), a Danish physician, was born in Jutland, in 1588. After travelling into different countries he became professor of medicine at Copenhagen, in 1624, and was appointed physician to the king. He died rector of the University in 1654. His works are, 1. *Antiquitates Danicæ, Litteraturæ Runicæ, Fasti Danici*, &c. folio; 2. *Danica Litteratura Antiquissima Vulgò Gothica Dicta*, folio; 3. *Monumentorum Danicorum*; 4. *Duplex Series Antiqua Regum Danicæ*, &c.; 5. *Lexicon Runicum*, &c. There was another of this name who was professor of eloquence, history, and physic, at Copenhagen, where he died in 1708. He wrote, 1. *De Glossopetris*; 2. *Viribus Medicamentorum Specificis*; and other works.—*Moreri.*

WORDSALE (James), a painter and dramatic writer. He was pupil to sir Godfrey Kneller, whose niece he married. He was author of several dramatic pieces, in one of which, "The Assembly," he performed the character of Lady Scandal. He died in 1767.—*Biog. Dram.*

WORTHINGTON (John), a pious divine, was a native of Wales, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Jesus college in that university. He was also rector of St. Bennet Fink, London, till the fire of London, when he obtained the living of Ingoldby, in the county of Lincoln, and a prebend in the cathedral of that see. He died in 1671. He wrote, 1. *A Form of Sound Words*, or a Scripture Catechism, 8vo.; 2. *The Great Duty of Self-reignation*, 8vo.; 3. *The Doctrine of the Resurrection considered*, 8vo. &c.—*Wood.*

WORTHINGTON (William), a learned divine, was born in Merionethshire in 1703, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. Archbishop Drummond gave him a prebend in York cathedral. He died in 1778. Dr. Worthington published Sermons at Boyle's

Lecture, 2 vols.; an Essay on Redemption; and the Scripture Theory of the Earth, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Diß.*

WOTTON (Edward), a learned physician, born at Oxford in 1492. He was very eminent in his profession, and became member of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. He died in 1555.

WOTTON (Sir Henry), an eminent writer and statesman, was born at Bocton-hall in Kent in 1568. He received his education at Winchester school, and at New-college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Queen's college, where he took his degree of M. A. and read a lecture on optics. After leaving the university, he went abroad, and became so intimate with the duke of Tuscany, that he sent him with letters to James VI. of Scotland, under the name of Octavio Baldi. When that monarch came to the English throne, he conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to the republic of Venice, and other states. In 1623 he was made provost of Eton, being all the reward he received for the great services he had performed. He died in 1639, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college. He wrote the Elements of Architecture; Parallel between the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham; Characters of some of the Kings of England; Essay on Education; and Poems printed in the *Reliquia Wottoniana*, 8vo.—*Life by Walton.*

WOTTON (William), a learned divine, was born at Wrentham in Suffolk, in 1666, of which place his father was rector. At the early age of ten years he was admitted of Catharine-hall, Cambridge. In 1679 he took his first degree, and afterwards obtained a fellowship of St. John's college. On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Middleton and the sinecure of Llandrillo in Denbighshire. He died in 1726. Dr. Wotton published, 1. Reflections on Antient and Modern Learning, which book was ridiculed by Swift in his Battle of Books; 2. An Abridgement of the Roman History; 3. Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Landaff; 4. Letter to a Student of Divinity.—*Gen. Diß.*

WOUTERS (Francis), a Dutch painter, who was a disciple of Rubens, and came to England with the imperial ambassador in 1637. He chiefly practised in landscape, with small naked figures as Cupids. He died in 1659.—*Vertue.*

WOUVERMANS (Philip), a landscape-painter, was born at Haerlem in 1620. He enriched his pictures with huntings, encampments, or other subjects where horses could be introduced. He died in 1668. His brothers, Peter and John, were both distinguished artists.—*Houbraken.*

WRANGL (Charles (Gustavus), a marshal and constable of Sweden, who distinguished

himself as a naval and military commander. He defeated the Danish fleet in 1644, and the imperial army near Augsburg in 1648, and the Dutch fleet at the passage of the Sund in 1658. He died in 1676.—*Mær.*

WREN (Matthew), a learned bishop, was born in London, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree. He became master of Peter-house, and vice chancellor of the university; and in 1628 dean of Windsor; afterwards bishop of Hereford, and in 1633 bishop of Norwich, from whence in ten years he was translated to Ely. At the beginning of the rebellion he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till the restoration without being brought to trial. He died in 1667. He wrote a book against the Socinians, and some of his letters have been printed in different collections. He was uncle to sir Christopher.—*Wad.*

WREN (sir Christopher), a celebrated architect, and nephew of the above, was born at East Knoyle in Wiltshire in 1632. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Wadham college, Oxford, and in 1653 was elected fellow of All-souls. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham college, but removed to Oxford in 1660 on being appointed Savilian professor of astronomy. The same year he was created doctor of the civil law. In 1663 he became a fellow of the royal society, to which he communicated many valuable papers and observations. In 1665 he was nominated architect for rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral; and immediately after the fire of London, he drew the plan of a new city, which he presented to the king, but it was not adopted. This plan was engraved in 1724. In 1668 he succeeded to the office of surveyor general of his majesty's works. The variety of business in which he was now engaged, induced him to resign his professorship in 1673, and the year following he received the honour of knighthood. In 1680 he was chosen president of the royal society. He sat twice in parliament; first for Plympton in Devonshire, and afterwards for Melcombe Regis in Dorsetshire. He died in 1723, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, which is the greatest effort of his genius. His other works are, the theatre at Oxford; Bow church; St. Stephen, Walbrook; St. Magnus, London-bridge; and St. Dunstan's in the East.—*Biog. Brn.*

WRIGHT (Edward), an English mathematician, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards accompanied the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores in 1598. In 1599 he published his excellent book, called the Errors of Navigation corrected, in which he lays down the true method of making a sea chart, which goes by the name of Mercator. He also constructed a Table of Meridional Parts and Tables of the Sun's Declination. His other works are, a Treatise

tise on the Sphere, another on Dialling, and a book of Navigation, called the Haven-finding Art. He died about 1620.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

WRIGHT (Joseph), an excellent painter, was born at Derby in 1734. He studied under Hudson, and in 1773 went to Italy, where he resided two years, and improved himself by studying the works of the greatest masters. On his return to England he settled in his native town, where he died in 1797. His landscapes are beautiful, and many of his historical pictures are painted in a fine taste.—*Monthly Mag.*

WURMSER (Dagobert Sigismund, count), field-marshal in the Austrian service, was born in Alsace, and in his youth served in the French army, from whence he passed into that of the emperor, and rose to the highest military rank. In 1793 he was sent against the French, whom he defeated, and compelled to retreat in disorder into Upper Alsace. He then took Haguenau and some other strong places: but being opposed by superior numbers, he was obliged to abandon all that he had taken, and was defeated at Teischweiler. The year following he commanded the army of the Upper Rhine, and made himself master of Mannheim. In 1796 he commanded in Italy, where he defeated the French in two actions, but was at last obliged to throw himself into Mantua, which he defended till the extremity of famine obliged him to capitulate 2d Nov. 1797. He died in Hungary the same year at the age of 80.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WYATT (Sir Thomas), an accomplished gentleman, was born in Kent of an ancient family, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. Henry VII. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and employed him in several embassies. He died suddenly in 1541. He wrote some elegant songs and sonnets, printed with those of his friend the earl of Surrey. He also translated David's psalms into English verse.—*Wood.*

WYCHERLY (William), an English poet and dramatic writer, was born in Shropshire in 1640. He spent some years in France, where he embraced the Catholic religion, which he afterwards renounced, but again abjured the protestant faith, and entered the Romish communion. In the reign of Charles II. he was distinguished by his wit and personal accomplishments, and was taken into the particular friendship of the duchess of Cleveland. He afterwards married the countess of Drogheda, whose fortune he squandered in extravagance, and was thrown into prison for debt, from whence he was

released by James II. who gave him a pension. In his old age he married a young woman, and died eleven days after the ceremony in 1715. His comedies are, "Love in a Wood;" "The Country Wife;" "The Plain Dealer;" "The Gentleman Dancing Master." A volume of his poems was printed in 1728.—*Biog. Dram.*

WYCKE (Thomas), a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1616. He spent several years in Italy, where he drew many fine views of sea ports. He died in 1686. His son, *John Wycke*, was an excellent painter of battles and animals. He lived many years in London, where he assisted Kneller. He died in 1702.—*Pilkington. Vertue.*

WYKEHAM (William de), an illustrious prelate, was born at Wykeham in Hampshire, in 1324. He owed his greatness to Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester; who gave him an education, and made him his secretary. He was afterwards introduced to Edward III. who appointed him surveyor of the royal buildings, and chief justice in eyre. By Wykeham's advice that monarch built the castle of Windsor. In 1359 he was constituted chief warden and surveyor of the royal castles; and in 1363 warden and justiciary of the king's forests on this side Trent; keeper of the privy seal in 1364; two years after secretary to the king; and in 1367 he succeeded Edyngdon in the see of Winchester, and the same year was appointed chancellor, in which office he continued till 1371. He repaired the palaces and houses belonging to his see at a great expense, and was zealous in establishing strict discipline and reforming abuses.—He founded New College, Oxford, and that at Winchester. He died in 1404.—*Life by Lowth.*

WYNANTS (John), a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1600. His landscapes are scarce and valuable. He died in 1670.—*Pilk.*

WYNHAM (Sir William), a statesman, was born about 1687. On his return from his travels, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Somerset; in 1710 he was appointed secretary at war; and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. He was dismissed from his place on the accession of George I. and falling under suspicion at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to trial. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

WYTMAN (Matthew), a painter, was born at Gorcum in 1650. His subjects were landscapes and conversations. He died in 1689.—*Pilkington.*

X.

XACCA (Erasmus), a native of Sicily in the 17th century. He wrote a history of the eruption of mount Etna in 1669 in Italian; a Latin poem on Fevers; and a translation of Tasso's Jerusalem into that language.—*Tiraboschi*.

XANTIPPE. See **SOCRATES**.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedemonian general, who was sent to the support of the Carthaginians, and by his good conduct restored their affairs, and defeated the Romans under Regulus. Notwithstanding his services, the Carthaginians ordered the captain of his ship to throw him into the sea.—*Mor.*

XENOCRATES, a philosopher of Chalcedon. He was the disciple of Plato, and taught at Athens with such reputation that the judges dispensed with his oath when he appeared in court as a witness. He died B. C. 314.—*Diog. Laertius*.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher, who was contemporary with Socrates. He held that the moon is inhabited. His philosophy was written in verse.—*Ibid.*

XENOPHON, a celebrated general, philosopher, and historian, was born at Athens, and became the disciple of Socrates, with whom he was a favourite. He entered early on the military course, and accompanied Cyrus in his expedition against Artaxerxes. He immortalized himself by his famous retreat after the battle of Cunaxa, at the head of ten thousand Greeks. After his return he attached himself to Agesilaus king of Lacedemon, and died at Corinth B. C. 360. Xenophon wrote the *Cynopædia*, or *Life of Cyrus the Great*, in eight books. It is a performance of great exactness, and in a chaste style. His other works are, 1. *History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger*, and of the celebrated Retreat of the ten thousand. 2. *A History of Greece*, beginning where Thucydides ends. 3. *The Memorable Sayings of Socrates*. 4. *An Apology for this Philosopher, &c.* All his works were printed at Paris in 1628, folio; at Oxford in Greek and Latin, 5 vols. 8vo. 1703. He is not to be confounded with Menophon who wrote the *Lives of Abrocomas and Anthia*. He lived at Ephesus in the 4th century.—*Paffus de Hist. Grec. Stanley*.

XERXES, the fifth king of Persia, and second son of Darius Hystaspes. He con-

quered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece with an army of 800,000 men, and 1000 ships. He threw a bridge over the Hellespont, and cut a passage through mount Athos; but at the straits of Thermopylæ he was encountered by Leonidas, who with 300 Spartans made a prodigious slaughter of the Persians. The Athenians shortly after defeated their fleet near Salamis, on which Xerxes was obliged to return to his own country, leaving Mardonius in the command of the remains of his army. Disgusted with the war, he abandoned himself to luxury, and was slain by Artabanus the captain of his guards, B. C. 465. When Xerxes viewed his prodigious army from an eminence, he wept on the reflection that in a few years not one of that vast multitude would be existing.—*Plutarch*.

XIMENES (Francis), a celebrated Spanish prelate and statesman, was born at Torrelaguna, in Castile, in 1437. He studied at Salamanca, and afterwards at Rome. Cardinal Gonzalez made him his grand vicar, and queen Isabella made him her confessor. In 1405 he was preferred to the archbishopric of Toledo, where he reformed many abuses, and instituted many excellent charities. Pope Julius II. made him a cardinal in 1507, and at the same time he was appointed minister of state, in which he conducted himself with great wisdom and integrity. On the death of Ferdinand he became regent during the absence of prince Charles in Flanders. The cardinal died in 1517. He founded the university of Alcalá, where he caused to be printed the great Polyglot Bible, called the *Complutensian*, which is now extremely scarce.—*Life by Flebier*.

XYLANDER (William), a learned critic, was born at Angsburg in 1592. He became professor of Greek at Heidelberg, where he died in 1576. He gave an edition of Strabo in Greek and Latin; and of Dion Cassius and Marcus Aurelius.—*Melch. Adam*.

XYPHILIN (John) patriarch of Constantinople, where he died in 1075. He is commonly called John of Trebisonde, from the place of his birth. We have by him an abridgment of the History of Dion Cassius, 1392, folio.—*Moreri*.

Y.

YALDEN (Thomas), a poet, was born at Exeter in 1671, and educated at Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and in 1707 took the degree of D. D. He obtained two livings in Hertfordshire, and was very intimate with bishop Atterbury,

on which account he was taken up and his papers seized, when that prelate was sent to the Tower. Dr. Yalden, however, was soon discharged. He died in 1736. His poems have been printed in one volume sea—*Gibber's Lives of Poets*.

YOUNG (Patrick), a learned Scotchman, was educated at St. Andrews, and incorporated M. A. at Oxford in 1606. He was keeper of the king's library at St. James's. He published St. Clement's Epistle to the Romans, Greek and Latin, 1637, and was engaged to print the Septuagint after the Alexandrian MS. given to Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, but did not execute it. He was a profound Grecian, and died in 1639.—*Life by T. Smith.*

YOUNG (Edward), a divine and poet, was born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1681. His father, who was an eminent clergyman, died in 1707, and left two volumes of excellent sermons. The son was educated at Winchester school, and All Souls college, Oxford, where he studied the civil law, after which he stood candidate for a borough, but was unsuccessful. He then turned his thoughts to divinity, was ordained, made chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, where he died in 1766. Dr. Young married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the earl of

Litchfield, and widow of colonel Lee, by whom he had a son who survived him. As a poet he shines in his Night Thoughts, which abound with sublimities, but are often very obscure. His poem on the Last Day is also a performance of great merit. Besides these works, he wrote the Revenge, and the Brothers, tragedies; The Centaur not Fabulous, a moral satire; Estimate of Human Life, a sermon; Conjectures on Original Composition; The Love of Fame the Universal Passion; some papers in the Spectator; and miscellaneous poems.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

YRIARTE (Don John de), a learned Spaniard, was born in the isle of Teneriffe, and educated at Rouen and Paris. After completing his studies he went to Madrid, where he became librarian to the king, member of the academy, and interpreter to the secretary of state. He died in 1771. He wrote miscellaneous works in Spanish, 8 vols; Catalogue of Greek MSS. in the royal library; and another of Arabic MSS. in the Escorial, 2 vols. folio.—*Novo. Diss. Hist.*

Z.

ZABARELLA (Francis), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Padua in 1399. He became a famous professor of the canon law in different universities, and was honoured with the cardinalship by pope John XXI. who sent him ambassador to the emperor Sigismund. He assisted at the council of Constance, where he advised the deposing of the pope in hopes of succeeding him. He died there in 1417. He wrote a treatise on schism, and other works.—*Morri.*

ZABARELLA (James), of the same family, was born at Padua in 1593, and died in 1589. He was well acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy, and became professor at his native place. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle; and a treatise de inventione aeterni motoris, &c.—*Ibid.*

ZACUTUS, or Lusitanus, a Jewish physician of Portugal, who retired to Amsterdam when Philip IV. issued an edict against the Jews. He died in 1641. His medical works have been collected into 2 vols. folio, 1649. He had a grandson who distinguished himself by his skill in mathematics, and was the author of a book called *Juchefin*, a Jewish chronology, from the creation to the year 1500.—*Ibid.*

ZALEUCUS, a famous legislator among the Iocrians, a people of Italy, B. C. 500. One of his laws was, that every adulterer should lose his eyes. It happened that his own son was taken in the crime: on which Zaleucus, to satisfy the law, and in some measure save his son, had one of his own eyes taken out, and one of the culprit's.—*Ælian.*

ZAMOSKI (John), the son of Stanislaus, castellan of Chelm, a city of Red Russia, was

a man of great talents and virtue. Being sent to Paris, and afterwards to Padua, he studied with such reputation as to obtain the rectorship of the latter university. It was in this situation that he wrote his Treatises of the Roman Senate, and the Perfect Senator. On his return to Poland he was employed in the highest offices of the state. Stephen Battori gave him his niece in marriage, made him grand chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards general of his armies. He distinguished himself equally as a military commander and a statesman, by delivering a great part of the Polish dominions from the yoke of Muscovy. On the death of Stephen Battori the Polish nobles offered him the crown, which he refused, and caused Sigismund, prince of Sweden, to be elected. Zamoski died in 1606, honoured justly with the titles of defender of his country and protector of the sciences.—*Morri.*

ZANCHIUS, or ZANCHY (Jerome), a learned reformer, was born at Alzano, in Italy, in 1516, and entered among the canons regular of Lateran, but becoming intimate with Peter Martyr, he embraced Lutheranism, and quitted Italy. He retired to Strasburgh in 1553, but left that place afterwards, and became professor of divinity at Heidelberg, where he died in 1590. The works of Zanchius were published in 8 vols. folio, in 1613. He was a man of considerable learning, distinguished piety, and of great moderation.—*Bayle.*

ZANNICELLI (John-Jerome), an Italian physician, was born at Modena in 1669. He fixed his residence at Venice; where he

gained a great reputation, and died in 1729. He wrote, 1. *Catalogus Plantarum terrestrium, marinarum, &c.* 2. *Promptuarium remediumum chymicorum*, 8vo. 3. *De Myriophyllo Pelagico*. 4. *Lithographia duorum montium Veronensium, &c.* 5. *De Rusco ejusque preparatione*. 8vo. 6. *Opuscula Botanica*, 4to. 7. *History of Plants growing around Venice*, folio.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

ZANNONI (James) a physician and botanist of Bologna. He discovered many plants, and died in 1682. His works are, 1. *Historia Botanica*, fol. 1675. 2. *Rariorum Stirpium Historia*, folio.—*Haller.*

ZANOTTI (Francis Maria Garazzoni), an eminent philosopher, was born at Bologna in 1692. He was educated among the Jesuits, after which he studied the law, which profession he renounced, and applied to the mathematics under Beccari. In 1716 he was appointed secretary to the senate of Bologna, and two years after professor of mathematics in that university. He introduced the Newtonian system instead of the Cartesian. He was also made librarian of the Institute, and compiled two catalogues of its library. In 1766 he became president of the Institute. He died in 1777. He wrote several poetical and philosophical works.

ZARATE (Augustin), a Spanish writer, was sent to Peru in 1543, as treasurer-general of the Indies; and on his return to Europe was employed in the Low Countries. He wrote a History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru, *Antwerp*, 8vo. 1555. A French translation was printed at Amsterdam in 1700, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nic. Antonio Hisp. Scrip.*

ZACHARIAH, one of the minor prophets, son of Barachiah, and grandson of Iddo. The place of his birth is uncertain. His style resembles that of Jeremiah. He flourished B. C. 520.—*Gray.*

ZEGEDIN (Stephen), a Lutheran divine, was born in Hungary in 1505. He propagated the protestant religion with great zeal in his native country, for which he was severely persecuted. He died in 1572. His works are, "A Commentary on the Scriptures;" "A Defence of the Trinity," &c.—*Moreri.*

ZELOTTI (John Baptist), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1582, and died in 1592. He was the disciple of Titian; and distinguished for the beauty of his colouring and the elegance of his design.—*De Pile.*

ZENO, founder of the sect of Stoics, so called from his opening a school in the portico of Stoa, at Athens. He was born at Citium, in Cyprus, but being driven by a storm on the coast of Attica, he settled there, taught philosophy and was the first who brought logic to perfection. He held the principle of fatal necessity, and defended the right of suicide. Zeno one day beat his servant severely for a theft, on which

the fellow exclaimed, "It is my fault is it thief." "Yes, firrab," says his master, "and be drubbed for it too." Zeno died B. C. 30 aged 94.—*Diog. Laertius.*

ZENO, called the Isaurian, emperor of the East, married the daughter of Leo I. in 451. His conduct was so odious, that in 475 he was driven from his throne by Basiliscus, but the year following he recovered it. He died in 491.—*Univ. Hist.*

ZENO (Apostolo) the father of the Italian opera, was born at Venice in 1659. He established the academy of the *Amintori* at his native city in 1696, and commenced in 1713 the celebrated periodical work called, *Giornale de Letterati*. He afterwards became poet-laureat to the emperor Charles V. He wrote Observations on the Italian Historians, 2 vols. 4to; and his dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 11 vols. 8vo. He died in 1750.—*Tiraboschi.*

ZENOBLA, queen of Palmyra, married Odenatus, a Saracen prince, and contributed to the victories he gained over the Persians which rendered such essential service to the Romans, that she was honoured with the title of Augusta. After the death of her husband she conquered Egypt; but the emperor Aurelian marched against her and laid siege to Palmyra. Being taken she attempted to make her escape, but was conducted to Rome in triumph, and died near that city.—*Univ. Hist.*

ZEPHANIAH, one of the minor prophets lived in the reign of Josiah, about 624 B. C. He exhorted the Jews to repentance, and predicted the destruction of Nineveh.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

ZERUBABEL, the son of Salathiel, and of the family of the kings of Judah. He gained the esteem of Cyrus, king of Persia, who gave him the sacred vessels of the temple, with which he returned to Jerusalem, where he rebuilt the temple, which was dedicated B. C. 515.—*Prideaux's Connections.*

ZEUXIS, of Heraclea, a famous painter. Pliny relates his dispute with Parrhasius for the prize of painting, as follows: Zeuxis painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds used to peck at them; and Parrhasius represented a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis ordered it to be drawn aside, that he might see the painting behind it; discovering his mistake, he confessed himself outdone, since he had only imposed upon birds, whereas Parrhasius had deceived those who were judges of the art. Zeuxis painted a boy carrying grapes which the birds flew to eat: but the boy was not so well executed as the fruit. His greatest performance was a picture of Helena. He died of laughter on looking at the representation of an old woman which he had made, B. C. 350.—*Pliny.*

ZIEGLER (James), a mathematician and divine of Suabia, who died in 1524. The principal of his works are, 1. *Notae* of

particular Passages of Scripture, 1548, folio; 2. Description of the Holy Land, 1596, fol.; 3. De Constructione Solidæ Sphæræ, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

ZIGLER (Gaspard), professor of law at Wittenberg, was a native of Leipzig, and died in 1690. His principal works are, *De Milite Episcopo; De Diaconis et De Diaconissis; De Episcopis*.—*Moreri*.

ZIMMERMANN (Mathias), a protestant divine, was born at Eperies in 1625. He became minister at Meissen; and died in 1689. His works are, 1. *Aménitates Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, 4to.; 2. *Florilegium Philologico-Historicum*, 4to.—*Ibid*.

ZIMMERMANN (John George), a celebrated physician, was born at Brug, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. He studied at Göttingen under Haller, and afterwards attended the lectures of Gaubius. On his return to his own country he applied principally to literature, but without neglecting his profession. His writings recommended him to the friendship of the king of Prussia, and he was appointed, by the regency of Hanover, physician to his Britannic majesty. He died in 1795. His works are a poem on the Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755; a Physiological Dissertation on Irritability; an Essay on Solitude; this has been translated into French and English; an Essay on National Pride.—*Life by Tissot*.

ZINCK (Christian Frederick), an enamel painter, was born at Dresden about 1684, and came to England in 1706, where he studied under Boil, whom he surpassed. He painted portraits of many of the royal family, and died in 1767.—*Pitt*.

ZINZENDORF (Nicholas Lewis, count), was born of a noble family in Saxony, and rendered himself remarkable as the founder, or rather reviver, of the religious society commonly called in this country Moravians, abroad Herrnhuters, and by themselves the United Brethren. They settled first in Upper Lusatia in 1722; and becoming considerable, formed a village called Herrnhut in 1732. A few years afterwards they came to England, having been persecuted in their own country; and by means of general Oglethorpe and other distinguished persons, they obtained a settlement here under a particular act of parliament, by which they were distinguished from other sects. Their government is episcopal, their doctrine sound, and their manners irreproachable; but what renders them particularly deserving of respect is, the pains which they have successfully taken in the propagation of the gospel in heathen countries. Count Zinzendorf died in 1760, and was succeeded in the government of the Brethren by count Dolina.—*Spangenberg's Hist. of the Unitas Fratrum*.

ZISKA, or Ziska (John), a gentleman of Bohemia, who became the leader of the Hussites, and rendered himself very formidable by several victories. He lost an eye

in one action, and the other at the siege of Rabi, but still continued to oppose the emperor Sigismund, who sent ambassadors to offer him the government of Bohemia. Amidst the negotiation Ziska died of the plague in 1424. The story of his ordering his skin to be made into a drum to animate his followers, is a fable.—*Moreri*.

ZOX, the fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI. and mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority she governed the empire with discretion, quelling the revolt of Constantine Ducas, obliging the Bulgarians to return to their own country, and making a peace with the Saracens: Constantine, when he came of age, sent her into exile, where she died. There was another of this name, who was daughter of Constantine XI. and wife of Argyrus, whom she murdered, and married Michael the Paphlagonian. She died in 1050.—*Univ. Hist.*

ZOILUS, a rhetorician of Thrace, who flourished about 270 years B. C. He criticized the Iliad with such virulence as to be called Homeromastix, and the dog; and his name has become so familiar as to be applied to all snarling critics.—*Vossius*.

ZOLLIKOFFER (George Joachim), a protestant divine, was born in Switzerland in 1730; and educated at Bremen and Utrecht. After officiating in the Pays de Vaud, he obtained a settlement at Monstein in the Grisons, from whence he removed to Isenbourg; and in 1758 to Leipzig. He died in 1788. He wrote a book of Devotions, and two volumes of Sermons, both translated into English.—*Preface to his Sermons*.

ZONARAS (John) a Greek historian, was employed in state affairs at the court of Constantinople, but afterwards turned monk. He compiled a Chronicle or Annals from the Creation to A. D. 1118. He was also the author of Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons.—*Moreri*.

ZONCA (Victor), an able mathematician of Italy in the 17th century, who published a collection of curious inventions in mechanics, entitled *Novo Teatro di Machini et Edificii*, Padua, 1621, folio.—*Ibid*.

ZORRO (Mark), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1451. He was the disciple of Andrew Mantegna, whose style he imitated. He died in 1517.—*De Piles*.

ZOPYRUS, one of the courtiers of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. He cut off his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the Babylonians, pretending that Darius had exercised this cruelty upon him. In hopes he would be stimulated by revenge, they gave him the command of their army, which he treacherously betrayed to Darius.—*Herodotus*.

ZOROASTER, or Zerdusht, a philosopher of antiquity, is supposed to have lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He has been by some called the founder, and by

others the reformer, of the Magian religion. Others consider him a Jew, or that he received his education in Judea. He taught that nothing could render men unworthy of the divine favour but vices. Of all virtues, he esteemed what the Greeks called philanthropy, for which reason he exhorted his followers to acts of beneficence. He gave his disciples a form of devotion, which they affirmed was brought from heaven. The Magi, or priests, were of three ranks, over whom was an archimagus, which office he assumed himself. He lost his life at Balck, when it was taken.—*Bayle*.

ZOSMUS, an ancient historian in the beginning of the fifth century. He wrote the History of the Emperors from Augustus to his own time, part of which is extant, and was printed at Oxford, in 1679, 8vo. He declaims with great asperity against the Christians.—*Ibid*.

ZOUCH (Richard) a civilian, was born at Andley in Wiltshire, and educated at Winchester school; from whence he removed to New-college, Oxford, and afterwards became an advocate in Doctors' Commons. He was also chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, principal of Alban-hall, and judge of the high court of admiralty. He died in 1660. He wrote some books on jurisprudence, in Latin; and Cases and Questions Resolved in the Civil Law, 8vo. 1652. But his principal work is, a Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, against Sir Edward Coke, 8vo.—*Wood*.

ZOUVE (Gerard) a German painter, who was celebrated for his portraits of men, in which he had more success than in painting ladies. He lived in London, where he had Riley for a pupil. He died in 1681.—*Verrius. Granger*.

ZUCCHERO (Taddeo), a painter, was born in the duchy of Urbino, in 1539. He studied the works of Raphael, and by his acquaintance with anatomy excelled in painting human figures. He died in 1566.

His brother Frederic was a good artist, he was obliged to quit Rome for painting a picture in which several officers of the papal court were represented with asses' ears. He afterwards went to Spain, France, and England, and was employed by persons of the highest rank. The pope recalled him, erected an academy for him at Rome, and gave him the title of prince. He died in 1609.

ZWINGLIUS (Ulric), an eminent reformer, was born at Wildhausen, in 1487. While he officiated as preacher at Zurich, he declaimed against the church of Rome, and produced a reformation in Switzerland. He published a book on the Eucharist, in which he denied the Lutheran doctrine, which occasioned great controversy, and his followers were called *Zwinglians*. He afterwards took up arms against the Catholics, and died in the field of battle in 1531. His works are extant in 4 vols. folio.

ZUMBO (Gaston John), a sculptor, was born at Syracuse in 1656. He resided at Florence, where he was employed by the grand duke. He afterwards removed to Paris, and died there in 1701.—*Morri*.

ZWINGER (Theodore), a learned physician, was born at Basil in Switzerland. He compiled a great work, called *The Theatre of Human Life*, 8 vols. folio. He died in 1589, aged 54.—*Morri*.

ZWINGER (Theodore), a descendant of the preceding, and professor of eloquence, philosophy, and medicine, at Basil, died in 1724, after having published, 1. A Botanical Theatre, 1690, folio; 2. Fasciculus Dissertationum, 4to.; 3. Dissertatio de acquirenda vitæ longevitate, &c.—*Morri*.

ZYPSEUS, or **VANDEN ZYP** (Francis) a learned writer, was born at Malines in 1630. The bishop of Antwerp appointed him canon and archdeacon of his church. He died in 1680, aged 75. He wrote, 1. *Analitica enarratio juris Pontificii novi*. 2. *Consultationes Canonice*. 3. *Notitiz Juris Belgici*. 4. *De Jurisdictione Ecclesiastica & Civili*.—*Ibid*.

CORRIGENDA.

In article **ATTERBURY**, for "died at Paris in 1732" read 1731.

———— **BURGH** (James), in the list of his works, "The Answer to Mr. Lindley's Apology" should have been omitted, as it was not written by him, but by a learned lay gentleman, *William Burgh*, LL. D. of Yorkshire, who is still living.

———— **CHAPONE** (Sarah) for Sarah read *Hester*.

———— **FRANCE**, line 12, for 510 read 540.

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